

Recently Discovered 18th Dynasty Tombs at Central Dra' Abu el-
Naga

A study of the tomb architecture, cemetery structure and burial
customs

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Recently Discovered 18th Dynasty Tombs at Central Dra' Abu el-Naga A study of the tomb architecture, cemetery structure and burial customs (English Abstract)

In this thesis, a group of eight rock cut tombs and two shaft-tombs located in Central Dra' Abu el-Naga (CDAN) at the West Bank of Luxor were studied. The construction of these tombs dates mainly to the period of the New Kingdom (NK, c. 1550-1070 BCE), but they continued to be in use for many generations after the death of the original tomb owners.

The framework of this study, as sketched in **Chapter 1**, is characterized by three approaches: the first section is titled *The geographical and geological nature of DAN*. The overview of *The history of excavation at CDAN* Finally, the focus is on the history of research on the necropolis of CDAN.

In **Chapter 2**, the excavations conducted in the area by the Egyptian Ministry of State of Antiquities (MSA) are described. I described and discussed the architectural elements of the newly excavated tombs. At the end, the architectural styles that prevailed in the CDAN were described, as a step in clarifying the development of the history of the area.

In **Chapter 3**, deals with the relics and traces of ancient burial customs, especially with the objects like statues, pottery, coffins, shanties, funerary cones, and other funerary equipment, which came to light during the excavations in the area. Particular attention was given to their dating.

The last section, **Chapter 4**, the frequent re-use of the tombs in later periods, as illustrated, e.g., by ceramics and other small finds. At the end, the significance of the newly discovered tombs is highlighted. Further insights into the specific usages and functions of monumental tombs in CDAN in general were gained, and to increase the understanding of the connections, interrelationships and developments, this started from NK and ended to very modern time.

The four main chapters are followed by a *catalogue* of objects.

Kürzlich aufgefundene Grabanlagen der Achtzehnten Dynastie im zentralen Bereich von Dra' Abu el-Naga: Untersuchungen zu Grabarchitektur, Friedhofsstruktur und Bestattungssitten (Deutsche Zusammenfassung)

Gegenstand dieser Studie ist eine Gruppe von acht Felsgräbern und zwei Schachtgräbern im Zentralbereich von Dra' Abu el-Naga (*Central Dra' Abu el-Naga*, CDAN) auf der thebaischen Westseite. Die Errichtung dieser Anlagen geht auf die Zeit des ägyptischen Neuen Reichs zurück, doch wurden sie über viele Generationen nach der Bestattung der ursprünglichen Grabinhaber weiter benutzt.

Die Einleitung (**Chapter 1**) skizziert den Rahmen der Untersuchung und umfasst drei Teile: Zunächst werden Hintergrundinformationen zur geographischen Lage und physischen Gestalt des Fundareals geliefert. Schließlich werden Verlauf und aktueller Stand der Forschungen in CDAN skizziert.

In folgenden Hauptkapitel (**Chapter 2**) werden die vom ägyptische Ministry of State of Antiquities (MSA) in dem Areal durchgeführten Ausgrabungen behandelt. Durch die Konzentration auf die Analyse der vorkommenden Architekturelemente und deren Einordnung in die in CDAN vorkommenden Stiltypen konnten unserem Wissen.

Im dritten Hauptteil (**Chapter 3**) setze ich mich mit den Überbleibseln und Spuren der antiken Bestattungsgebräuche auseinander, also in erster Linie mit Objektgruppen auseinander.

Im Letztem Hauptteil (**Chapter 4**) Wiederbenutzung der Grabanlagen in späteren Perioden. Abschließen wird die Bedeutung der neu entdeckten Grabanlagen für den Gesamtkontext der Archäologie von CDAN beleuchtet. Dabei haben sich neue Erkenntnisse zu den spezifischen Verwendungen und Funktionen sowie Nachverwendungen monumentaler Bestattungen in CDAN ergeben – gerade auch dadurch, dass sich der Betrachtungszeitraum vom Neuen Reich bis zur Moderne erstreckte und so unser Blick für die vielfältigen Bezugnahmen und Entwicklungen geschärft wurde.

Die vier Hauptkapitel werden durch einen Katalog der behandelten Objekte ergänzt.

Key Words:

Dra' Abu el-Naga, Theban necropolis, Private tombs, burial customs

Schlüsselwörter:

Dra'Abu el-Naga, thebanische Nekropole, Privatgräber, Bestattungssitten

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List of Abbreviations

- IP : Islamic Period
LAP : Late Antique Period
LP : Late Period
LRP : Late Roman Period
MK : Middle Kingdom
MP : Modern Period
NK : New Kingdom
RP : Roman Period
SIP : Second Intermediate Period
TIP : Third Intermediate Period
PP : Ptolemaic Period

List of areas abbreviations:

- CDAN : Central Dra' Abu el-Naga
DAN : Dra' Abu el-Naga
LD : K. R. Lepsius' 'Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien', 6 vols., ed. K.R. Lepsius, 1849-1859 (Berlin)
PM : B. Porter and R. Moss, 'Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs and Paintings', 7 vols, , 1927-1951 (1960-)
Ranke, PN : H. Ranke, 'Die altägyptischen Personennamen', 2 vols. (Glückstadt)

(Z1: **Cat. 117**): **Object Catalogue** number is 117 and the found location is tomb Z1.

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Hassan Aglan

Introduction

Location:

The excavation site is situated ca. 700 km south of Cairo, opposite the modern city of Luxor in Upper Egypt on the western side of the Nile. DAN is the modern name of the northern area of the extended necropolis. CDAN lies to the north of the causeway of Queen Hatshepsut and just south of the German and Spanish concessions, overlooking the valley where a temple of Amon was erected. The tombs that are the subject of this study are situated just below the hilltop of the middle range of the DAN hills (**Figs. A-C**).

Background:

DAN served as the burial ground for the ancient Egyptian capital of Thebes (Waset) from the time of MK (First half of the second millennium BC) until PP (Third to First centuries BC). Its name relates to both the modern village and the area, which lies to the north of the village and which has, for the most part, remained untouched by modern occupation. The concession area of the Egyptian mission lies in this not yet fully explored part of the necropolis.

Overview of the research:

I conducted a detailed study of eight tombs dating to the Eighteenth Dynasty and two shaft tombs. They were excavated between 2009 and 2011 by the Ministry of State for Antiquities (MSA) at CDAN. I have worked on this subject since 2009 when I joined the MSA excavation team in the field.

Several archaeological projects are active in the region and have similar goals (**Fig. C**), such as:

- The Spanish-Egyptian Mission at DAN, directed by Dr. Jose Galán, is working in the Eighteenth Dynasty tombs of Djehuty and Hery, which are located at the eastern extremity of the modern settlement of DAN¹.
- The mission of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) Cairo at DAN, directed by Dr. Daniel Polz, is aiming at a diachronic investigation of the necropolis, covering the times of the Middle Kingdom, Second Intermediate

1 http://www.excavacionegipto.com/el_proyecto/campaigns.php, last accessed 07/01/2018, Galán 2015.

Period and the Early and late NK. Especially noteworthy is the discovery and documentation of royal tomb complexes dating to the Seventeenth and early Eighteenth Dynasty, as well as Middle Kingdom shaft tombs².

State-of-the-art

There are many problems of dating at the necropolis of DAN, because (1) the area was used for modern houses and had been occupied for several decades; (2) unscientific diggings at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century's AD yielded finds from the necropolis without proper documentation. Because of this re-use and plundering, a large number of finds attributed to DAN lack detailed contexts and information on their find's location. The rich potential of the recent Egyptian excavation, which conducted up-to-date documentation techniques of architecture, decoration, and finds, lies in a contextual analysis of selected tombs in a yet not fully explored part of the Theban necropolis. To date, the results of the Egyptian mission are only preliminary, as there was only enough time to document during the excavation seasons and it was not possible to perform the careful study required to connect all of it as one unit.

Objectives

The excavation project, which was initiated in 2009, is dedicated to the study of the private necropolis dating to the NK. Up to very recently, general knowledge of these tombs was based on individual reports, which dealt with parts of their funerary equipment, but which lacked any definite provenance. Consequently, one main objective was the recording of their architecture and the reconstruction of the original context of the objects, which formed part of their burial equipment.

The overlying aim of the research is the reconstruction of the occupation and development history of the necropolis of that area of DAN.

The archaeological excavation is focused on several key aspects:

The clarification of the form and architecture, above all NK tombs, is a particular desideratum.

² For more details see: Polz 2018.

The analysis and evaluation of the architectural features along with the recovered burial equipment and ritual objects aim to enable conclusions about contemporary ritual and burial practices.

The incorporation of the individual complexes, or rather groups of tombs, into the necropolis structure as a whole (i.e. within the system of processional ways, ritual sites, sites of religious importance) will form another part of the investigation: Have the various tomb complexes been interrelated? What was the motivation behind the arrangement of particular tombs and the dispersion of specific tomb forms?

One further emphasis lies on the understanding of the social spectrum and social distribution pattern of the burials.

Methodology

I prepared plans of all the new tombs, as well as sections and 3D reconstructions of two of the tombs. To place the new tombs in their archaeological context, I studied the most important architectural features of tombs in that area of CDAN, which range in date from the Eighteenth to the Nineteenth Dynasties (with later re-use).

An epigraphic study was carried out to understand the wall decoration, which is preserved only in small proportions. The type of scenes used, the names, and the titles were analyzed. The research also included a precise analysis of the funerary equipment, including ceramics, coffins, statues, papyrus, and mummies. I undertake a comparison with funerary equipment found in other tombs of CDAN both from publications and from museum collections.

Proposed division of research:

The research was divided into three chapters

Chapter one:

In this chapter, I described:

- The geographical and geological nature of DAN,
- The history of excavation at CDAN,
- And the history of research at CDAN.

Chapter two:

In this chapter, I described the MSA excavations in the area. I discussed the architectural elements of the new tombs, which were given primary numbers from Z1 and to Z8 (**Figs. D-F**), and of their decorations (if present). I also addressed their design development by means of architectural elements without dealing with their finds. The tombs were classified according to their shape following the system of Kampp-Seyfried (Kampp 2006)

With respect to the already recorded tombs in CDAN, whether by Porter and Moss (PM I,1) or Kampp-Seyfried (Kampp 2006), which date to the NK, the focus in this chapter is the architecture, and not decorations or detailed scenes. This is because the newly discovered tombs do not have comparable scenes. Attention was rather paid to the architectural elements, so that, in the end, the architectural styles that prevailed in the CDAN were described, as a step in clarifying the development of the history of the area.

Chapter three:

This chapter dealt with burial material cultural (objects, statues, pottery, coffins, shabties, funerary cones and other funerary equipment) that results from the excavations in the area and their dating (so that their original contexts can be reconstructed).

The methodology was to examine each item separately and indicate its chronology relating with its location. A comparison with funerary material from other tombs allowed the interpretation of the material from CDAN.

Chapter Four:

Finally, the frequent re-use of the new tombs in later periods, as illustrated by ceramics and other finds, was discussed and compared to evidence from other Theban sites.

At the end, the significance of the newly discovered tombs is highlighted within the archaeological context of DAN.

A narrative about the history of the necropolis of CDAN is included.

This chapter was followed by a catalogue of objects ordered by tombs and the valley. Under each tomb, the objects were divided into separate types, which were indicated in chapter three itself.

Finally, it is important to stress that all editing of photos, all drawings, all digital inking, reconstructions, plans, sections, and 3D models presented in this thesis are original works by the researcher.



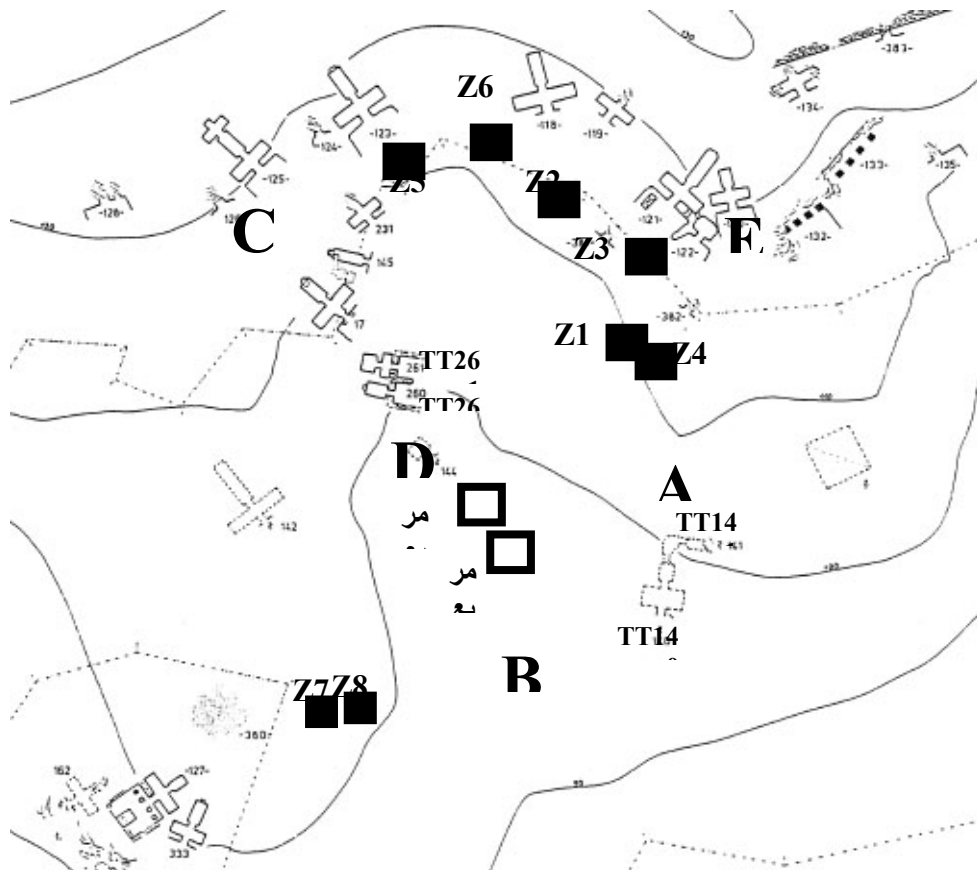
Fig. A: Egypt map with Luxor location



Fig. B: West Bank – Theban Necropolis



Fig. C: CDAN with German and Spanish Concessions



**Fig.D: Map with location of excavated tombs.
Based on the map by Kampp1996.**

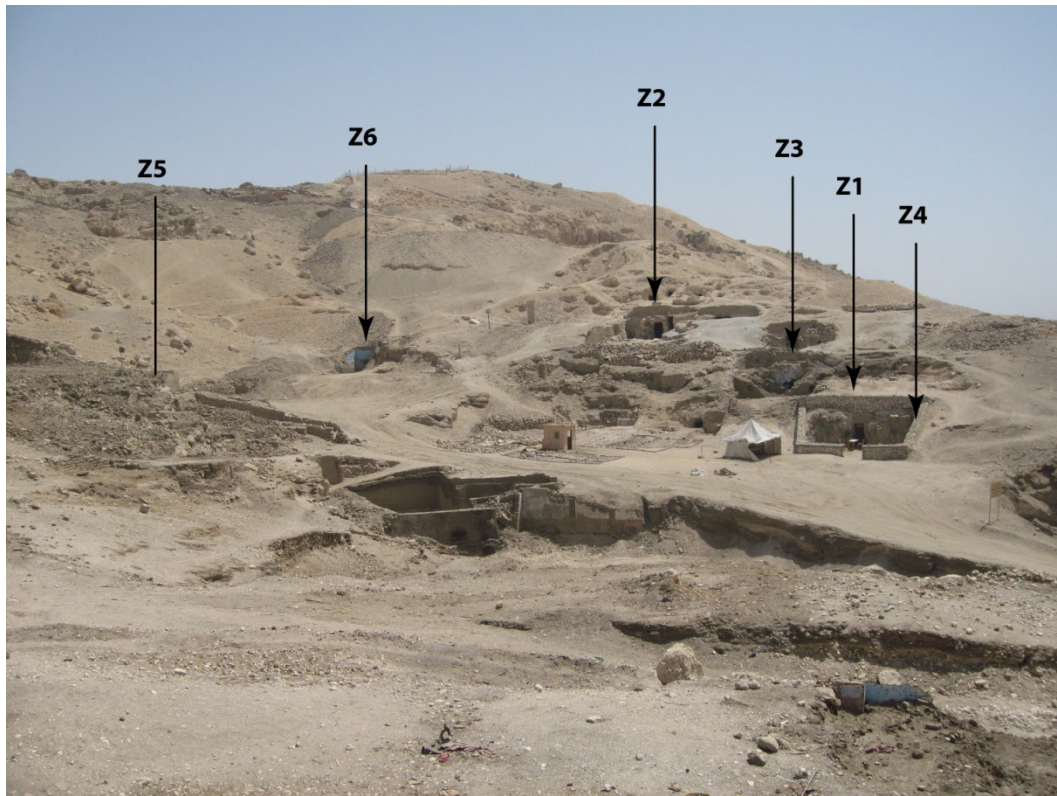


Fig. E: Location of Tombs Z1-Z6

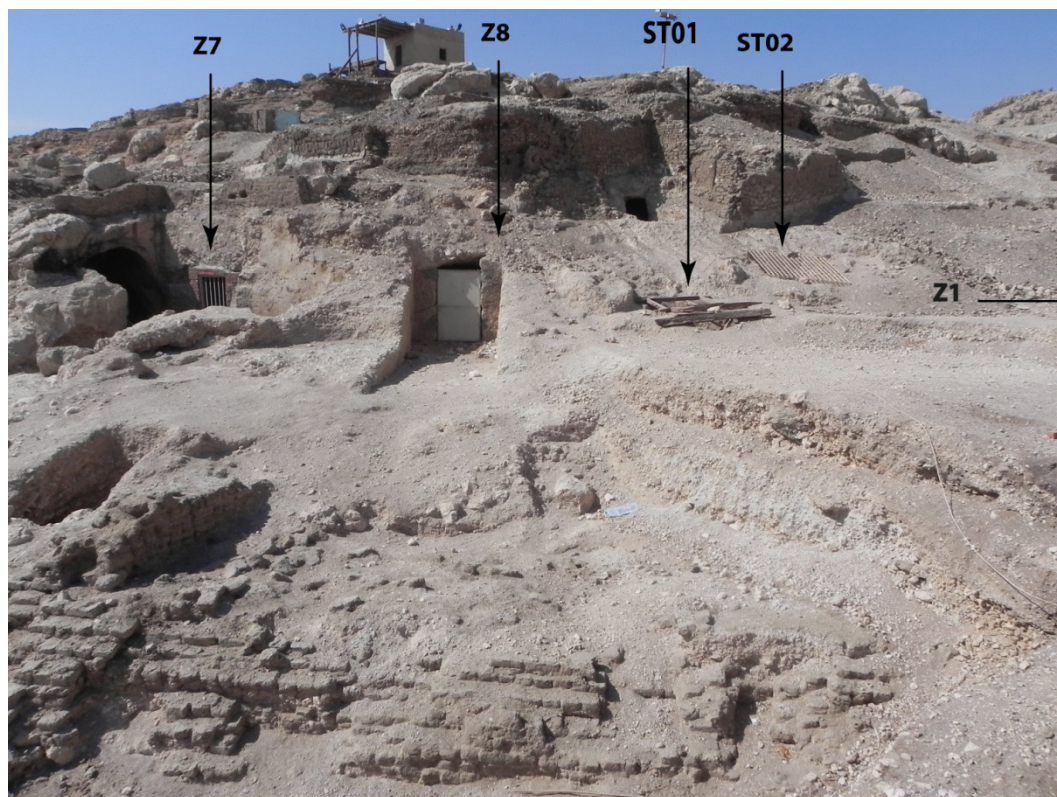


Fig. F: Location of Tombs Z7-Z8, ST01, and ST02

I. Chapter 1.

1. The geographical and geological nature of DAN (DAN):

1.1 Geography of CDAN:

DAN is a part of the Theban Necropolis, which is part of el-Qurna and located on the west bank of the River Nile. Its high is about 88 m above sea level³(Fig.1). CDAN is located in the wadi from the Nineteenth century called Shikh⁴ el-Ateyat which divided DAN into two parts, DAN North and DAN South⁵.



Fig.1, The location of the study area © Google maps

1.2 Geology of CDAN:

1.2.1 General :

The Nile Valley was a geologically dynamic area several thousands of years ago, where the volatile ocean plain repeatedly cover the Mediterranean stretch to the low land, including most of Egypt. Sometimes, the sea stretched to the south to Aswan⁶.

1.2.2 General Description of the layout of West Bank mountain of Thebes:

Egypt was divided into many geological layers. The West Bank is located among the layer called EOCENE- (Fig. 2, pink color), which is a thick marine limestone with a bed of mud and clay floors, in turn, is overlooking slightly from the high cliffs and hills

3 Moussa et al 2009, 1, Fig. 1.

4 Sometimes "Shig" instead of "Shekh".

5 Miniaci 2009, 18.

6 Reeves and Wilkinson 1996, 20.

around the Nile between Esna and Cairo. The limestone along the edge of the Sin el-kaddab scrap was partly exposed, and the west also descends, from where the largest part of the elevation on the Darb el-Arba'in, also in the scraps of Kharge exposed and plateaus, Farafra and Bahariya. this layer also covers the largest part of the middle of the West Desert, the high cliffs and plateau of Hammdat, Duwi, Esh el-Mellaha, Ataqa in the Eastern Desert, el-Tih, Egma in the Sinai. The Clastics also predominate in the regions of Cairo and Fayoum⁷.

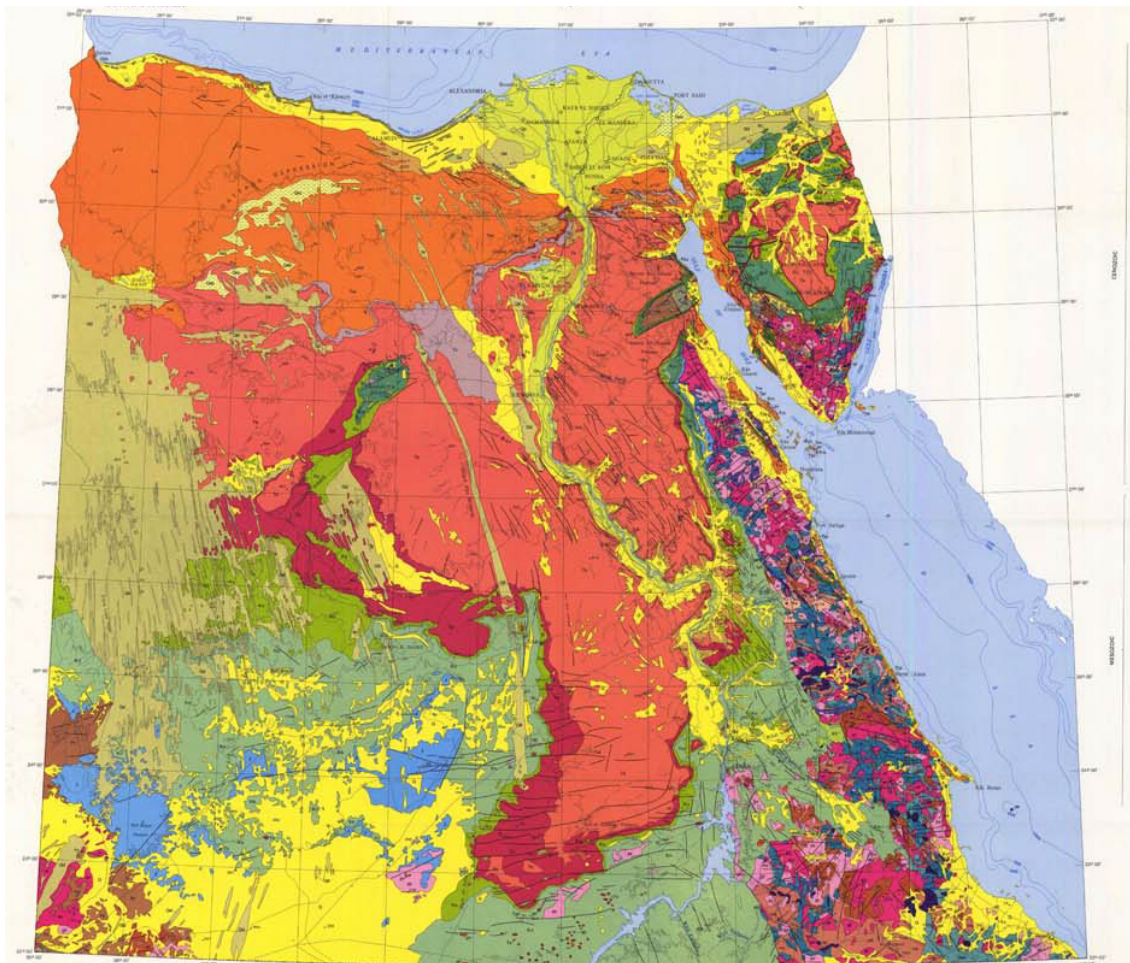


Fig.2, Map of Egypt shows the various geological layers

1.2.3 General Geologic Setting and Background of Theban Tombs:

The Theban Tombs were dug in the deep strata of the Theban Mountain. Their refined and colorful decorations were preserved because the tombs are sealed by doors, preventing gas exchanges with the air of the surrounding landscape. Due to the long-term stability of the tombs, they became a part of the landscape of the

⁷ <http://library.wur.nl/WebQuery/isric/19551>, last accessed 01/07/2017.

mountain⁸. However, after they were opened and unsealed, they filled with flash floods and debris and were buried under an increasing amount of pebbles mixed with the humidity. Due to these circumstances, the tombs began to deteriorate⁹.

Geological factors significantly affected the stability of the tombs for a long time. Most tombs were dug in the lower layers of the Thebes Formation, where it contains the beige fine-grained almost lithographic, limestone.¹⁰

1.2.4 The Climatic Conditions:

Inside the tombs, in January, the lowest average monthly temperature recorded in the area was 13.9°C, while in July the highest was 32.5°C. so: "it can be said that the temperature at el- Qurna is one of the highest in Egypt, that because of the location of the area in the desert. Generally, rain is very rare at el-Qurna, rainfall in the area being zero for most months of the year. The three or four rainy months have a maximum of 8 mm per month, while some seasonal rains are usually expected in the summer and can cause flash floods"¹¹.

This led to three different sedimentary rock formations, which are known as the Dakhla chalk, Esna shale and Theban limestone, those formations date from between 35 and 56 million years ago¹². These various rock formations have been widely influenced by geological upgrading in the late Tertiary period, and by erosion which caused by the Nile and smaller tributaries during periods of increased rainfall into the early Pleistocene¹³. The Theban Necropolis is primarily made up of these last two layers. The formation of limestone consists of about between 60 and 300 meters from the highest point where it meets Esna shale¹⁴, which in turn produces a band of about 60 meters. Esna shale is the bedrock where the tombs have been hewn¹⁵, consists of several very roughly or fragile rock joints.

8 Aubry et al 2009, 10.

9 Aubry et al 2009, 11.

10 Aubry et al 2009, 10.

11 Moussa et al 2009, 2.

12 Moussa et al 2009, 3.

13 Reeves and Wilkinson 1996, 20.

14 Masanori et al 2004, 3.

15 Moussa et al 2009, 11.



Open court of tomb Z1



Open court of tomb Z2



Inner chamber of tomb Z3



Entrance of tomb Z4



Open court of tomb Z5



Shaft S1 of tomb Z6



Vertical hall of tomb Z7



left side of the horizontal hall of tomb Z8



Bottom of shaft tomb ST01

The bedrock formation of the tombs of CDAN

The Esna Shale appears in various places in the Valley of the Kings, and it is an especially unstable and weak stone that caused problems for ancient quarrymen¹⁶.

There are many pieces of chart with a cohesive structure of Theban limestone, which were often used by ancient Egyptians as stone tools to cut the tombs¹⁷.

The limestone in el-Qurna can be divided into two parts: first a soft, coherent limestone, which can also be called marl limestone, and another solid limestone. The builders of the tombs chose soft limestone as the most suitable for digging

16 http://www.thebanmappingproject.com/articles/article_1.html, last accessed 01/07/2017.

17 http://www.thebanmappingproject.com/articles/article_1.html, last accessed 01/07/2017.

underground tombs. However, they sometimes found this rock unit through some trial and error¹⁸.

Sulfates are found in the rocks of the Thebes Mountains in different moisturizer conditions. Each condition has its own distinct size:

1- Sodium chloride (NaCl) is the predominant salt species

2- Sulphates (SO₄)

3- Anhydrite (CaSO₄)

4 - Gypsum (CaSO₄·2H₂O)¹⁹

Each of these compounds also occur in limestone deposits of the Theban Formation and the basic rock sediments of the Esna Formation. The composition of the Theban Formation, where most of the ancient tombs were dug, has the highest amount of soluble salts²⁰.

In addition, the porosity and permeability of the marls in this composition is high, promoting water and saltwater migration. The drying and wetting of the tomb surfaces in the past has affected the transportation, re-crystallization, and solution of water soluble minerals, and led to the destruction of large scenes and decoration on the tomb walls²¹.

18 Masanori et al 2004, ; Said 1981,

19 Moussa et al 2009, 10-11.

20 Moussa et al 2009, 11.

21 For more details see: Appelo and Postma 1996.

2. Brief history and Topography of Thebes²²:

Topography of Thebes:

The West Bank of the Nile in Thebes (Luxor) was used as a large cemetery for thousands of years. For a period of nearly 500 years, during the Dynasties 17-20, it also housed tombs for the rulers of Egypt²³.

In general, Thebes was never a perfect position from which to rule Egypt. Perhaps that is why Memphis was an important administrative center, even when it was not Egypt's capital. Thebes gained its importance as a religious center, along with the fact that it was an ideal location for an ancient Egyptian necropolis. The ancient Egyptians considered the west side of the Nile a place where the sun entered the netherworld, and it was thus associated with the afterlife²⁴. The flat plain of the Theban Necropolis spread on the west bank from the River Nile to the mountain range with the existence of many isolated valleys that were connected through long slopes²⁵.

2.1 Prehistory to the end of the Early Dynastic Period (c. 9000-2707 BC²⁶):

The valley in the West Bank started to be settled during the Neolithic Period, This is clear based on the remains of settlements in some areas in Thebas, especially the stone tools that were discovered in el-Tarif and date to the Period stretching from Naqada I and II (c. 3700-3300 BC) to the Old Kingdom. There is evidence of the kingship from the time of Naqada II in the rock art in the western Theban desert²⁷, in addition to some burials dating to Naqada I and II²⁸. Fragments of stone vessels from the same area dating to the Early Dynastic have also been found and fragments of ceramic and stone vessels from the early years of the state were found in the Karnak temple. Based on the location of Thebes between the two major centers of power in the Predynastic and Early Dynastic²⁹ Period, Naqada to the north and Hierakonpolis

22 This section is based on paragraph of Strudwick 1999, 19- 41, where he gave a brief history of Thebes.

23 Strudwick 1999, 31.

24 Reeves 2002, 16.

25 Reeves 2002, 16.

26 The specific dated period range is not issue to discuss at the moment, but a detailed study of the Egyptian kings was done by Tetley (Tetley 2014) in two volumes.

27 Darnell 2009, 83.

28 Strudwick 1999, 19.

29 Strudwick 1999, 20.

to the south, one might expect to find evidence dating to that time³⁰, but it is likely that it disappeared due to the major activity during the Pharaonic and modern times or due to its re-use³¹.

2.2 The Old Kingdom,(OK), (Third to Eighth Dynasties, c. 2707-2170 BC)³²:

During the time of pyramid builders in the north (where necropolis of Giza and Saqqara are located), the country was centralized for the most part. It is not known how the parts of the kingdom outside of Memphis were managed before the Fifth Dynasty³³, and Thebes was the Fourth Nome of Upper Egypt during that time³⁴., there are two brick-built mastabas of Third and Fourth Dynasties, which were discovered by the DAI in el-Tarif³⁵. This was an important area in Thebes during that time, but there is no evidence of a settlement dating to that time despite its location opposite the Karnak Temples³⁶.

From the middle of the Fifth Dynasty, the kings pay attention to Thebes, as evidenced by some individual monuments. Although Thebes was not the major center during the late OK, there are some tombs located at el-Khokha that belonged to officials from the first half of Sixth Dynasty³⁷.

2.3 The First Intermediate Period, (FIP), (Ninth to Eleventh Dynasties, c. 2170-1976 BC):

FIP was a turning point in the history of Thebes. While the rulers of Herakleopolis during the Eighth Dynasty had some control over the rest of Egypt, the southern monarchs started to build their own empires and use their armies to gain control of their neighboring provinces³⁸. For example, the Koptos, Moalla and Theban Names were attacking each other. During this time the rulers of Thebes were called Intef³⁹ and put their names in cartouches, to make it known that they came from a powerful

30 Where the Hierakanpolis tomb 100 was found, Josephson and Dreyer 2015, 171.

31 Strudwick 1999, 20.

32 The topography of Thebes during OK to MK, has been done by Soliman 2009, 1-7.

33 Strudwick 1999, 20.

34 Soliman 2009, 3.

35 For more details see: Arnold 1976.

36 Strudwick 1999, 20.

37 Strudwick 1999, 21; Soliman 2009 3; there was a discussion for its precise dating has been done by Fábíán 2011, 43-47.

38 Strudwick 1999, 22, Graietyki 2006, 8.

39 Soliman 2009.3.

family in Thebes. During late OK, many texts came from Thebes, showing that one of the rulers was responsible for the development of Thebes, namely king Wahankh Inyotef II⁴⁰. His boundaries were between Elephantine (Aswan) and the north until the 10th upper Nome near Abydos⁴¹. Djari, one of this king's officials, has a tomb in Asassif⁴², in which a new architectural tomb form was developed, known as Saff-tombs⁴³.

2.4 The Middle Kingdom,(MK), (Twelfth to Thirteenth Dynasties, C. 1776-1793 BC)⁴⁴:

Montuhotep II, known as Nebhepetre, was the most important king of Eleventh Dynasty and unified the country during his rule⁴⁵. He built his great mortuary temple in Deir el-Bahari near Hatshepsut Temple⁴⁶, which indicates how much power and culture the south city was able to achieve. The resources left by the officials provide evidence that Thebes was on its way to be the next capital of Egypt in a lot of foreign trade and local architecture⁴⁷.

During the Twelfth Dynasty, Thebes declined as a political center, due to Amenemhat I's decision to move the capital from Memphis to Lisht just north of Fayum⁴⁸, where he worked next to his temple of Amun in Karnak, which was the center for the great Karnak temple complex of Amun during the later periods. He had started to build a monument at Thebes but this was never finished⁴⁹. His son Senwosret I continued, in which he also built the famous white chapel⁵⁰. While Senwosret III did some restoration to Deir el-Bahari's temple⁵¹ and some other buildings, Inyotef Oker, the Thebes mayor and vizir during the reign of Senwosret I, built the oldest tomb in "Tell

40 Soliman 2009.35.

41 Gomaa 1980, 148-151.

42 Röhrig 1995.

43 Soliman 2009, 31.

44 Brief history of Thebes during MK, has been done by Winlock 1915.

45 Graietyki 2006, 19.

46 For more details about the temple see: Naville 1907-1910; Arnold 1979

47 Winlock 1915, 27-28.

48 Strudwick 1999, 27, Graietyki 2006, 29.

49 For more details see: Arnold 1991, 5-48.

50 Graietyki 2006, 38.

51 Where his statues have been discovered, PM II, 2, 384-5.

Shikh Abdo el-Qurna". Many Saff-tombs of nobles during this Period were built in el-Tarif, in Asassif and on the hill of Shikh Abdo el-Qurna⁵².

2.5 Second Intermediate Period,(SIP), (Thirteenth to Seventeenth Dynasties, C. 1793-1550 BC):

During this Period, there were about 60 rulers in over 150 years⁵³, as mentioned in the Turin Papyrus. King Sobekhotep III, built some buildings in Thebes. His statue was found in Tell Basta, indicating that the Thirteenth Dynasty kings had some power over Lower Egypt⁵⁴. In addition, the king Sobekhotep IV, one of the later kings of this Dynasty⁵⁵, built some buildings in Thebes and was even buried with his wife in west Thebes in DAN⁵⁶, as is known from the tombs robber papyrus of Abbott during the Ramesside Period. It seems that while the Hyksos ruled Egypt, forming the Fifteenth Dynasty⁵⁷, the Theban rulers became just princes of the southern town. By the end of the struggle for liberation from the rule of the Hyksos, Kamose succeeded in liberating Middle Egypt from the Asian rulers and was buried in West Thebes in DAN hills, according to the Abbott Papyrus⁵⁸.

2.6 New Kingdom,(NK), (Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasties, c. 1550-1069 BC):

After Ahmose, the founder of the Eighteenth Dynasty, had liberated all of Egypt from the Hyksos and established a new Dynasty⁵⁹, Thebes enjoyed an unparalleled Period of glory and prosperity. During this time, Ahmose did some restorations in Thebes, and Thutmose I, Thutmose III and Hatshepsut also built a lot in Karnak⁶⁰ and added a lot of the glory of this city. When Thutmose III returned from his annual campaigns in Asia, he brought with him riches and a mass of captives, which he devoted to Thebes (specifically Amun's temple) until it became the most important city in the ancient world⁶¹. His successors did the same, and thus Thebes flourished

52 Rummel et al 2012, 119.

53 Graietyki 2006, 63.

54 Ryholt 1997, 222-224, 343-344.

55 Ryholt 1997, 233, 353.

56 Polz 2007, 34-38; Polz 2003, 13 .

57 Redford 1970.

58 Soliman 2009, 216.

59 Grimal 1988, 192.

60 Grimal 1988, 200.

61 Haikal 2002, 15; Tyldesley 2001, 18-19.

during that Period and became a center for the spoils of both people and resources. The worship of Amun gained importance and became widespread, surpassing the worship of any other god in Egypt⁶².

In West Thebes, many mortuary temples, palaces and tombs (royal and private) were built during the NK.

Akhnaten (Amonhotep IV) threw a religious revolution against Amun and left Thebes, building a new capital in Tell el-Amarna. Thebes regained its glory under Horemheb, the last king of the Eighteenth Dynasty, and continued to be an important city until the end of the reign of Ramsess III. The later Ramesside kings occurred under the influence of the Amun priests⁶³.

2.7 The Third Intermediate Period,(TIP), (Twenty-First to Twenty-Forth Dynasties, c. 1070- 698 BC)⁶⁴:

The NK kings gave Amun's city a lot of wealth in the form of buildings, monuments and a great number of Syrian and Nubian captives. That led to an increase in the priests' power, and eventually Herihor, the high priest, was able to be the ruler of Egypt. Most of **the Twenty-First Dynasty** rulers (c.1070-945 BC) were based in Thebes and married princes of the north⁶⁵. The most important activities of those rulers, which continued until the Twenty-Second Dynasty⁶⁶, was carrying out reburials of NK kings in the Valley of the Kings⁶⁷ and recycling the wealth of the tombs to support the Theban economy. This included coffins⁶⁸ and funerary artifacts. This means that there were no new tomb constructions at this time. Instead, new elements were added to the old tomb shafts, corridors, and chambers⁶⁹.

The Twenty-Second Dynasty (c. 945-750 BC) is originally from Libyan descent. They were probably from Tell Basta in the Delta⁷⁰. Sheshonq I was the first king and he quickly asserted control over Thebes⁷¹ and put his own men in the highest

62 Haring 2013, 631.

63 Haring 2013, 635-637.

64 Brief history of Thebes during TIP, was given by Eladany 2011, 40-57.

65 Strudwick 1999, 39.

66 Grajetzki 2003, 96; Taylor 1992, 186.

67 Taylor 1992, 186-188.

68 Niwinski 1988, 13.

69 Schreiber and Vasáros 2005, 1.

70 Taylor 2000, 335.

71 Dodson 1993, 268.

positions. Additionally, he arranged marriage alliances with the major Theban families⁷² and added some buildings at Thebes (specifically, in Karnak). During the reign of Osorkon II, his cousin Harsiese, the high priest in Thebes, gave himself royal status and titles like "Panedjem"⁷³.

During **the Twenty-Third to Twenty-Fifth Dynasties** (c. 750-698 BC), Thebes was still loyal to Twenty-Third Dynasty in the north. During this time, the power of the Upper Nubian Kingdom of Napata increased and resulted in the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty⁷⁴, while the Twenty-Forth Dynasty was established through Tefnakht and his son Bakenrenef. Shabaka (c. 712–698 BC), the Piankhy's brother and his successor, established his control all over Egypt⁷⁵. The bringing end of the TIP witnessed the revival of most of the Theban Necropolis⁷⁶. The new tomb construction during late Twenty-Fifth Dynasty can be represented by two items: superstructures of mud brick and underground rooms⁷⁷. These so-called tomb palaces continued to be made until the LP⁷⁸.

2.8 The Late Period,(LP), Twenty-Fifth to Thirtieth Dynasties, (c. 697- 332 BC)⁷⁹:

In the later part of the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty, the power of Thebes had moved away from the high priest of Amun and had come to the mayors of the city and also the fourth priests of Amun. One such fourth priest was Montuemhat, who was in charge of Thebes after the departure of the Assyrians and the Nubians. The practical power was in the hand of officials who built impressive funerary monuments, especially in West Thebes⁸⁰.

During the Twenty-Sixth Dynasty or Saite Period, political activity moved from Thebes to Sais. However, the Theban Necropolis in Asasif is considered one of the most architecturally ornate in all of Egypt during that time⁸¹, and during Twenty-

72 Strudwick 1999, 39.

73 Strudwick 1999, 39.

74 Taylor 2000, 338.

75 Strudwick 1999, 40.

76 Schreiber and Vasáros 2005, 1.

77 Schreiber and Vasáros 2005, 1.

78 Budka 2010a, 503.

79 Brief history of Thebes during LP, was given by Budka 2010a, 503.

80 About the change of the administration of Thebes During The Twenty-Fifth Dynasty, see Naunton 2011.

81 el-Sadeek 1984, 166; Budka 2010.

Eighth to Thirtieth Dynasties, the revival of building activity in the temples and tombs of Thebes was considerable⁸².

2.9 The post-dynastic Period (332 BC onward):

Thebes decreased in importance during this Period. The important regions were rather in the north, as Egypt was in contact with the Mediterranean world. That being said, there were some activities done in the name of Alexander the Great in Karnak⁸³ and also many Ptolemies visited Thebes as a reminder for them of the importance of the religious city⁸⁴.

The Ptolemy's family ruled Egypt until 30 BC⁸⁵, until Rome became an important power in the region and Egypt fell under their rule. A different administration system was applied in the Southern Valley, dividing it into two districts with two centers, Thebes and Elephantine⁸⁶. In the Third Century AD a new Roman camp was established in Thebes⁸⁷, The situation changed later with the Arab conquest in AD 642⁸⁸.

2.10 The Late Antique and Coptic Era, (LAP), and (300 BC to 8 AC):

During this Period in Thebes, the re-use of the tombs and structures was continued either as houses (in the case of the tombs around the monasteries) or churches (like Luxor temple and Habu Temple⁸⁹). This re-use included over painting.⁹⁰, additionally, monastic communities upon the hill of Western Thebes was established⁹¹.

Western Thebes was forgotten until the late medieval Period when the travelers reported again the "wonders upon Pharaoh"⁹².

82 Strudwick 1999, 42, Budka 2010, 358.

83 Manning 2011, 5.

84 Manning 2011, 1-2

85 Strudwick 1999, 42.

86 Briant 2002, 472

87 Coppens 2007, 199-200.

88 Strudwick 1999, 43.

89 O'connell 2007, 239.

90 Moussa et al 2009, 1.

91 Rummel et al 2012, 131-134.

92 Boraik and Johnson 2008, 10.

2.11 Islamic Period, (IP):

Starting in 643 AD, Egypt fell under the control of Arabic conquerors. Since then the country has been an Islamic Country. During this time, most events centered on Cairo⁹³. There was not much activity in Thebes, except that the Holy man Abu el-Hagag's tomb and mosque were built upon the Luxor temple⁹⁴.

93 Strudwick 1999, 207.

94 Strudwick 1999, 209, Boraik 2008, 140.

3. History of Excavations at CDAN⁹⁵:

There is a common opinion that the Theban Necropolis was deserted for centuries, and there is some evidence that during the 18th century the tombs were already used as dwellings by almost settled or semi-settled Bedouins.

During the first decades of the Nineteenth Century, DAN was a place of interest for many travelers. However, it seems that there were no wide excavation projects in CDAN at this time, only individual studies of the tombs, which were already excavated.

In 1844 Lepsius⁹⁶ led an expedition, and one of the goals of the expedition was to record the tombs and to collect the monuments⁹⁷. During this expedition, about 110



Fig.3, Theben Necropolis view to the East, 1849–1859, after Lepsius, LD I, Pl. 67.

private tombs were recorded⁹⁸. I could not determine whether any of those tombs were located in CDAN (**Fig. 3**). The drawing represents the views of Theban Necropolis (el-Qurna) and shows that the area wasn't settled until that time.

In 1855-1857:

95 Miniaci gave an archaeological exploration of Dra' Abu el-Naga in general, in: Betro 2009, 36-56.

96 LD III.

97 Miniaci, in Betro 2009, 40-41.

98 There is one of Lepsius's note book is missing, which is relating to Thebes, and not included in LD, Miniaci, in Betro 2009, 66, note. No.66.

Asasif in the report of Egyptian Expedition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 1915-16¹⁰³, after this time weren't mentioned in any other plan.

In 1898, Spiegelberg and Newberry¹⁰⁴ excavated some decorated tombs in DAN, including some of CDAN (Fig. 5). Among these is the tomb of Nebamun TT17. Many



Fig.5, Detailed plan of CDAN area after Spiegelberg and Newberry 1908, Pl. II

until Deir el-Bahari Valley¹⁰⁵.

4. History of research of the recorded tombs located in CDAN:

Some studies and research were conducted in Theban Necropolis, in which tombs of CDAN were recorded (either all or some of them). Altogether, there are around 8 tombs dating to NK¹⁰⁶:

103 De Garis 1917, Fig. 1.

104 Spiegelberg and Newberry 1908.

105 Miniaci, in Betro 2009, 44.

1913:

Gardener and Weigall published the first complete numbering of all the tombs of Theban Necropolis with the tomb's owner and his titles or positions. This work coincided with restoration work on most of the tombs¹⁰⁷. They added a number of pictures of the Necropolis with tomb numbers (**Fig. 6**). The area, especially CDAN, was settled from the 20th century by the local people of el-Qurna (**Fig.7**), who sometimes used the tombs, especially the unrecorded ones as houses or animals sheds. At this time, only eight tombs had doors, and the rest were unprotected¹⁰⁸. In



Fig.6, a view to Northwest of CDAN in 1912-1913, shows some of tombs was indicated by its numbers, and some of modern settlements by the native families, after Gardener and Weigall 1913, pl. 12.

1906 Weigall started to protect some tombs with iron doors, after cleaning them and getting the occupants out¹⁰⁹.

106 Details of its decoration and architecture were discussed in the second chapter.

107 Gardener and Weigall 1913, 7.

108 Gardener and Weigall 1913, 7.

109 Gardener and Weigall 1913, 7.

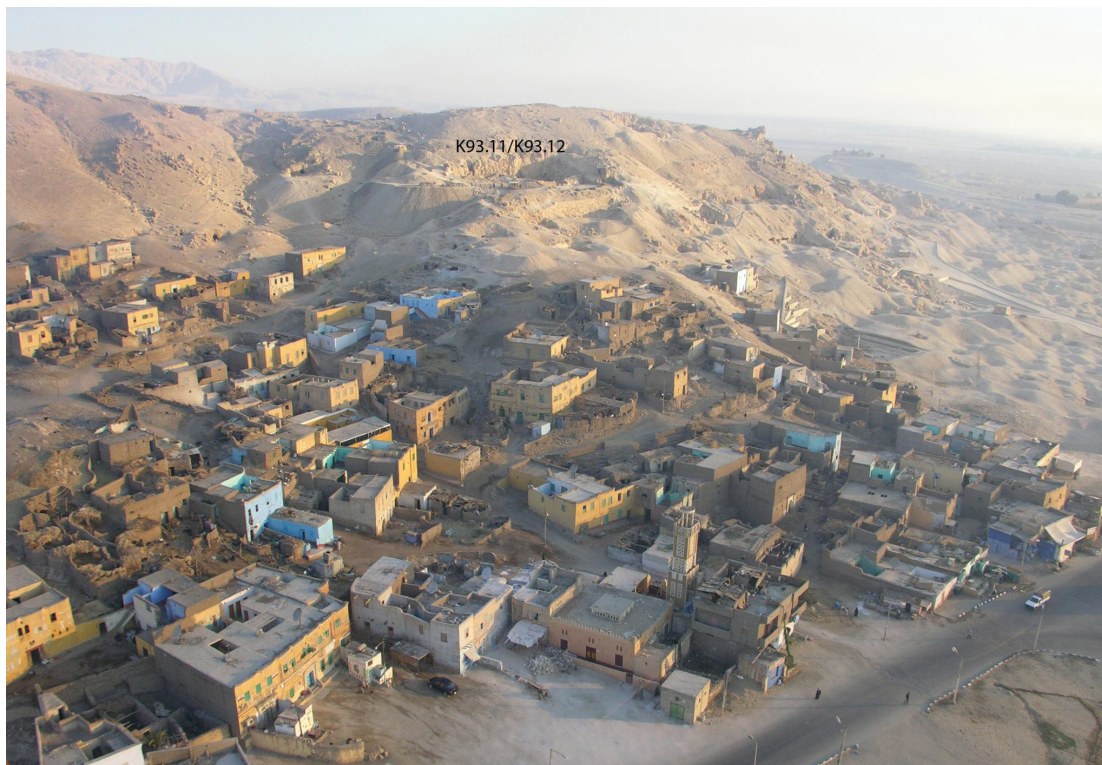


Fig. 7, Aerial photo of DAN, with view to the north towards the double tomb complex K93.11/K93.12 (taken 2006,(c) Laurent Bavay). © DAI

1955:

Baud (1955) published a thesis entitled " Baud, Marcelle: Les dessins ebauches de la nécropoles thébaine (au temps du Nouvel Empire): ouvrage publ. Avec le concours de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (Fondation Catenacci). - Le Caire: Impr. De l'IFAO, 1955.", in which she addressed the following tombs:

TT17: (Baud 1935, 72-73)

TT140: (Baud 1935, 161-162)

TT141: (Baud 1935, 163)

TT145: (Baud 1935, 170-173)

1960:

Porter and Moss (PM) presented a study of the topographical bibliography of Ancient Egyptian statues, reliefs and paintings, in addition to analyzing both published and unpublished information about ancient Egyptian monuments. It was divided into eight volumes. The first seven volumes cover all of Egypt and Nubia and are arranged topographically. Volume VIII covers the material in museums and private collections that have no provenance¹¹⁰.

¹¹⁰ <http://www.griffith.ox.ac.uk/topbib> , last accessed 04/08/2017.

Volume I,1., covers the Theban Necropolis Private Tombs, in which they used the official numbering system (TT).

TT17: (PM I, 1, 29-31)

TT140: (PM I, 1, 254)

TT141: (PM I, 1, 254-255)

TT144: (PM I, 1, 257)

TT145: (PM I, 1, 257-258)

TT260: (PM I, 1, 343-344)

TT261: (PM I, 1, 344)

1996:

Friederike Kampp-Seyfried studied, the architectural development of the private tombs during the Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty in 1991 in Heidelberg as a PhD thesis based on Jan Assmann's work in the Theban Necropolis (Kampp 1996). She divided the tombs into different types and dated each tomb according to their designs then gave them a simple reference number, discussed their location, described their architectural elements, and provided detailed plans of the tombs. She used the official numbering system (TT numbering system), and she added more tombs using the numbering system A.1. to D. 4 as well as numbers between two dashes e.g. - 120-.

TT17: Kampp 1996, 430, fig. 323

TT140: Kampp 1996, 427-428, fig. 318.

TT141: Kampp 1996, 428, fig. 319.

TT144: Kampp 1996, 429-430, fig. 322.

TT145: Kampp 1996, 198-199, fig. 100.

TT260: Kampp 1996, 538-539, fig. 433.

TT261: Kampp 1996, 539, fig. 433.

5. The history of research of the individual tombs(ordered by tomb numbers):

TT17:

Müller (Müller 1904, 113-150) conducted a study about the depiction of foreigners and ships in Egyptian tombs according to the scenes from the tomb TT17, but this was not a comprehensive publication about the whole tomb. In 1957, Säve-

Söderbergh (Säve-Söderbergh 1957, 113-150) also conducted a study of four tombs, including TT17, in which he specified the tomb's location, described and analyzed the remains of scenes in the tomb. He divided the scenes according to the wall, which they appear. Again Dziobek et al. (Dziobek 1992) used the tomb scenes to make an iconographic dating to Theban tombs during the Eighteenth Dynasty. Shirley (Shirley 2007, 381-401) discussed the life and career of Nebamun (the tomb's owner) using the two scenes that are placed on either side of the rear (west) wall of the hall (PM (4) and (7) respectively).

TT140 and TT141:

There is not much research conducted on tombs TT140 and TT141, neither studies nor discussions, except what is written in PM, Kampp and Baud (see above).

TT145:

Fakhry (Fakhry 1943, 369-387) conducted a study of this tomb, where he presented the description of a tomb (i.e., its architecture and scenes) and included notes on topics like dating and the appearance of animals in the scenes. There was also a study by Helck (Helck 1996). He addresses the topography and history research of the tomb, early and recent damage to the tomb, the decorations, and representations of animals such as horses, cattle, donkeys and pigs. Ziegler (Ziegler 2010, 379-386) made some notes about a fragment of a painting in tomb TT145, which is around 40 x 50 cm.

TT260:

Ernest (Ernest 1916, 125-126) made small notes about the scenes of the tomb TT260. Nasr (Nasr 1993, 173-202) made a complete publication about the tomb, where he includes the location, plans and section of the tomb, dating, architecture, design, description of the decoration and finally he provides full comment and notes about the tomb's text.

TT261:

Baud (Baud 1967) also made some notes about some scenes in tomb TT261. Nasr (Nasr 1988, 233-242) completed a study in which he did the same for this tomb that he did for the above.

II. Chapter 2.

1. Overview of the excavation:

This excavation was conducted between 2009 and 2011 by the Ministry of Antiquities (MoA) at CDAN.

1.1 Excavations description:

As mentioned in the first chapter, there has not yet been an extensive investigation of the CDAN necropolis. Such an investigation has been hindered by the fact that large sections of the area are covered by an enormous amount of rubble, not only as a result of the lengthy occupation period of this burial site but also due to extensive tomb robbery throughout the early nineteenth century. Additionally, it was occupied by modern houses until excavations of the site began (i.e., the more or less systematic archaeological excavations of the Nineteenth and Twentieth century's). Individual scenes from the decorated tombs, which are situated in the area and dated to the NK, were documented and published at the end of the Nineteenth and at the beginning of the twentieth century. A number of ventures were undertaken in CDAN, during the course of which individual tombs and tomb clusters were excavated and their decoration documented (PM). Interest in the site of CDAN has persevered until the present day and has led to a range of excavation projects undertaken during the last few years, which focus on specific tombs.

1.2 Plan of action for the excavation:

1. Start cleaning the area downstream of the concession of the German mission on the north side and in front of the tombs TT141, TT261 and TT260 .
2. Check and remove the debris resulting from the removal of modern houses, which covers the existing tombs.
3. Detect tombs that were covered during the clearance work and displacement .
4. Start cleaning the rock tombs, which are expected to be discovered after removing the debris.
5. Draw the architectural plans and sections of the rock tombs and position them on the current map of the site with the already recorded tombs, which were registered by Porter and Moss .

1.3 Excavations Activities in the site:

The excavation was started on 10/03/2009 :

The site was divided into four sections, labeled A, B, C and D.

Section A:

In this, section tombs Z1, Z2, Z3, and Z4 were discovered(**Fig. 9**),

Sections B and D :

The debris, resulting from the removal of the houses, has been examined and removed so that it would be possible to reach the bedrock in front of the tomb TT 144 .

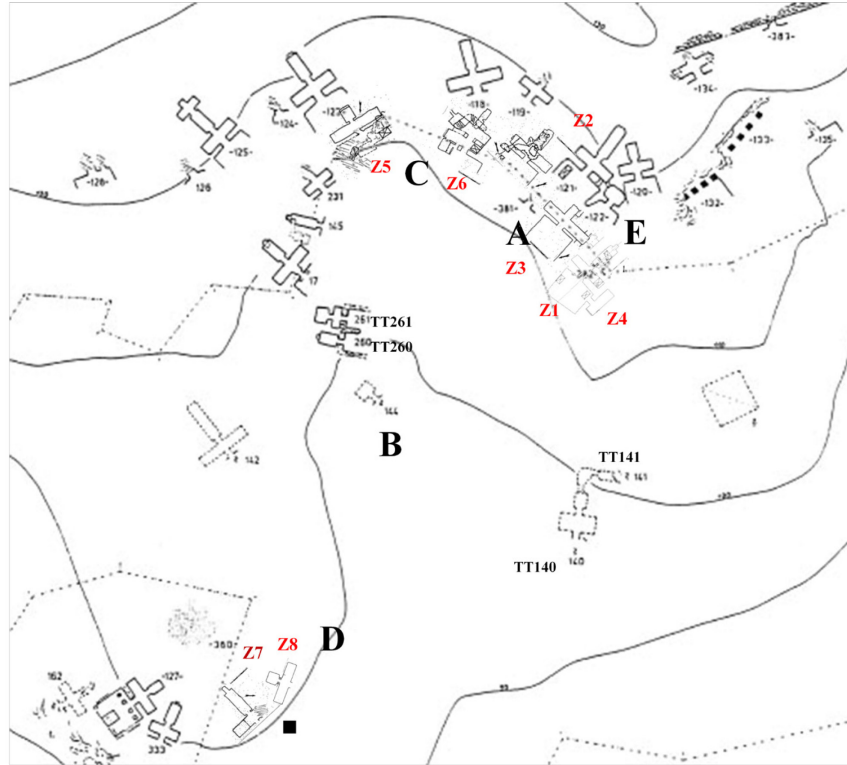


Fig. 8: The now tombs location, after Seyfried. Kampp1996, Band XIII, plan VI

Section E :

The debris (resulting from the removal of the houses) has been examined and, allowing access to the rocky ground and the subsequent detection of a number of rock tombs.

State-of-the-art

As mentioned above, there are many problems regarding the dating at the necropolis of CDAN because (1) the area was used for modern houses and had been occupied for several decades; (2) unscientific diggings at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century's AD yielded finds from the necropolis without proper documentation. As a result of this re-use and plundering, a large number of finds attributed to CDAN do not have detailed contexts or information on their find position. The rich potential of the recent Egyptian excavation, which was conducted using up-to-date documentation techniques on all architecture, decoration, and finds



Fig. 9: Primary cleaning by using loaders

of selected tombs. At the same time, this part of the Theban necropolis is not yet fully explored. To date, the results of the Egyptian mission are just preliminary, as it was as a part of salvage excavations, there was the only time for documentation during the

excavation seasons and where there was no time for the careful study required to draw connections between the findings.

1.4 Methodology:

The excavations started with twenty workers and ended with about one hundred workers and twelve supervisors. In general, the primary cleaning was performed using loaders(**Fig. 9**)to remove the remains of the houses. Under the inspector's supervision, the work normally began at seven am and ended at 12:30 pm for around seven months per year for almost three years. In the course of the day's work, primary documentation of the objects was carried out by attaching small labels to each object.

After removing the remains of the houses and reaching the tombs' entrances, we started working by hand (**Fig. 10**) and sorted the debris (**Fig. 11**) to avoid missing



Fig. 10: Sorting for the debris



Fig. 11: cleaning by using hands

small finds, which could not be seen during the excavations. This was especially important with regard to the debris which came from inside the tombs themselves.

When the work in the tomb was completed, the restoration team began to do the primary restoration for the necessary parts and remove the smoke layer. The objects were documented in detail, including photographs, descriptions, and measurements. Some of the significant objects were stored in Ali Hassan Magazines in the West Bank.

2. Excavations work in the valley:

2.1 Tomb Z1:

This tomb was discovered and labeled Z1. According to the survey, it was located in one of the modern houses.

2.1.1 The dating of the tomb:

This tomb can be dated to the period from the beginning of the NK to the Amarna period. It has a T shape with a niche at the end of vertical hall—type Vb in the system given in Kampp (1996)—which was common during NK, mainly since beginning of Eighteenth Dynasty¹¹¹, Additionally, the name of Amun was defaced, which was common during Amarna period¹¹², so the proper dating is during the beginning of NK



Fig. 12: The funerary cone of "Amunemopet" with his titles until Amarna period.

2.1.2 The tomb owner:

A number of funerary cones¹¹³ (DM¹¹⁴ #304 and #305)(**Fig. 12**)were found in the open court and the shafts of the tomb bearing the name of Amunemopet name and his titles “chief of bowmen, overseer of hunters”.

¹¹¹ Kampp 1996, 6, table 10, Fig. 26.

¹¹² Allen 2005; Allen 1989.

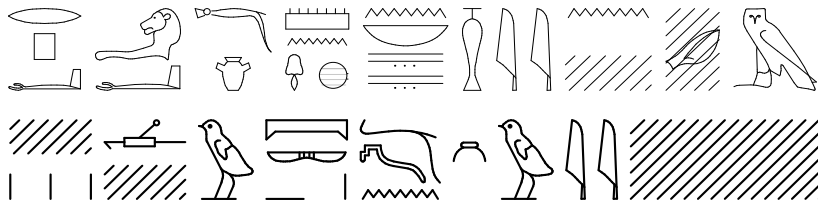
¹¹³ See Chapter 3, Funerary cones, 194-203.

¹¹⁴ Davies and Macdam 1957.



Fig. 13: The titles of “Amun im Opet” in the vertical hall in his tomb

The same titles (**Fig. 13**) were found on the left wall of the vertical hall of the tomb, but the rest of the text was defaced:



Try p^ct h3ty^c mh-ib mnḥ n nb t3wy ḥsy n // sdm w^cw ḥry pḏt imy-r nw.w // //

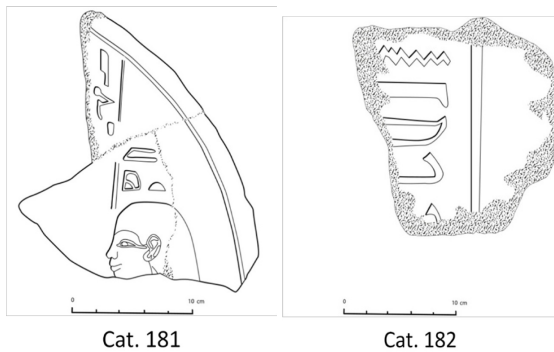


Fig. 14: Parts of name and titles of Amunemopet

Crown prince, the effective trusted one of the Lord of the two lands. who hears // alone //, chief of bowmen, overseer of hunters // //.

Additionally, fragments of a stela (**Fig. 14**) (**Cat. 181**) were found inside the tomb, with remains of the name Amunemopet and a fragment of a block (**Cat. 182**) with part of titles chief of bowmen, overseer of.... was also found, and it is known that private tombs in the Eighteenth Dynasty were designed with false doors¹¹⁵ and stela in the horizontal hall¹¹⁶. Thus, “Amunemopet” is highly likely the tomb’s owner. Based on his titles, the titles “Crown prince” it is a rank title, not a function title, but is normally announcing as a high position



Fig. 15: Shabti figure of Khaw

¹¹⁵ This element was disappeared during the Ramesside Period, Kampp-Seyfried 2003, 10.

¹¹⁶ Kampp-Seyfried 2003, 10.

in the hierarchy of the country¹¹⁷. The tomb was re-used later by someone named “Khiw”; three shabtis were found inside the tomb – 12 cm and made of fired pottery-bearing his name¹¹⁸(Fig. 15).

2.1.3 Tomb description (Figs. 16, 17 & 18):

The tomb is rock-cut, like most middle-class Theban tombs from the Eighteenth Dynasty. The tomb is composed of two parts, a cultic one at ground level and a funerary one underground, which consists of a sloping passage (with some later

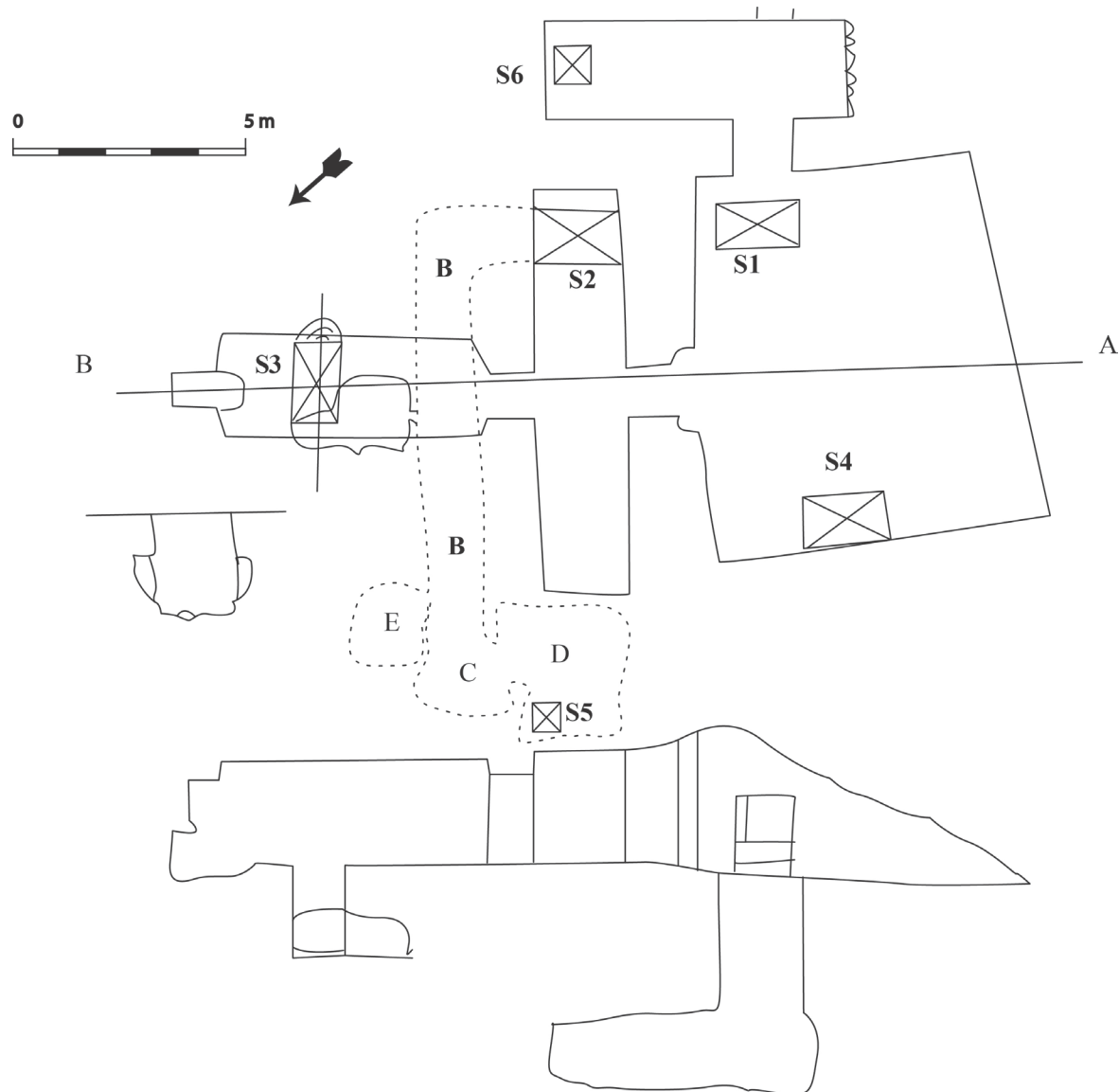


Fig. 16: General plan and section of Z1

adjuncts) and presumably one or more burial chambers¹¹⁹. Its axis is south to north and contains an open court that has two shafts; the first is S4 in the west corner and

¹¹⁷ Quirke 2004, 111-112.

¹¹⁸ See Chapter 3. Shabtis, 157.

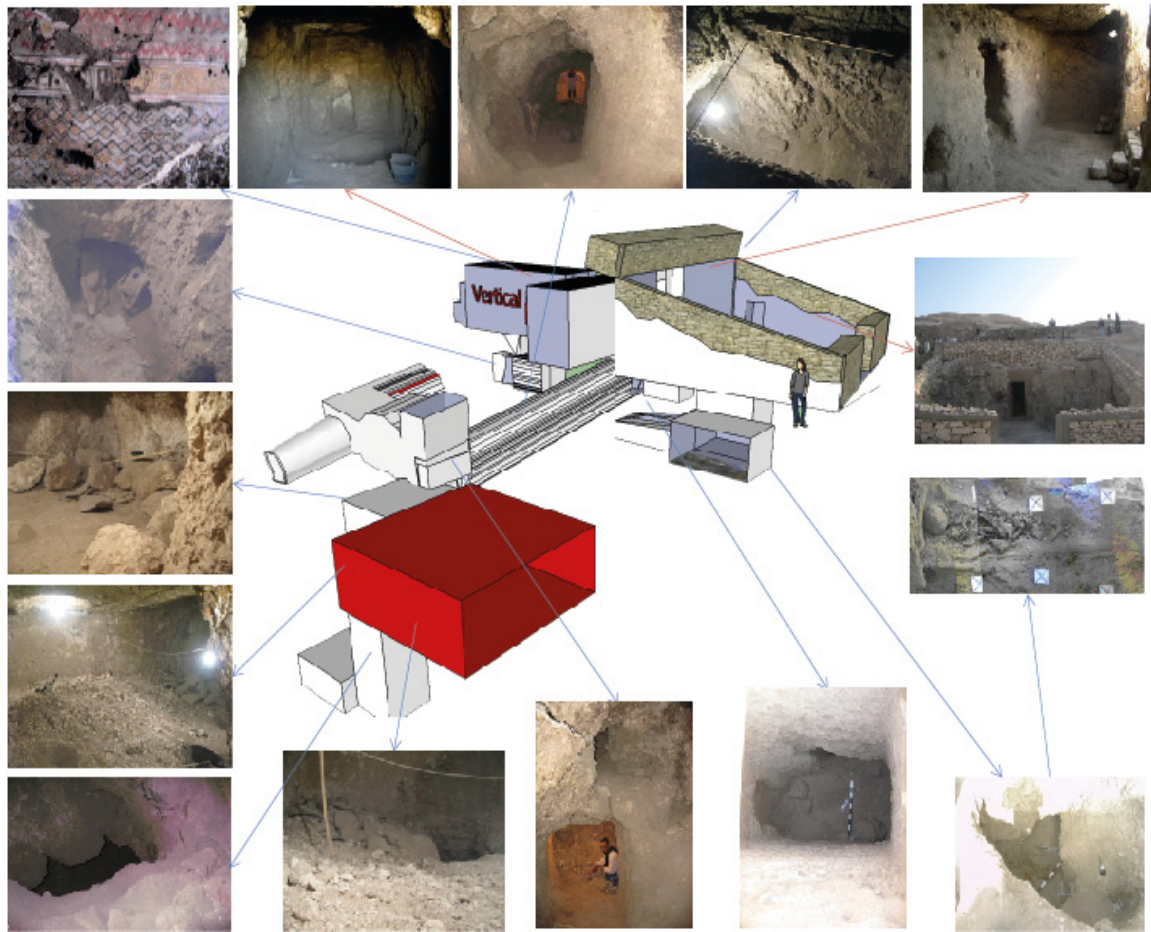


Fig. 17: 3D view of Z1

the second is S1 in the east corner. The tomb's entrance leads to the horizontal hall, a shaft S2 was detected in the ended right side of it. Next to the horizontal hall there is a vertical hall in the most middle was detected a shaft S3. This hall ends with niche with two levels, probably meant for placing a statue of the deceased¹²⁰. In front of it, there is a basin. H. Gauthier argues that this kind of emplacement was serviced as sarcophagi¹²¹



Fig. 18: The facade of tomb Z1

119 Probably attended for family members in its either original use or later reuse phase, Dorman 2003, 31.

120 Seyfried 1987, 245.

121 Gauthier 1908, 157.



Fig. 19: remains of mud-brick walls in the open courtyard of tomb Z1

The ceiling of the tomb is flat, and the front half of the ceiling of the vertical hall was destroyed.

2.1.4 Tombcondition:

A large part of the tomb's walls were destroyed, especially in the vertical hall. There is also a modern mortar layer, which was a remnant of the modern village. The restoration team cleaned part of the smoke layer, which covered the walls and the ceiling.

2.1.4.1 Open Courtyard and tomb facade (Fig. 19):

The tomb is almost cut into the bedrock, its Open Courtyard is 7.2m wide x 8m long was surrounded by modern enclosure wall with small limestone rock and mortar with high about 1 m simulations of the original enclosure wall, which was built by MoA in 2011. The original rock



Fig. 20: remains of plaster layer in the facade of open courtyard

facade did not have a mortar layer. This enclosure was his foundations was built on the remains of a mud-brick wall in the front part of the open courtyard (**Fig. 20**), which suggested that it was either a part of either surrounding enclosure wall which was common after the Amarna Period and during the Ramesside Period¹²² or a part of an Eighteenth Dynasty mud-brick mortuary chapel¹²³, the latter is likely because the open courtyard has a rather small width, whereas the enclosure wall of the

¹²² Kampp 2003, 9.

¹²³ Parallel: mud brick mortuary chapel of tomb TT413, which was filled with scenes, Fabian 2015.

Ramesside Period was relatively wider¹²⁴. The area above the tomb's entrance was cleaned, where many groups of funerary cones were found¹²⁵.

The facade had a slight slope and was continued upwards and connected with a wall of rough masonry for a little distance farther, thus giving a higher facade and affording security against a rush of debris down the hillside¹²⁶. The facade was probably once covered with plaster(**Fig. 20**), but this is now stripped off; and at sometime, the true entrance was blocked and covered also with plaster¹²⁷.

2.1.4.2 The cultic part(**Fig. 21, 22**):



Fig. 21: Vertical hall of Z1



Fig. 22: The right side of the Horizontal hall and shaft S2, which was not excavated yet

This part of the tomb (the horizontal hall 8.8m wide x 2m long x 2.5m high, and vertical hall 5.7m long x 2.3m wide and 2.2m high) (**Figs. 21,22**), ceiling included, was in fact completely painted. The surfaces are irregular but were leveled as far as possible using a thick layer of mud and straw mortar upon which a whitish coat of plaster was applied in an attempt to smooth the surface¹²⁸.

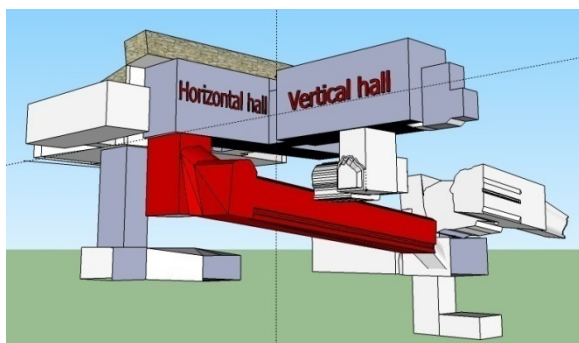


Fig. 23: 3D view of Shaft S2 and the slopping corridor (in red)

The surface is slightly uneven, due to the asperities of the cut limestone. From the architectural point of view, in some parts there is no clear separation between the ceiling and the walls; the walls gently curve towards each other,

The surface is slightly uneven, due to the asperities of the cut limestone. From the architectural point of view, in some parts there is no clear separation between the ceiling and the walls; the walls gently curve towards each other,

124 Parallel: tombs TT32, TT35, TT183/TT283, after Kampp 2003, 9.

125 See Chapter 3., Funerary cones, 194-203.

126 Which in some cases was applied with rows of funerary cones fixed by using mortar, Wilkinson 1979, 12, Fig. 10?

127 Davies 1913,

128 Betro 2009, 87; Bussman 2000, 24; Meckey 1921, 159.



Fig. 24: The entrance of shaft S2 (left and middle) and the Sloping passage (right)

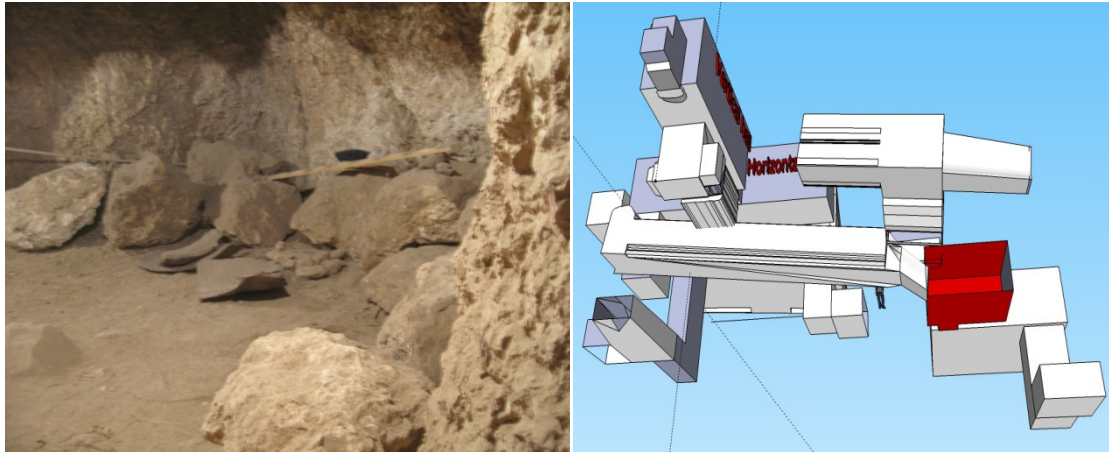


Fig. 25: Chamber C

but here the pattern between both, the ceiling and walls, is strictly vanished through the lotus decorations frieze¹²⁹. Unfortunately, a big part of the wall decorations is gone.

The debris in the Sloping corridor B and chambers C and D were removed.

2.1.4.3 Sloping corridor B(Fig. 23 & 24):

Shaft S2 has a sloping shape and leads to corridor B, which is about 9.8 m long and 1.5 m high. It takes the usual Ramesside sloping passage form¹³⁰, which started being used in the MK¹³¹, became common after the end of the reign of TIII¹³², and disappeared



Fig. 26: The entrance of chamber C (where the workman seating) and the entrance of chamber E (in upper right)

¹²⁹ Parallel: tomb TT14, where Anubis frieze is separating the ceiling/the walls, Betro 2009, 87.

¹³⁰ Salvador 2013, 160-161.

¹³¹ Hodel-Hoenes 2000, 8; especially in the Royal tombs in the MK and NK where the tomb was dug directly in form as a Sloping-passage, Kampp 1996, 86.

¹³² Hodel-Hoenes 2000, 8.

during the end of Nineteenth Dynasty¹³³. It's oriented under the vertical hall, it's irregular and its low ceiling almost (1.5 m) just enough to enable someone to stand hunched over and carry coffins and burial equipment¹³⁴.

2.1.4.4 Chamber C (Fig. 25):

Chamber C is located at the end of corridor B. It is 2.5m wide x 3m long x 1.7m high. Its floor is lower

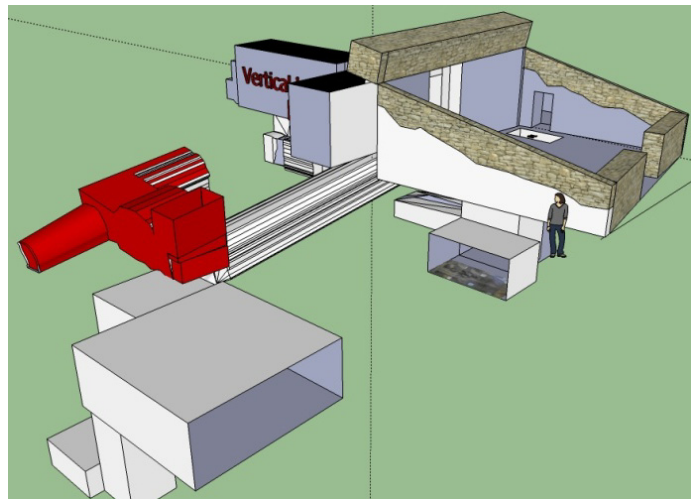


Fig. 27: Chamber E (in red)



Fig. 28: Chamber D with shaft S5 (left)

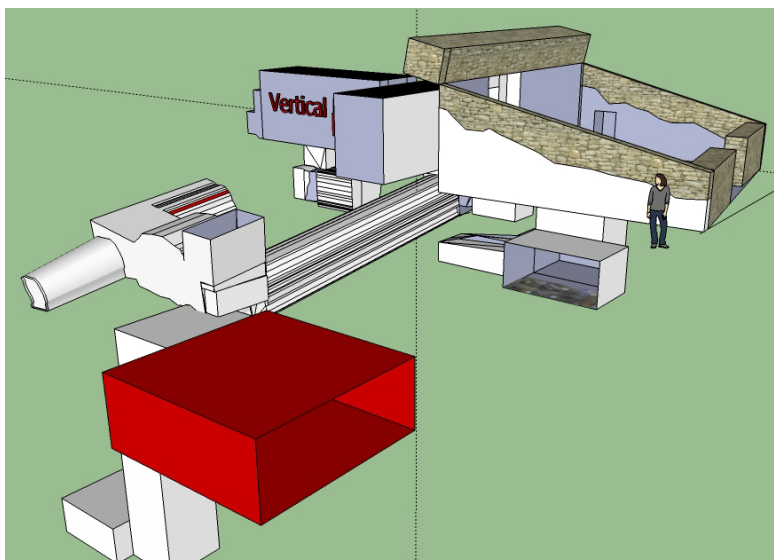


Fig. 29: 3D view of Chamber D

than the floor at the end of corridor B by about 20 cm in some parts. There was probably a plan to dig a shaft, but the work was continued to dig a side room on the left side of it (Chamber D).

2.1.4.5 Chamber E (Fig. 27):

¹³³ Dodson/Ikram 2008, 235.

¹³⁴ It is important to do not confuse between reuse and impoverishment that usually in shafts located in forecourts, in the earlier tombs were not cut unless necessary. Instead, cutting the so-called 'sloping passages' with burial chambers at their ends, or new shafts were cut from separate side-chambers within tomb-chapels, Bács 2011, 10.

In the upper-right part of the entrance to chamber **C**(Fig. 26), there is the entrance of chamber **E**(2.3m wide x 2m long x almost 2m high). It was noted that remains of mortar layer exist in some parts of it. There was also some broken mud-brick at the end of corridor **B**, which is an evidence that the entrance was blocked. As chamber **B** is small, it is hard to argue that it was a transfer chamber; it was probably planned to be bigger. In addition, there is an opening on the left side of chamber **E**. It was noticed that debris had fallen down from it, so that debris could be coming from a shaft, which probably belonged to tomb **Z3**. On the right side of chamber **E** there is a small corridor leads to a chamber (not excavated yet) in the not finished right-side



Fig. 30: Shaft S5 and its chamber

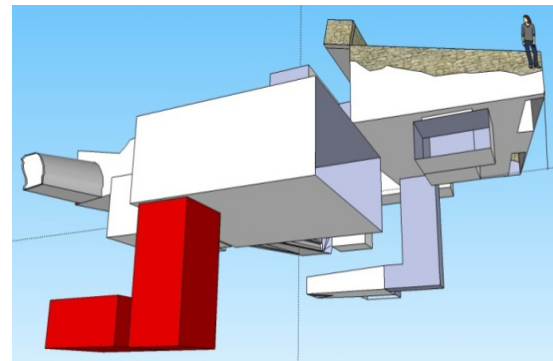
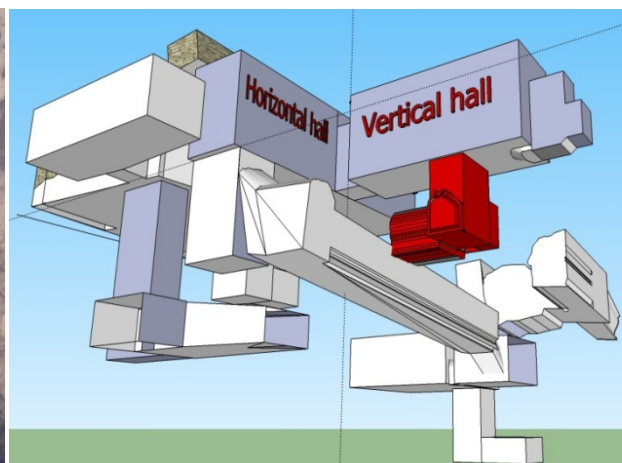


Fig. 31: Shaft S5 and its chamber

corridor. On the other hand, based on the architecture of the entrance to both chambers **C** and **E**, it could be planned as a tomb sharing. means that chamber **C** was considered as a kind of tomb re-use with clear consideration of the tomb's owner¹³⁵, but the work was stopped due to a collision with a shaft belong to a tomb



Fig. 32: Shaft S3 with two mummies in situ.



¹³⁵Shirley 2010, 291.

nearby, in that case, probably Tomb **Z3**.

2.1.4.5 Chamber D(Fig. 28 and 29):

Chamber C leads into Chamber D, which is 5.2m wide x 5.2m long x 2m high. It was also full of debris. There were remains of some mortar in the right side of the entrance, and the wall bears a thick layer of not-polished mud, based on the wall treatment and the size, it could be the burial chamber.

2.1.4.6 Shaft S5 (fig. 30 & 31):

in the right corner of the chamber **D** there is a shaft **S5** (0.8m x 0.8m x 2.8m depth), which leads to a small chamber (2m wide x 2.2m long x 1m high), in the bottom of shaft **S5** there was a row of mud-brick wall probably dated to the Coptic era.

2.1.4.7 Vertical hall

2.1.4.8 Shaft S3 (Fig. 32):

It seems that shaft **S3** (1.8m x 1m x 2m depth) in the vertical hall was dug in time

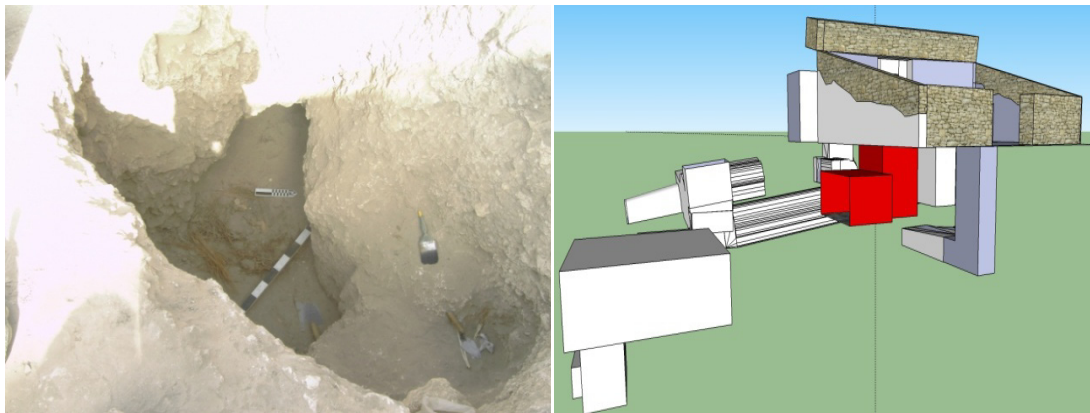


Fig. 33: Shaft S4

later(PP)than shaft **S2** in the horizontal hall, as mummies dating to PP were found¹³⁶,in addition that shaft **S3**leads to a chamber (1.8m wide x 2.5m long x 1.2m high)¹³⁷that has a hole (about 0.45m), which in turn opens into the corridor **B**. As is

¹³⁶ See Chapter 3, mummies from tomb Z1, shaft S2, 164-174.

¹³⁷Most tombs on el-Khokha that have already been examined archaeologically witness a reuse during the later TIP for example tomb of Djehutymes TT32, which dating to R II has Somewhat later, in the Eighth Century BC, a burial shaft was dug into the floor of the axial corridor of TT32. Typically for this period, the shaft has a square opening is provided with a single chamber. The disturbed burials found there were provided with figurines of the Sons of Horus placed inside the bandaging, dummy jars and cartonnage coffins. Regarding that, both dummy canopies and cartonnage coffins continued for a while in the Twenty-fifth Dynasty, dating to the early Kushite Period for these burials could not be ruled out. G. Schreiber

the case in most of the tomb, its archaeological context was found heavily disturbed by the combined influence of ancient and modern plunderers. It was nonetheless

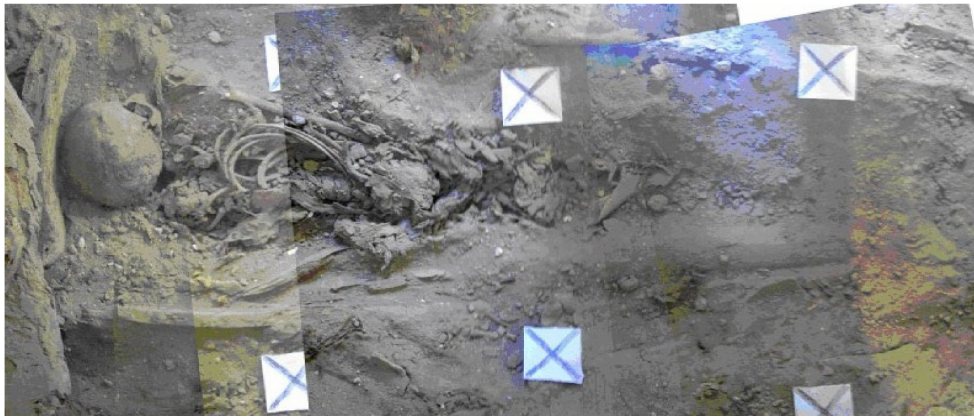


Fig. 34: A young man skeleton in the chamber of shaft S4

possible to date it, based on architectural observations and the coherent picture provided by its pottery.

2.1.4.9 Shaft S4 (Fig. 33):

Its entrance is in the open courtyard on the left side (2m x 1.3m x 2m depth), a small chamber (2.8m wide x 1.6m long x 1.2m high) was opened in the its left bottom. It



Fig. 35: Shaft S1 (left) and it is open in front of entrance of tomb Z4 (right)

contained remains of a mummy(**Fig. 34**) in remains of wooden coffin, but it seems it was attacked by the flood, which from the primary checking, it belongs to a young adult in his twenties¹³⁸.

2.1.4.10 Shaft S1 (Figs. 35 & 36):

2007, 470; also the recent excavation work in tomb TT-400- by the Hungarian Mission, was resulted with the same point, Schreiber 2015.

138 See chapter 3, mummies from tomb Z1, shaft S4, 178-182.



Fig. 37: Different ceiling patterns.

It is opened in the open courtyard in the right corner side (1.8m x 1m x 8.5m depth). It has two openings on the two sides in the bottom. The first one is on the west side and leads to an unfinished corridor that in turn leads down under shaft S2. The



Fig. 38: Part of the vertical hall ceiling with the smoke layer

second leads to an unexcavated chamber, which is one of the shafts of the tomb Z4.

2.1.5 Tomb decoration:

2.1.5.1 The ceiling of the tomb:

The ceiling in the vertical hall is painted with two different geometric patterns(**fig. 37**), it was covered by a thick layer

of smoke(**fig. 38**), but fortunately, the conservators were able to clean parts of the vertical chamber's ceiling, it is divided into two panels that are separated from one another by thick, gold-colored borders and framed by white, red and black lines. Just below the ceiling, a thick yellow band bordered by two red lines encircles the room, separating the registers from the ceiling.

Columns for hieroglyphs are present, separated by vertical blue and red lines. The basic design, in the right-back panel similar to each other and has rows of diamond shapes containing four-petalled rosettes, filled between the petals with dots. These shapes are separated by zigzag lines of blue, red and green. In two of these sections, the in-fill around the rosettes and dots is ochre, with the zigzag lines separated by white; in the other, the in-fill is white and the zigzag lines are separated with ochre.

The differing design is in the quadrant above the southeast corner. This still consists of rows of ochre-colored diamond shapes, but this time outlined in black and containing two further black diamond shapes. These diamond shapes are separated by red zigzag lines, outlined in white. Each inner area, which includes the diamonds, is divided into a blues and a green zone.

On the left side of the ceiling, was painted with a plain pattern of zigzag lines of red, blue and green, separated by white and bordered by its own beams. This panel runs roughly at right angles.

The other two panels are still under the smoke layer, but it seems that they were painted the same as the above-described panels.

These kinds of patterns were used in Eighteenth Dynasty tombs¹³⁹, such as the tomb of Menena (TT69, TIV), the tomb of Senenmut (TT71, Eighteenth Dynasty), the tomb of Tjanuni (TT75,) the tomb of Haremheb (TT78, TIII and AIII)¹⁴⁰, the tomb of Qenamun (TT 93, TIII, AIII), and the tomb of Sennefer (TT96, AIII).

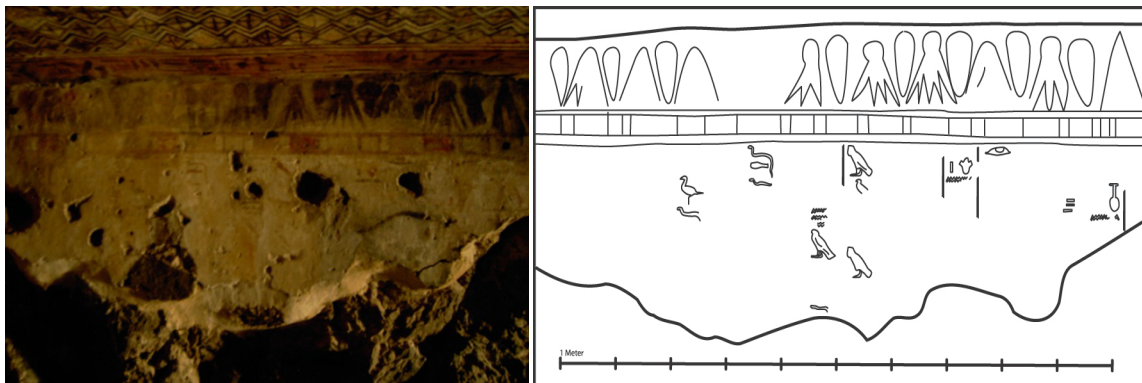


Fig. 39: The only remains of wall decoration in the vertical hall

2.1.5.2 The wall scenes:

There is not much decoration on the walls. An exception is the upper part of the right wall of the vertical hall, which is painted with a frieze containing inverted lotus flowers, large open blooms alternating with closed buds, all linked at the top with red loops. This far right end of the frieze was missing.

Such lotus flower friezes seem to have been common in Eighteenth Dynasty Theban tombs, such as tombs TT 38, TT63, TT75, TT139, TT151, and TT161.

¹³⁹ Polz 1997, 48.

¹⁴⁰ Brack 1980, 17.

Below that frieze(**Fig. 39**),there are some colored hieroglyphic signs in vertical columns. This is probably the remains of a daily life scene, which was also common in the Eighteenth Dynasty¹⁴¹.

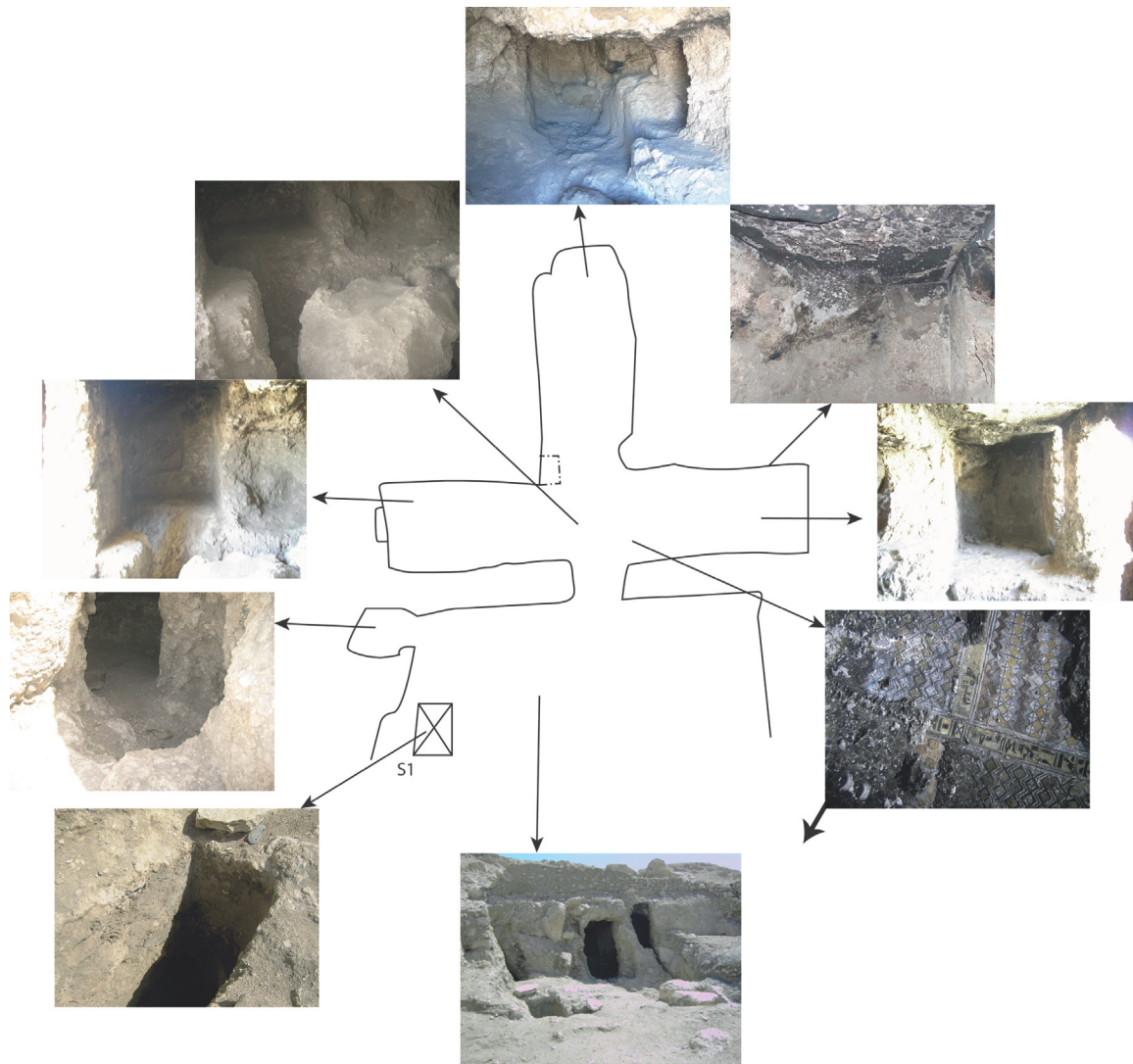


Fig. 40: General view of tomb Z2

141 Hartwig 2004, 16.

2.2 Tomb Z2 (Fig. 40):

Tomb Z2 is located above tomb Z1 and was detected by Kampp in her survey and labeled as number –121-¹⁴², but she did not detect the side chamber R1 and the floor and ceiling's treatment, where the later were covered by a smoke layer.

2.2.1 Tomb dating:

Based on its T-shape, it dates to the NK and early Eighteenth Dynasty.

2.2.2 Tomb owner:

Unfortunately, it is not possible to decide the owner's name or family. The captions and scenes of the tomb are no longer preserved. While cleaning the tomb's floor, part of a funerary cone was found. It had two vertical lines, and 'š n was written at the first line and "m3^c hrw" was written at the end of the second line.

The same funerary cone was found in the tomb Z1 but was complete. The following was written on it:

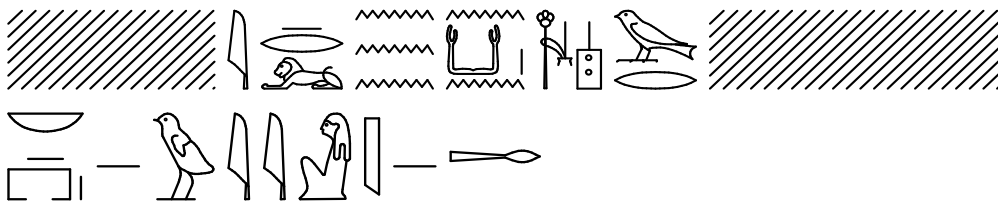


Wzir sdm š n Imn p3 w3h m3^c hrw

Osiris, the servant of Amon, Pawah justified

It has a number 293 in Macdam¹⁴³, We will compare these titles with those in the tomb after the smoke layer in the tomb has been cleaned, in order to make sure that this cone belongs to the tomb's owner.

However, there is a name of woman so-called Towy¹⁴⁴ and her title was the mistress of the house. She was probably the wife or mother of the tomb's owner:



// // itrw n k3 n sš(t) wr(t) // // // nbt pr twj m3^c t hrw

// // river to the soul of the great scribe // // // the mistress of the house¹⁴⁵ Towy justified.

¹⁴² Kampp 1996, 688; Kampp-Syfried, personal discussion.

¹⁴³ Davies and Macdam 1957.

¹⁴⁴ PN I, 379, 8.

¹⁴⁵ The title "masteries of the house" is first attested in the Middle Kingdom and was used continually through the Ptolemaic Period, Toivari-Viitala 2001, 15, Fischer 1976, 76. Interpreted the appearance of this title preceding names of well-to-do women of the Twelfth Dynasty as suggesting that women had acquired a greater degree of independence and greater

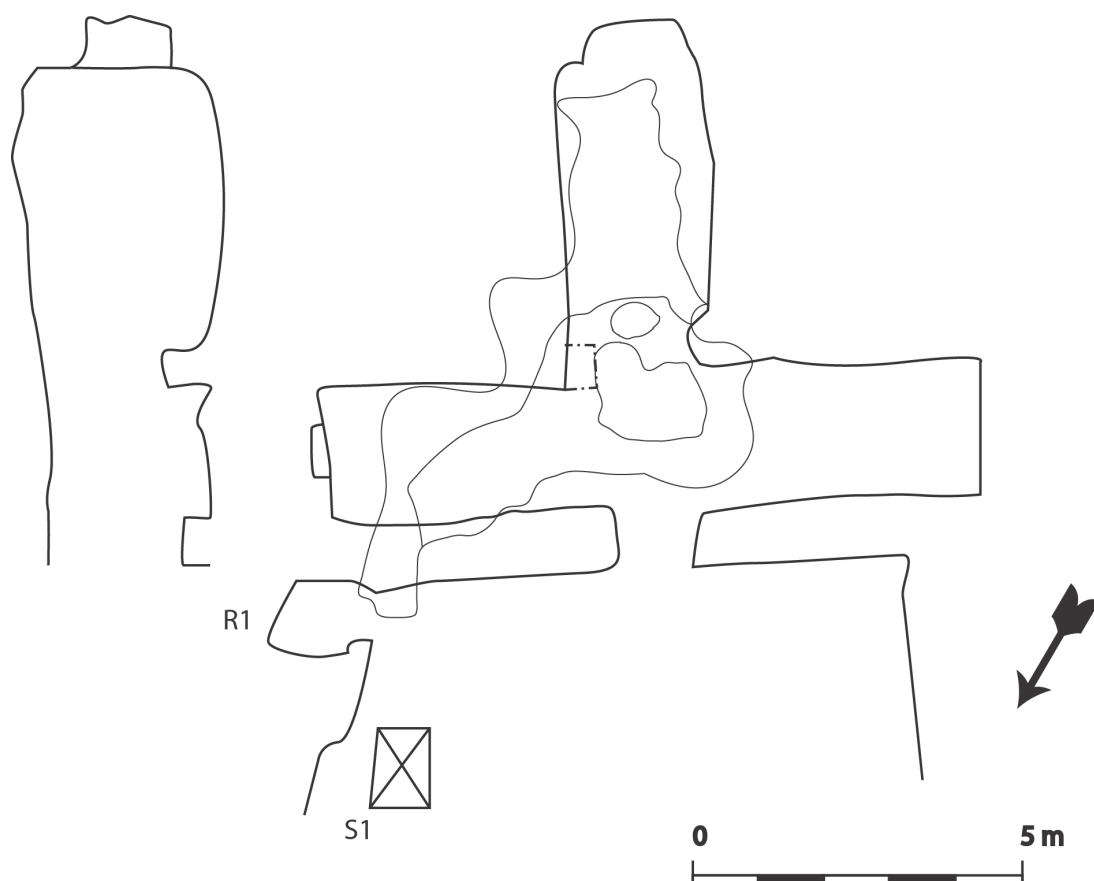


Fig. 41: Plan and section of tomb Z2

Therefore, there are two suggestions due to the title of the great scribe. It either refers to a female¹⁴⁶, who is in this case Towy with missing part of the rest of the title "of" In-between, or it refers to a male. In this case, the missing part would be "born of", that means the title belongs to the son of Towy, the tomb's owner.



Fig. 42: The open courtyard of tomb Z2

status in MK. In NK and throughout the Eighteenth century BCE masteries of the house appeared to have been variously used to designate a married woman, but in Twenty-First Dynasty, maybe this title was give as role of any given woman, such as, a Twenty-First Dynasty coffin that contained a young, approximately a girl with six-year old, was inscribed with the titles, masteries of the house and Chantress of Amen. However, there is no much evidence for that suggestion, for more details about the title "Lady of the house" was discussed also by Li 2010, 28-29.

¹⁴⁶ This title was discussed also by Li 2010, 28-29. In which she mentioned that there are examples of female scribes from stelae and scarabs in the Middle Kingdom cross-reference Fischer 1976, 77-78; Ward 1986, 16-18 for a list of examples), Bryan 1984, 17-32, published in five Theban tombs women with scribal palette under their chair, during NK, from LP, only two women were given this title in a written form, Iretrau, as a female scribe during the Late Twenty-Fifth Dynasty and Early Twenty-Sixth Dynasty and Naaes during the Twenty-Second Dynasty.

2.2.3 Tomb Discretion(Fig. 41):

2.2.3.1 The cultic part:

It is similar in its design to Z1. It has an open courtyard with a width of 8m (Fig. 42). The tomb's facade shows the real fragile bedrock and its bad condition. On the left side of the



Fig. 43: The only remains of wall decoration in the vertical hall

entrance, there is a big hole which it seems was filled by rubble rocks then covered with a layer of mortar.

The archaeological survey, in the horizontal hall (9.8m wide x 2m long x 2.9m high) and therefore its objects showed clear traces of earlier intruders in the tomb¹⁴⁷.

Over the entrance, there is a wall made of mud and small rocks to keep away sand from the upper hill. It is unclear whether it is modern or from the time of the tomb's construction. On the right side, there is an entrance to side room **R1**. There is a shaft **S1** opening in the floor of the horizontal hall, then the horizontal hall, then the vertical hall (2.3m wide x 5.3m long x 2.9m high) ended by semi niche (1m wide x 1.5m high



Fig. 44: Tomb Z2 Floor: the vertical hall (left), Right: the Horizontal (right)

147 Parallel: tomb MIDAN.05, by the mission of Pisa University, in DAN north, Vesco 2016b, 139-144.



Fig. 45: Shaft S1 of tomb Z2



Fig. 46: Chamber R1



Fig. 47: The left side of the horizontal hall

x 1.2m deep).

2.2.4 Tombcondition:

The tomb is destroyed in most of its parts, probably due to the poor condition of the bedrock. It was filled with mortar and small rocks to make the final smooth surface¹⁴⁸. However, in the end either, this treatment fell down or there was an attempt to make an extra extension at a

later time, which was stopped due to the bad condition of the bedrock. The upper deepest left corner shows that the tomb was treated with a layer of mortar and the ceiling was semi vaulted (**Fig 43**).

The floor itself (**Fig. 44**) has many cracks, so in the past, it was probably filled with a mix of rubble and stones resulting from the cutting of the tomb rocks, then were covered by a layer of very fine rubble to make the flat floor.

Anyway it seems that the people who lived in the area (as mentioned above) tried to remove the filling in the hope of finding finds, as several modern objects such as plastic were found while removing the existing filling.

2.2.4.1 Shaft S1 (Fig. 45):

At the edge of shaft **S1** (1.2m x 0.8m x 2m depth), the remains of a mud plaster layer were found. The bottom is connected with the horizontal hall through a small tunnel,

¹⁴⁸ Parallel: tomb TT282 in DAN, Hibachi 1968, 107; for more information about the different methods of tombs wall treatment, see: Mackay 1921, 158-163.

where many blended mummies¹⁴⁹ were found. They were random and not organized, so it is likely that they were moved to the tunnel at a later time.

2.2.4.2 Chamber R1 (Fig. 46):

It's located in the open courtyard (1.2m x 1.2m x 1.8m high), it's floor is lower than the courtyard floor by about 0.5 m. The part in the front of the chamber is also lower and is connected with the horizontal hall under the wall between the open courtyard and the horizontal hall.

2.2.5 Tomb decorations:

2.2.5.1 The horizontal hall (Figs. 47 & 48):

Not much decoration is left, except a small part in the right part of the hall, which contains figures of some men. In the faced wall, there are a remains of Kheker frieze¹⁵⁰.

In the left corner in the right part of the hall, the ceiling pattern joined with part of



Fig. 48: The right side of the horizontal hall

the wall, meaning there is no clear edge between the wall and the ceiling due to the bad condition of the bedrock. in addition, that makes kind of scenes continuous¹⁵¹.

2.2.5.2 The ceiling of the tomb:

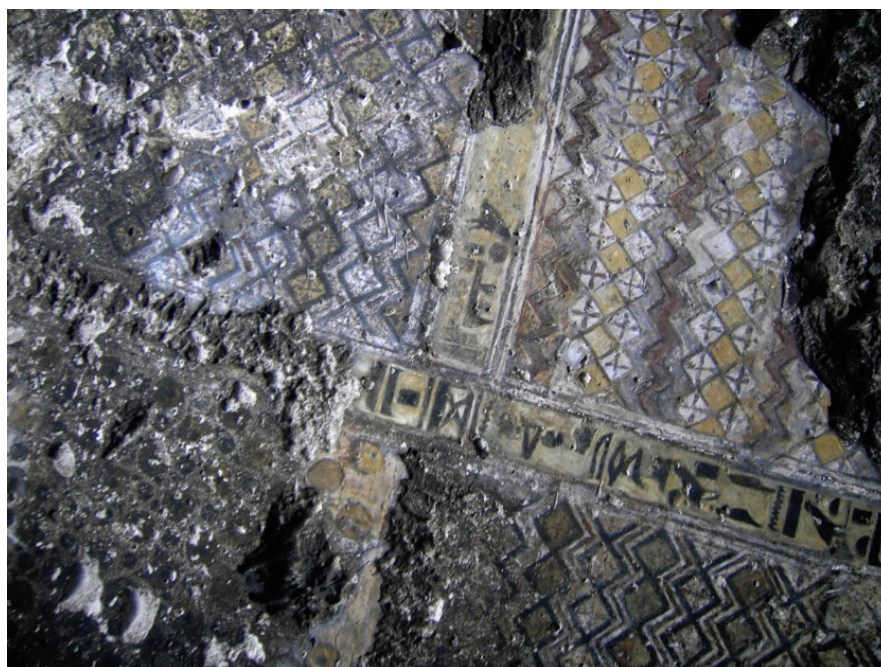


Fig. 49: The four ceiling's patterns in the Horizontal hall

149 See chapter 3, mummies from tomb Z2, shaft S1, 182-183.

150 Parallel: tomb Z1.

151 Parallel: tomb of Panehsi TT16 in DAN, wherein the corner, it could be seen the deceased in the next world, kneeling in front of a tree laden with fruit and over that scene, you can see the joined point of the ceiling and two walls but without a clear edge or even angel, for more information, see: Onstine 2011, 231-236.

The ceiling in the horizontal hall is flat. It has a rectangular shape, except for the upper corner in the right side, which is round due to the nature of the bedrock (**fig. 48**).

The ceiling is painted with two different geometric patterns (**fig. 49**) but unfortunately was covered by a thick layer of

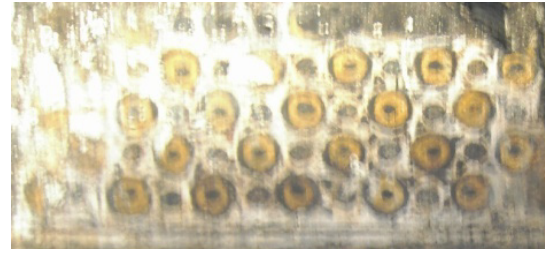


Fig. 50: The fourth section was filled by yellow circles

smoke, which covers the columns for hieroglyphs, which were separated by vertical blue and red lines. The basic design, in the right-back panel, this is very similar and is that of rows of diamond shapes containing four-petalled rosettes. These shapes are separated by zigzag lines of blue, red then blue again. In two of these sections, the in-fill around the rosettes is ochre, with the zigzag lines separated by white. The design differs in the quadrant above the southeast corner. This still consists of rows of ochre-colored diamond shapes, but here they are outlined in black and contain two further black diamond shapes. These diamond shapes are separated by red zigzag lines, edged in white. Each inner area, which includes the diamonds, is divided into a blue and a green zone.

The left side of the ceiling was painted with a plain pattern of zigzag lines of red, blue and green, separated by white and edged by its own beams. This panel runs roughly at right angles¹⁵².

The fourth section was filled by yellow circles framed by black lines (**fig. 50**), also filled in the middle with black dots. Around it, there are four black triangle shapes, and between every two circles, there is a black dot. It is similar to TT54¹⁵³.

The ceiling of the vertical hall was mostly destroyed but there is a little evidence that its ceiling was, as mentioned above, semi vaulted and high. This kind of Ceilings was commonly used in the Theban tombs, especially in tombs of the Ramesside Period such as TT35¹⁵⁴ and TT222¹⁵⁵. The owners of those tombs held high positions in their category and were often priests¹⁵⁶, so it is possible that the owner of Tomb **Z2** was a priest.

¹⁵² The Zigzag ceiling pattern and Kheker frieze was shown in tomb TT49 dating to Ay, Davies 1933, Vol. 1, Pl. 1 and tomb TT46 dating to AIII, Kawai 2010, 211.

¹⁵³ Polz 1997, 48, Pl 17.

¹⁵⁴ Kampp 1996, 227.

¹⁵⁵ Kampp 1996, 497.

¹⁵⁶ عجلان 2012, 135. (Arabic reference).

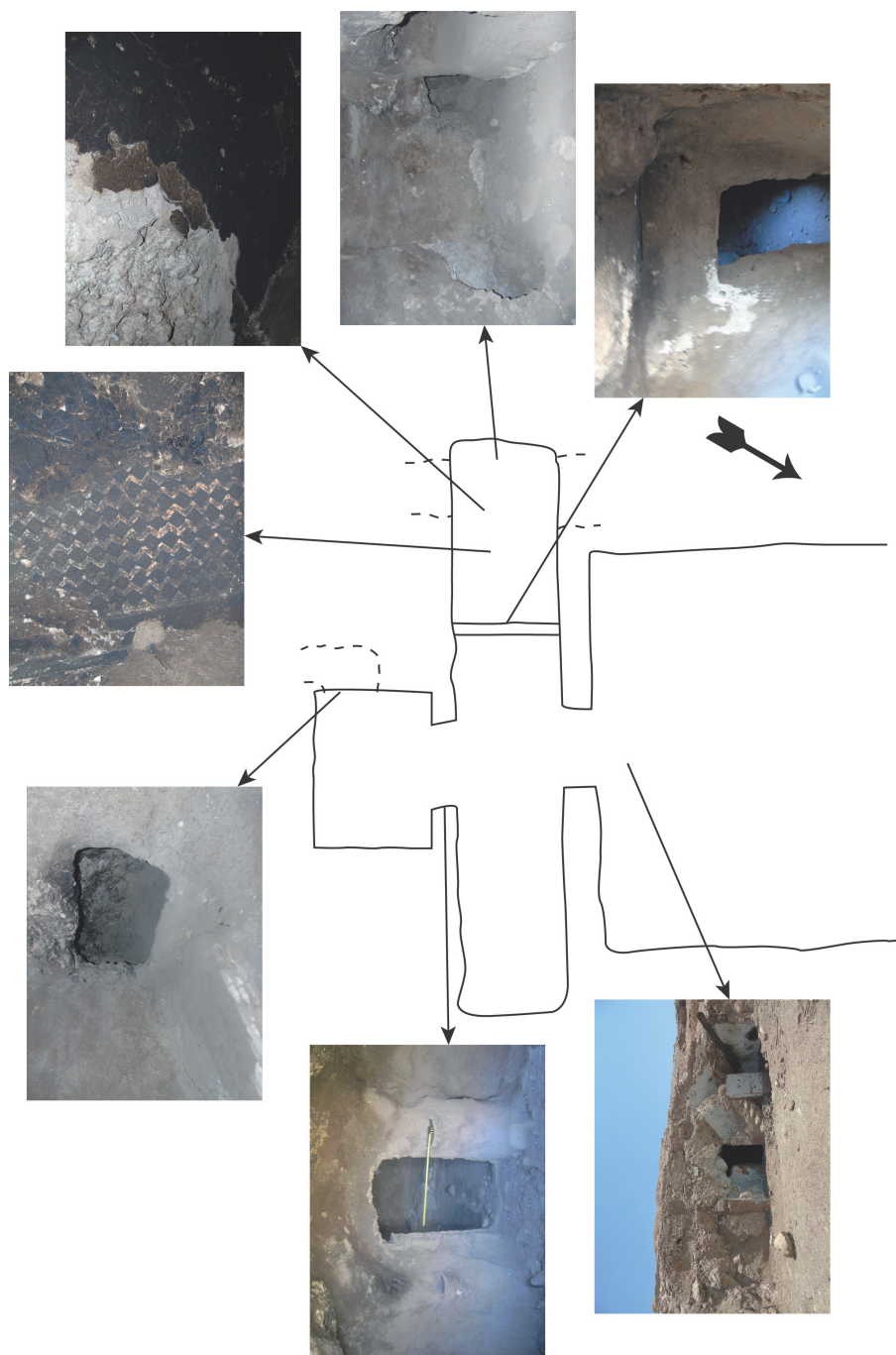


Fig. 51: General view of tomb Z3

2.3 Tomb Z3(Fig. 50):

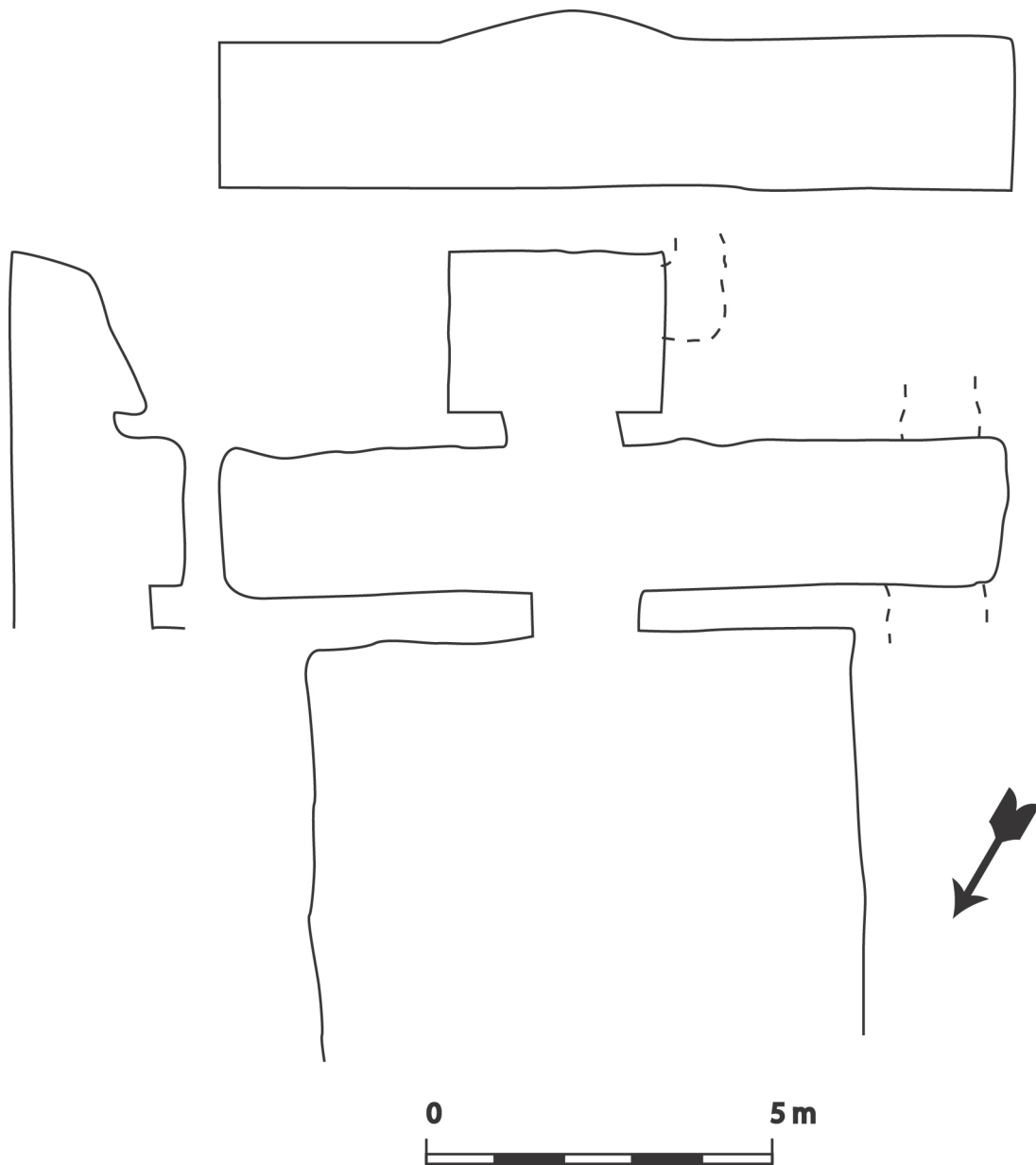


Fig. 52: Plan and sections of tomb Z3

2.3.1 Tomb location:

It is located above the Southeast tomb Z1, and it was discovered after removing the debris above the tomb Z1. so the open courtyard was discovered, followed by the horizontal hall, which has two tunnels in the right part entrances, one in the left wall and the other in the right wall, which was not excavated yet. Then the horizontal hall followed by a niche. The niche has in its right side, a hole that turns toward the left to a corridor, which has not been excavated yet.

2.3.2 Tomb dating:

Based on its design, and the classification of Kampp, she gave that type IIa (**Fig. 51**), which was used from the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty to the end of Ramesside Period, with a slight accumulation



Fig. 53: Open courtyard of tomb Z3

observed during the middle of the Eighteenth Dynasty¹⁵⁷.

2.3.3 Tomb owner:

Unfortunately, there is not any evidence about the tomb's owner, but this will probably change with future excavations.

2.3.4 Tomb discretion:

2.3.4.1 The open courtyard(**Fig. 53**):



Fig. 54: Modern mud layer

The open courtyard (8m wide x 7m long), was used as a part of a house, so its walls were covered by a mud-brick walls, due to the bad condition of the bedrock.

2.3.5The tomb condition:

The tomb was occupied by modern inhabitants of the area, and it was used for

storing animals, so its walls were covered in a modern mud layer (**Fig. 54**). It probably was not treated originally or they were fully decorated but because of the

¹⁵⁷ Kampp 1996, 17.

looting process by the modern population, they covered them with the mud plaster. In the begging of the right side, they built a mud-brick wall with an entrance to the right



Fig. 55: Part of the wall and the ceiling treatment part of the vertical hall. In the entrance of the shrine, they made like place to put some supplies or stuff.



Fig. 56: Two opens in the Horizontal hall

2.3.5.1 Cultic part: The Horizontal hall:

The hall is 11.2m wide x 2.1m long x 2.5m high. There are no surviving scenes. However, there are the remains of the wall treatment, which show clearly how it was at the time of construction, in addition, the very bad condition of the bedrock.



Fig. 57: The modern wall in the Horizontal hall

The surfaces are everywhere irregular (as in the other tombs), so they used a thick layer of mud and straw mortar upon which a whitish coat of plaster was applied, and sometimes small rocks were used to fill the big gaps in the wall (**Fig. 55**). In the right part of the hall, there are two irregular openings in long walls leading to corridors that have not been excavated yet (**Fig. 56**). In the same part, there is a modern wall with a door that was built by the inhabitants, creating a side room (**Fig. 57**).

2.3.5.2The ceiling:

Not much decoration is left. It was flat on the two sides, but in the area between the entrance of the tomb and the entrance of the shrine the ceiling is semi vaulted(**Fig. 52**).It is not common in private Theban tombs for part of the ceiling to be semi vaulted while the rest of the ceiling of the same hall is flat (**Fig. 52**).

Because of the bad bedrock condition, a layer of mud mixed with Straw was applied to the ceiling and in some parts, where the big existing gab was filled with small rocks



Fig. 58: Zigzag pattern of the ceiling



Fig. 59: The unfinished shrine with the side open

(**Fig. 58 & 59**) then were applied with the mud mixed with Straw then were applied with a thick layer of white mortar. The paint is applied in a thin layer and very well leveled pink chalk¹⁵⁸: this type of plaster, with the geometric Zigzag patterns (**Fig. 58**)¹⁵⁹, seems to show that the tomb (or at least its decoration) dates no later than the early part of the Eighteenth Dynasty¹⁶⁰.

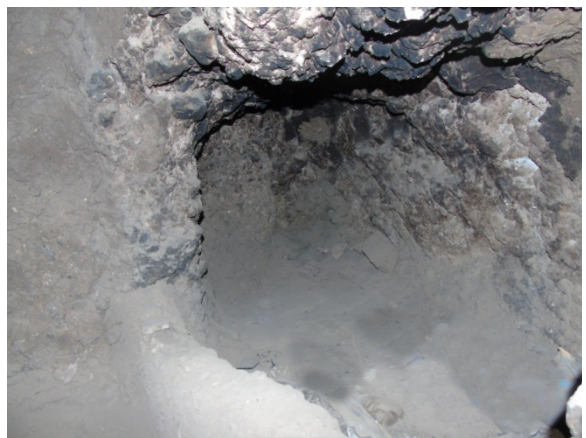


Fig. 60: Detailed view of the side open in the right

2.3.5.3 The shrine(Fig. 59-60):

It is facing the entrance (3.1m wide x 2.3m long x almost 2m high), there is no much to add, but it is had not been finished. it was only almost 1m long¹⁶¹. So probably the tomb's makers were finishing the work in the transverse hall while they started the work in the shrine, but it seems that work had been stopped for some reason, which is common in Theban tombs, for example TT221¹⁶², It is probably also the case that the tomb's owner had an higher position and left the work in this tomb to build a bigger one, which is also common in Thebes. When one of them prompted, he frequently cut another tomb in the upper slopes, like Menkheperaseneb TT112 and later TT86, officials that are more moderate were buried at DAN and the important

¹⁵⁸ Parallel: tomb TT68, Mackay 1921, 162.

¹⁵⁹ Parallel: tombs Z1 and Z2.

¹⁶⁰ Betrò 2016.

¹⁶¹ Parallel: tomb TT90, Davies 1923, 19.

¹⁶² García 2013, 11.

officials¹⁶³. Also in the right wall of the shrine, there is an irregular opening, leading to an unfinished corridor that is indicated but not excavated at all (**Fig. 60**).

2.3.6 Tomb decoration:

No scenes have survived.

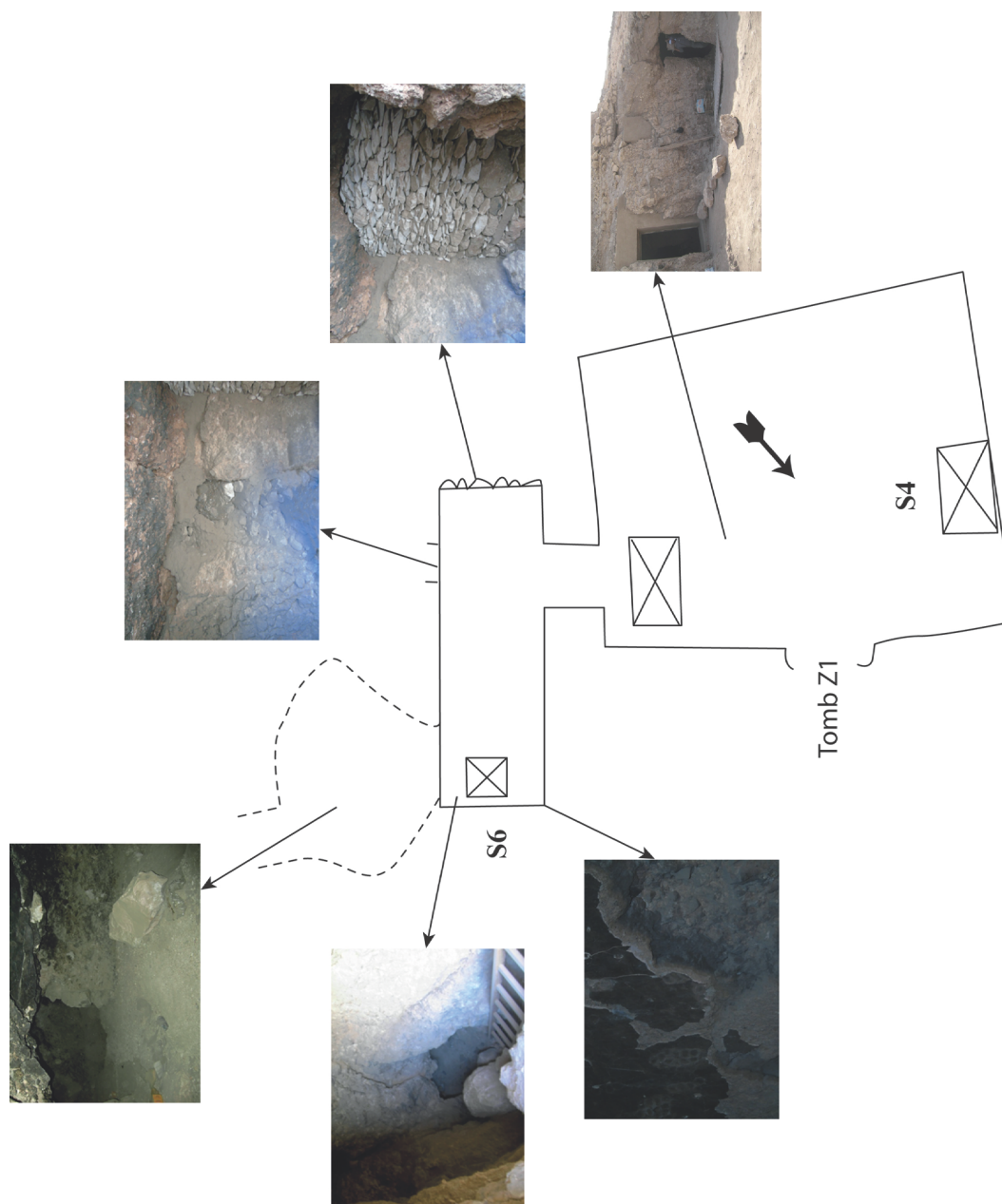


Fig. 61: General view of tomb Z4

¹⁶³ Kanawati 2001, 66.



Fig. 62: The entrance of tomb Z4.

2.4 Tomb Z4 (Fig. 61):

After cleaning the open courtyard of the tomb **Z1**(Fig. 62), the entrance of a rock tomb **Z4** was discovered, Its entrance was from the open courtyard, as re-use of the former tombs¹⁶⁴, which was happening since the reign of Amenhotep III, increased in the Nineteenth Dynasty due to the lack of enough space to build a new tomb, and continued during the Twentieth Dynasty¹⁶⁵.



Fig. 63: shaft S6 in the left part of the Horizontal hall, also the big rock is shown

2.4.1 Tomb dating:

NK

2.4.2 Tomb owner:

Unknown

2.4.3 Tomb description:

It has a horizontal hall, (5.6m wide x 1.6m long x 2mhigh) and was used as a stable of animal, At the left end, it has a shaft that led through a flight of rude steps

¹⁶⁴ Parallel: TT134 and TT135 where both cut into the court of the earlier tomb TT53 (Amenemhat), Bács 2011, 7, note 37.

¹⁶⁵ Bács 2011, 7.

descending steeply from near the axis to a rough chamber just beyond the limits of the tomb. From a trench in the floor a short passage was dug, which was planned to lead to another shaft **S1** (**Fig. 63**). That shaft itself impacted with one of the chambers of shaft **S1** from tomb **Z1**, so the tomb makers decided to cover it with a hug irregular block, then he returns right to a larger and fairly squared chamber, which leads to one of the chambers which were not excavated completely¹⁶⁶.

In addition, the shaft leads to a small chamber **A** (**Fig. 64**), which leads in turn to many corridors and chambers that have shafts. Some of them lead to one of the tombs in the down valley. It could be called “the maze”. Not all of those shafts,



Fig. 64: The small chamber A



Fig. 65: The blocked entrance



Fig. 66: The blocking of the side Wall



Fig. 67: The remains of the mortar layer in the Horizontal hall

corridors and chambers are finished. The excavations lead to nothing at all. In the middle of the horizontal hall against the entrance, there is an entrance (**Fig 65**) that is blocked with some small limestone rocks and some mortar, which probably leads to a vertical hall. It is not excavated yet. The right side wall of the same hall was blocked

¹⁶⁶ Parallel: tomb TT90, where a short passage with a squared chamber, Davies 1923, 19.

with limestone shards(**Fig. 66**) to stop the debris, which comes down from the hill. Anyway, the location of that part is very strange, where the outer bedrock surface is very close, so any cut activities in that part will be stopped due the bedrock natural (**Fig. 62**).

2.4.4 Tomb decoration:

There are no surviving scenes, just remains of a mortar layer in the wall corners (**Fig. 67**), indicating that the tomb's wall was finished before it was destroyed or stolen.

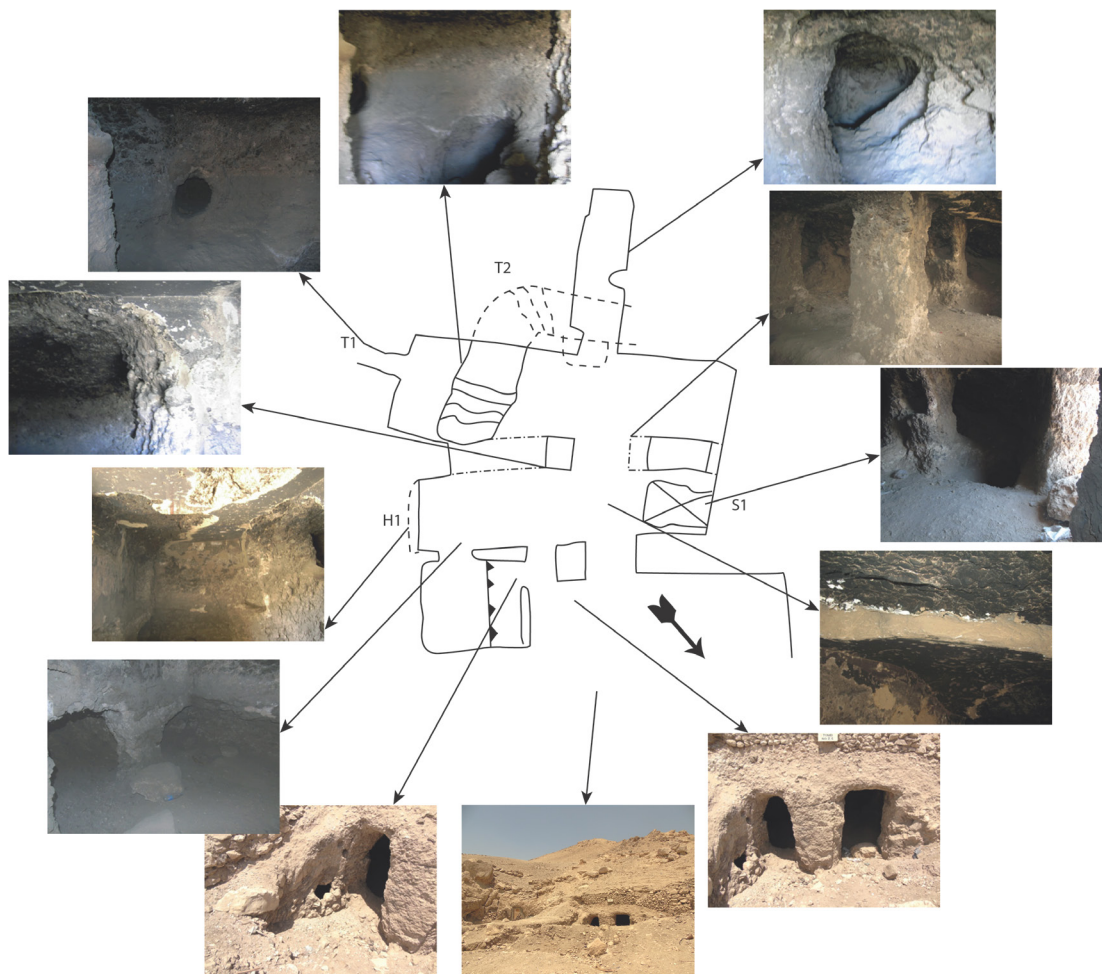


Fig. 68: General view of tomb Z5

2.5 Tomb Z5 (Fig. 68):

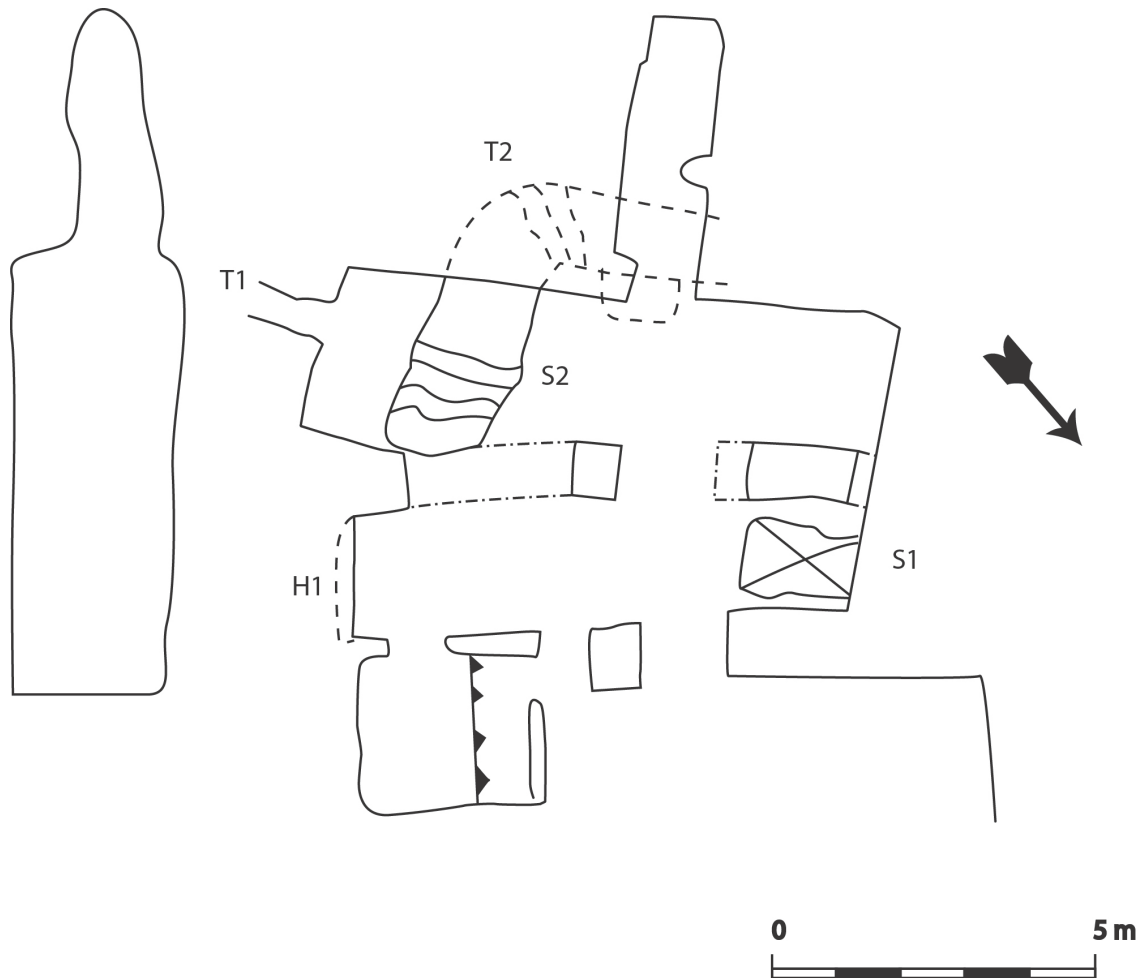


Fig. 69: The top plan and section of tomb Z5

2.5.1 Location:

It is located in the end and upper part of the valley, just to the right of tomb TT321, but not on the same axis.

2.5.2 Tomb dating:

Based on the design, it dates to the NK, and later than tomb TT321, where the open courtyard of tomb Z5 is lower than the open courtyard of tomb TT321, and it seems that the first cut the last (Fig. 70).

2.5.3 Tomb owner:

Unknown

2.5.4 Tomb description (Fig. 69):

It consists of an open courtyard, followed by a hall (9m Long x 5m Wide x 2.5m High), then a niche.



Fig. 70: The relationship between the open courtyard of tomb TT231 (left) and the open courtyard of tomb Z5 (right)

2.5.5 Tomb condition:

The tomb is in very bad condition, including the walls and ceiling. It was exposed to a lot of destruction for unknown reasons. The walls and the ceiling are covered in a thick layer of smoke (Fig. 71). It seems that modern residents used it as a place for baking.

2.5.5.1 Tomb entrance and facade (Fig. 70):

The tomb has two entrances (Fig. 72). One of them is in the center of the horizontal hall and the other is on the left side of the central entrance. It is not common for Theban tombs

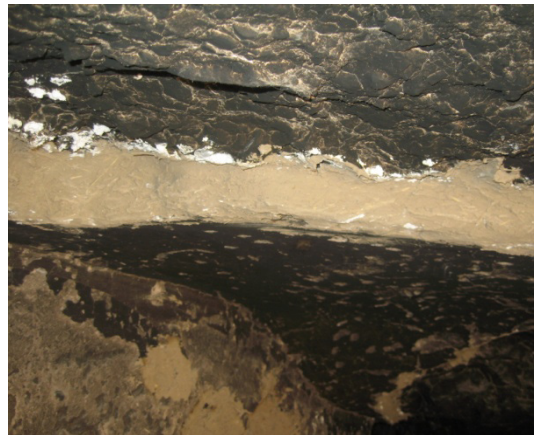


Fig. 71: The smoke layer of the ceiling

to have two entrances¹⁶⁷, over the entrance there is a wall of mortar and small rocks were made to keep the fall of the hill over the tomb (Fig. 71).

¹⁶⁷ Kampp-Seyfried, personal communication.



Fig. 72: The entrance of tomb Z5



Fig. 73: The mortar and small sandstone chips



Fig. 74: Part of the Left side of horizontal hall



Fig. 75: The column in the horizontal hall

Besides the second entrance, there is a hole leads to a small chamber coming from the Horizontal hall (see below); this the hole was blogged with a mortar and small sandstone chips (**Fig. 73**).

2.5.5.2 Cultic parts:

It was clear that the cutting work was stopped and then the plastering phase was started. In the Horizontal hall, the second right column is wider than the other one. Additionally, the floor of the area between the second column and the sidewall is not irregular and is not in the same high as the rest of the hall. However, the question is, where phase of the tomb use did that happen?



Fig. 76: The left column with carved edge

As mentioned above, because of the destruction that the tomb underwent, it is hard to know what happened or what the real design of the hall was. However, there are two suggestions (**Fig. 77**):

1. It was divided into two horizontal halls Type Vc , separated by an entrance in the middle. Then the wall between the two halls was removed, at time after the

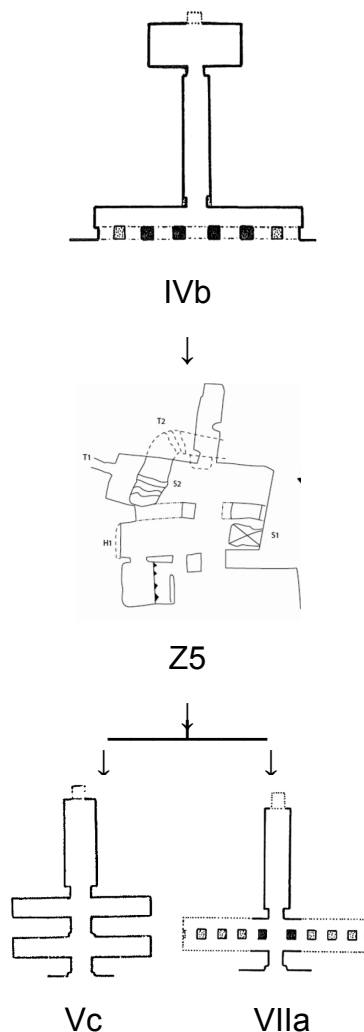


Fig. 77: Possible explanation of Tomb Z5 design

construction of the tomb, to turn both of them into one hall with a column(**Fig. 75**) but the work was stopped for some reason. Evidence of this is that the back hall (9m) is wider on the left side than the front hall (7.7m).Also, the plaster layer on the top of the left column doesn't look that it was ended with a carved edge but it seems that it was going flat(**Fig. 76**).Lastly, there is evidence that the wall was cut.

2. The tomb was first planned to be a horizontal hall (9m wide x 5.5m long x 2m high) with columns shape VIIa, but the bad condition of the bedrock on the right side led to the work being stopped.it was then decided to make that side a wall again by closing it with stones and plaster, then let the other side of the wall. At a later time, the left wall was cut to dig the sloping passage. At a modern time, due to the looting of the wall scenes¹⁶⁸, the filling between the wall and the column in the right part was appeared, and the inhabitants destroyed the wall for some

purpose.

Another point refers to the whole tomb design, which it probably belonged to two owners, which is also not common. Normally if there are two owners for one tomb,

¹⁶⁸ Parallel: tomb TT16 in the downhill of DAN and TT260 in CDAN, Mackay 1916, 125.



Fig. 78: The lower part of the Horizontal hall



Fig. 79: The chamber with two levels



Fig. 80: Shaft S1



Fig. 81: the entrance of the Sloping passage

which is not reflected by having two entrances¹⁶⁹. In the cases where two entrances are located in the same open courtyard, usually they correspond to two different tombs with two different owners and the inner chambers are separated in their design¹⁷⁰.

Another possible explanation is that this is just a transition point in the development process between shape IVb of Early Eighteenth Dynasty and normal T-shape tomb V of NK¹⁷¹. Whereas shape IV was followed by a vertical portico and then a long hall¹⁷², in Tomb Z5, if acceptable, there are two Saff columns with either a wide portico and then a horizontal hall (suggestion 1) or a wide vertical hall with two columns (suggestion 2).

IVb → Z5 → Vc

IVb → Z5 → VIIa

¹⁶⁹ Parallel: tomb TT112.

¹⁷⁰ Parallel: tombs TT260 and TT261 in the same area and tombs TT256 and TT257, where the vertical halls of it was separated by a wall, but later was full down; PM I, 1, 334.

¹⁷¹ For more information see: Kampp-Seyfried 2003, 5-6; Hermann 1940, 14 ff.

¹⁷² Kampp 1996, 21-22.

On the left side of the horizontal hall, the floor is lower in its level than the rest of the hall (**Fig. 79**), and it is opening under the outer wall of the hall leads to a small chamber with also two levels under the open courtyards (**Fig. 78**).

2.5.5.3 Shaft S1 (Fig. 80):

With 1.2m x 1.6m x 1.7m depth, it is at the right end of the hall. It is also not finished, and was probably dug at a time after the tomb's original construction. It is not excavated yet.

2.5.5.4 Sloping passage (Fig. 81):

There is a sloping passage at the end of the left part of the hall. Its edge is parallel with the removed part of the wall between the two halls, so it was probably dug at the same time that wall was demolished. The entrance to the sloping corridor starts with four or five irregular steps, then it turns right with three more irregular steps to continue under the shrine. In this part on the right side, there is an entrance to a small room that is not excavated yet. This location of the entrance of the sloping passage, between the two columns¹⁷³ was detected in tomb TT88 which dates to All¹⁷⁴, in addition, to tombs TT85 and TT88¹⁷⁵, This could be evidence that this sloping passage dates to the time of the original construction of the tomb, meaning that it dates to the Eighteenth Dynasty probably to TIII or All, or was added at a later time during the re-use of the tomb in the Ramesside period¹⁷⁶, which is supported by the fact that there is no previous evidence of sloping passages in the Eighteenth Dynasty. It might have served as access to a Ramesside funeral installation¹⁷⁷. This feature is also known to be an element in tombs from the Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth Dynasties, where it leads to the "shaft chamber" after a number of right-angled changes of direction, sometimes to the left, sometimes to the right¹⁷⁸.

2.5.5.5 The Tunnel T1 (Fig. 82):

To the left of the sloping corridor, there is a small opening (0.7m wide) to a tunnel that is not yet excavated.

173 There are many examples of the Sloping passage in the Theban tombs hall, see Assmann 1984.

174 Which it's owner took over some elements of tomb TT85, TIII and All, for more information, Gnirs, Grothe and Guksch 1997, 74-79.

175 Gnirs, Grothe and Guksch 1997, 80.

176 Kampp 1996, 217.

177 Assmann 1984, 278.

178 Assmann 1984, 277.

After the tomb entrance, there is a pit that leads to a low chamber, which in turn leads to the tomb's courtyards but was closed by a stonewall. It is not clear what the purpose of the wall or the pit is.

2.5.5.6 The shrine(Fig. 83):

It is not finished, so it has a rough shape¹⁷⁹ (1.3m wide x 4.3m long x mix 1.3m high). This is common when cutting the tomb chapel in Theban necropolis, where in the begging, cutting the horizontal hall and then finish its decorating process, at the same time where the cutting of the inner part was started¹⁸⁰. However, this rough shape of the floor of the shrine refers to a point, at the start of the digging of the tomb, they used only hard stone mauls to cut the fragile limestone bedrock¹⁸¹. If they encountered a harder limestone layer, another team with harder tools, such as chisels or adzes of bronze¹⁸², would come later and cut it.

2.5.5.7 The ceiling of the tomb:

It is damaged in its most parts, it is almost flat, but because of the bad condition of the rock in some areas, part of the ceiling has an irregular shape, which was a very common way of dealing with the bad condition of the bedrock(Fig. 84). There are some mortar layers, which show how it



Fig. 82: Tunnel T1



Fig. 83: The shrine



Fig. 84: The ceiling treatment

179 The same case of tomb TT90, which has a semi decorated vertical hall with a slopping passage started with rough steps then this hall followed by rough niche, at the west is really an unfinished prolongation of the first axial cutting, Davies 1923, 19.

180 Mackay 1921, 154-8.

181 Mackay 1921, 155.

182 Mackay 1921, 155.

covers the bad condition of bedrock. The rest of the ceiling was covered by a layer of smoke, but there is a part in the middle that shows the remains of decoration. It was probably a band of text, but it does not exist anymore. first aid has been made by the conservators to deal with edges of the remains ceiling parts.

2.5.6 Tomb decoration:

No scenes survive.



Fig. 85: General view of tomb Z6

2.6 Tomb Z6 (Fig. 85):

2.6.1 Location:

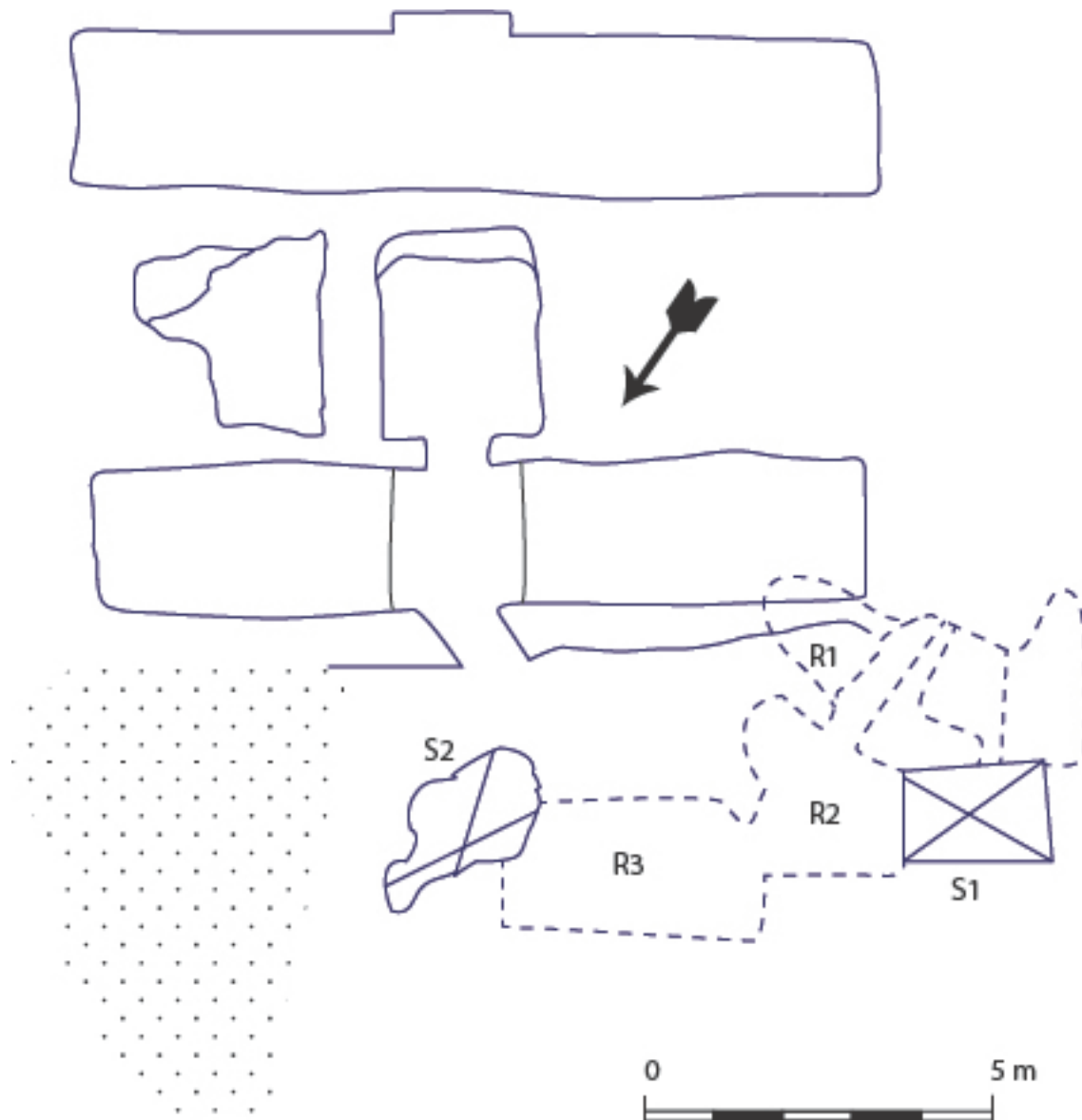


Fig. 86: The ceiling treatment

It is located almost in the same level of tomb Z3.

2.6.2 Tomb dating:

Based on its design, it dates back to NK

2.6.3 Tomb owner:

unknown



Fig. 87: The entrance of tomb Z6 and opening of shafts S1 and S2



Fig. 88: The right side of the horizontal hall of tomb Z6



Fig. 89: The deeper part of the ceiling in front of the entrance



Fig. 90: The hole in floor



Fig. 91: Details of the ceiling's pattern



Fig. 92: Uncompleted ceiling decorations

2.6.4 Tomb description (Fig. 86):

The tomb has a T shape and in Kampp's classification has type Va, which was used from the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty to the end of Ramesside Period, with a slight change observed during the middle of the Eighteenth Dynasty¹⁸³.

2.6.4.1 Open courtyard (Fig. 87):

The open courtyard was occupied by a part of a modern house, but after removing the debris, the openings of two shafts were unearthed.

2.6.4.2 Horizontal hall:

The horizontal hall is 11m wide x 2m long x 2.5m deep. It is also very damaged, due to the very bad condition of the bedrock, but there are remains of plaster in the high right corner (**Fig. 88**). In the right part of it, there are two holes; the first is in the upper part and the second in the floor (1.2m wide) (**Fig. 88**).

The ceiling is flat but the middle part is deeper than the rest at about 10 cm(**Fig. 89**), which is not common in Theban tomb ceilings. The ceiling in the right part was decorated with a pattern of rows of diamond shapes containing four-petalled rosettes(**Fig. 91**), which was applied over a yellow background, these shapes are

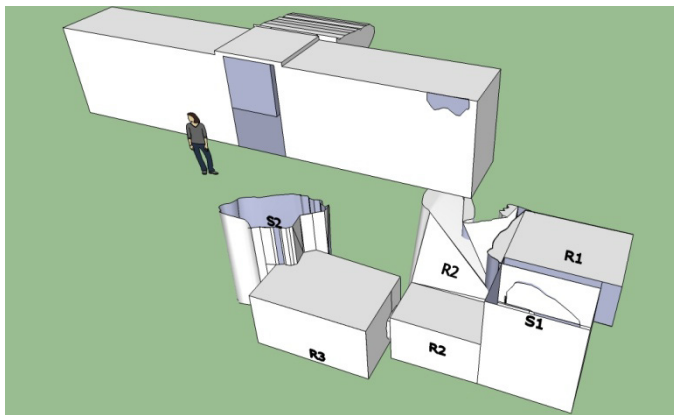


Fig. 93: 3D view of tomb Z6 shows the underground facilities

separated by zigzag lines of blue and red then blue again, which were separated with white lines. It seems that the lines were drowned first and then the area between them was filled with yellow color, to fill it with the four –petalled rosettes. This was clearly based on the part of the ceiling, where the decorations are unfinished(**Fig. 92**).

This pattern looks the same as one of the four patterns of tomb Z2. This pattern is also found on the ceiling of the underground chamber between the two shafts (**Fig. 105, 106**) (see below). The ceiling and the wall treatment is the same as in tomb Z2. Namely, mud with straw was used then covered with a thin white plaster layer to apply the decoration to it.

2.6.4.3 The shrine:

183 Kampp 1996, 23-24.

It is not finished (2.3m wide x 3m long x max 2.5m high)

2.6.4.4 The underground facilities(Fig. 93):

There are two shafts in the open courtyard. Shaft **S1**(2.2m x 1.5m x 3m depth) (**Fig. 94**) has, after 1 meter deep, aside opening, leading to a chamber **R1** (max. 3m wide x max. 2.5m long x 1.2m high) (**Fig. 95**). It seems that this chamber was damaged and then opened in irregular chamber **R2**'s roof. Therefore the work was stopped in it. The shaft then continues down, opening into chamber **R2** (max. 4m wide x max. 4m long x max. 1.5m high), which has a hole on the opposite side (max. .75m wide). The hole leads to a wider chamber **R3** (2m wide x 3.6m long x 1.2m high), and at the same time has a hole that opens in the floor of the Horizontal hall of the tomb Z6, as said above. This means that chamber **R2** has three holes(**Figs. 96-98**):

- 1- Opens in the floor of the Horizontal hall
- 2- Opens in the floor of chamber **R1**
- 3- Opens in the wall of chamber **R3**

Part of chamber **R2** exists under chamber **R1**, with a thin layer between, about 0.4-0.5 m, (**Fig. 98**). The ceilings of both chambers **R2** and **R3** are not high, at just one meter. Chamber **R3** has a niche in the front wall. In the opposite side of this chamber, it seems that, because of the bad condition of the bedrock, the ceiling and part of the wall fell down. It probably fell down at a later time, because there are the remains of decoration on the wall. If it had happened at the same time, the work on the decorations would have been stopped. The subject and the style of the scenes indicate a probable dating of its decoration to the Eighteenth Dynasty, while the architectural elements point to an earlier dating, toward the end of the Seventeenth Dynasty(see below).

The floor of this chamber was not excavated or cleaned yet, but the upper layer of it is filled by modern plastic bottles, cartons and other things, which are a result of the wind in the area. Therefore, the real high of the chamber is unknown, but it seems the debris is probably about 50 cm high, according to the general chamber size.



Fig. 94: Shaft S1 and the side opening (above) which leads to chamber R1 and the other open (down) leads to chamber R2



Fig. 95: Chamber R1, at the end of it a hole opens in chamber R2



Fig. 96: Part of chamber R2 shows the opening to the chamber R3 (left) and the opening to the Horizontal hall (right)



Fig. 97: Part of the chamber R2 shows the two holes that lead to Chamber R1 and the other to the Horizontal hall



Fig. 98: The thin layer between the chamber R1 (above) and chamber R2 (down), a view from the hole in the

2.6.5 Tomb decoration:

Scenes in chamber R3:

In the chamber **R3**, there are the remains of so-called daily life scenes and craft scenes (**Fig. 99 , 100**). On the edge of the wall, there are parts of legs for two, three or more people. The first one is facing right, like the others, but he is bigger than

them¹⁸⁴ and it seems also that he is holding a stick. Thus he is probably the owner of the tomb¹⁸⁵. Under this register, there is a scene with a seated man. The strange point is that, behind this scene, clear remains of blue hieroglyphic signs can be seen, such as *m3^c hrw* the justified (**Fig. 101**), which are ordered in vertical lines divided by a red line (**Fig. 102**). They are relatively bigger than the usual size of the scene itself, and its position is not normal. There are two suggestions about the reason for this: The first is that it was re-used for that room, what Polz called "violent usurpation" through the re-carving or repainting¹⁸⁶ or, as a second suggestion, it was planned to apply a scene but for some reason this plan was changed. The first suggestion seems more likely, because if it was decided to change the plans for the scene, that would occur in the first stages¹⁸⁷, not at the end.

In the sidewall, there are remains of a very fragile so-called daily life scene (**Fig. 103, 104**) – which does not exist anymore –, testifying that the pictorial decoration of the tomb must have been completed at the time of its use. This scene represents fishing and flowing¹⁸⁸ and shows a part of the chin of the owner's wife. Her skin was colored (in the left) with yellow color and part of her hair was colored in black. Her husband was colored with red-brown¹⁸⁹ in front of her but with a bigger size or sometimes in the same size¹⁹⁰, which is common during the NK¹⁹¹. Part of basket¹⁹² can also be seen, in addition to the remains of flying birds in red ink. The scene was complete, but the mortar layer fell down¹⁹³. Above this part, in the corner, there are the remains of a seated man. It seems that the tomb's owner is accompanied by his whole family,

184 Usually the deference in figures' size refers to persons' importance, where the bigger in size is a higher rank than the others or at least more important, Binder 2000a, 30.

185 Binder, 2000a, 30.

186 Polz 1990, 301.

187 Parallel: the chapel of tomb TT14 in DAN, Betro 2009, Pl. 2.

188 The fishing and flowing scenes as a part of the daily life scenes, in the opinion of some scholars such as Christiane Desroches-Noblecourt, are simple of rebirth, Manniche 2003, 42; Hartwig 2004, 49-50.

189 The artistic canons themselves allude to this separation of spheres of activities: men were usually painted a red-brown, while women were usually depicted with pale yellow skin color to show their infrequent durations spent outdoors.³ Egyptian women were legally equal to men, but societal ideals portrayed their activities as restricted to the household/household industries and social inferiors.⁴, Li 2010, 1-2.

190 The owner wife used to follow her man in the fishing and fowling scenes, sometimes she is usually smaller than him for example in tombs A.5 and tomb of TT24 Nebamon in Theban, for more details see: Binder 2000b; tomb TT92 Suemniwet, Bryan 2001, color pl. 18, but sometimes she is depicted in the same size Ken-Amon TT93, Davies 1930.

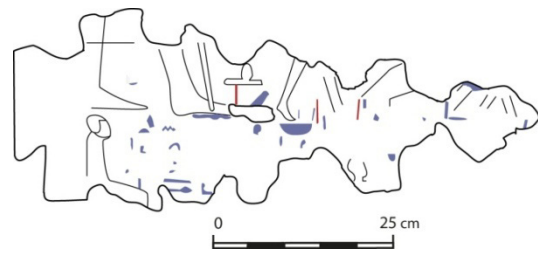
191 Bussman 2000, 26.

192 There is such as this basket in the fowling scene in the Amenemhat TT82, Davies 1915, Pl. II.

193 Such scene was common in the private Theban tombs, Parallel: tomb TT92.



Fig. 99: Remains of the craft scene in the wall of chamber R3



1

Fig. 100: The drawing scene in the wall of chamber R3

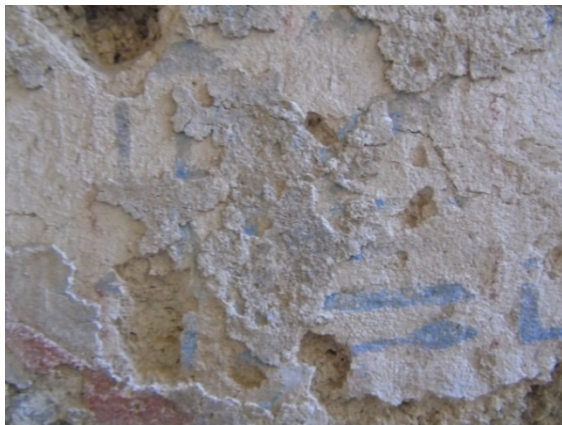


Fig. 101: : mAa-xrw blue signs



Fig. 102: some more blue signs

a condition that in the opinion of most sportsmen would seriously detract from the pleasure and success of the day¹⁹⁴.

These scenes, which are known as “Blickpunktsbild”¹⁹⁵ perhaps gives the idea that this chamber is not meant as a burial chamber but is the main tomb chamber or a part of a shaft tomb with a simple rectangular shape. The “Blickpunktsbild” were used to be detected in it¹⁹⁶, According to this idea, this shaft tomb can be entered through the second shaft in front of tomb Z6. The scenes on the Eighteenth Dynasty tomb walls served as a performative memorial to the tomb owners and their

¹⁹⁴ Davies 1938, 109.

¹⁹⁵ This term was adopted in scholarship to express the significance of the images of relationships and social environment, Arnold 1962, 128. Arnold discussed the Blickpunktsbild within temple contexts, how it identified to the viewer the deity of the sanctuary, who donated the building, the high favors with which the donator stood with the god.

¹⁹⁶ Hartwig 2004, 17.



Fig. 103: Chamber R3 and hole between it and chamber R2

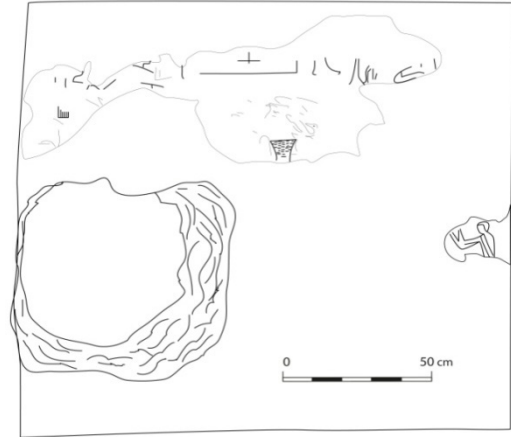


Fig. 104: The illustrated scene in the wall of chamber R3

families'¹⁹⁷. Another piece of evidence supporting this is that based on the scale of the remains of the fowling scene, it seems that the hole that exists in the same wall did not exist from the beginning¹⁹⁸.

However, it is hard to indicate in which part of the tomb this room is, where according to Stevens:

*"there appears to be no pattern of where family scenes are located in each tomb" during the NK private chapel tombs. "There is, as a consequence of this apparent lack of pattern, no discernable change through time. Also, the question of the scene prominence through a study of size within the tombs could not be addressed"*¹⁹⁹.



Fig. 105: : The ceiling pattern in the corner of chamber R3



Fig. 106: : The ceiling pattern in the corner of chamber R3

¹⁹⁷ Bryan 2009, 19; Parallel: the burial chamber of the parents of Senenmut "Ramose and Hatnofer" where it was dug beneath the center of the forecourt of Senenmut's tomb, Dorman 2003, 32.

¹⁹⁸ Parallel: the new tomb discovered by MSA in 2015, which, was deliberately damaged in ancient times.

¹⁹⁹ Stevens 2015, 16.

One more point is the patterns of the ceiling, as mentioned above, it is like the ceiling of the horizontal hall, where there are remains in the left corner of the same wall (**Fig. 105**), and showing the pattern of four-petalled rosette. In the edge between the wall

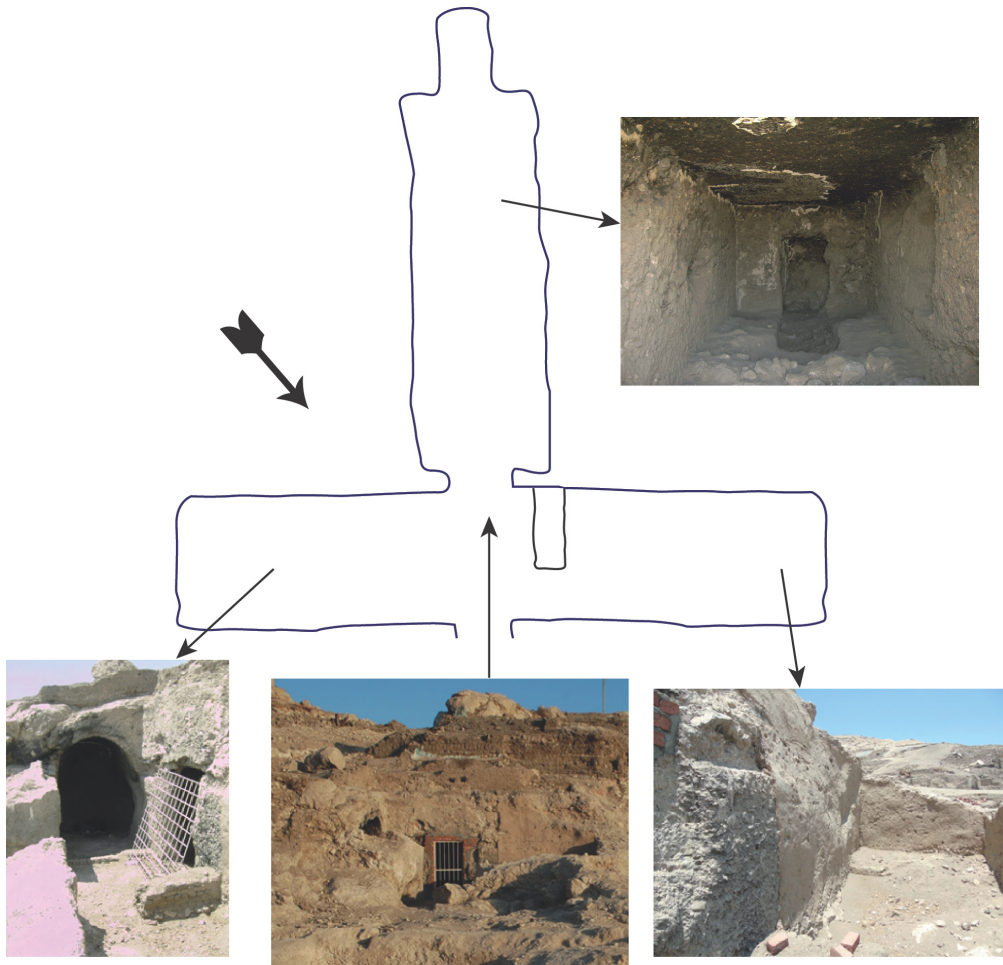


Fig. 107: General view of tomb Z7

and the ceiling, again, there are remains of blue and red ink under the thin plaster layer(**Fig. 106**).

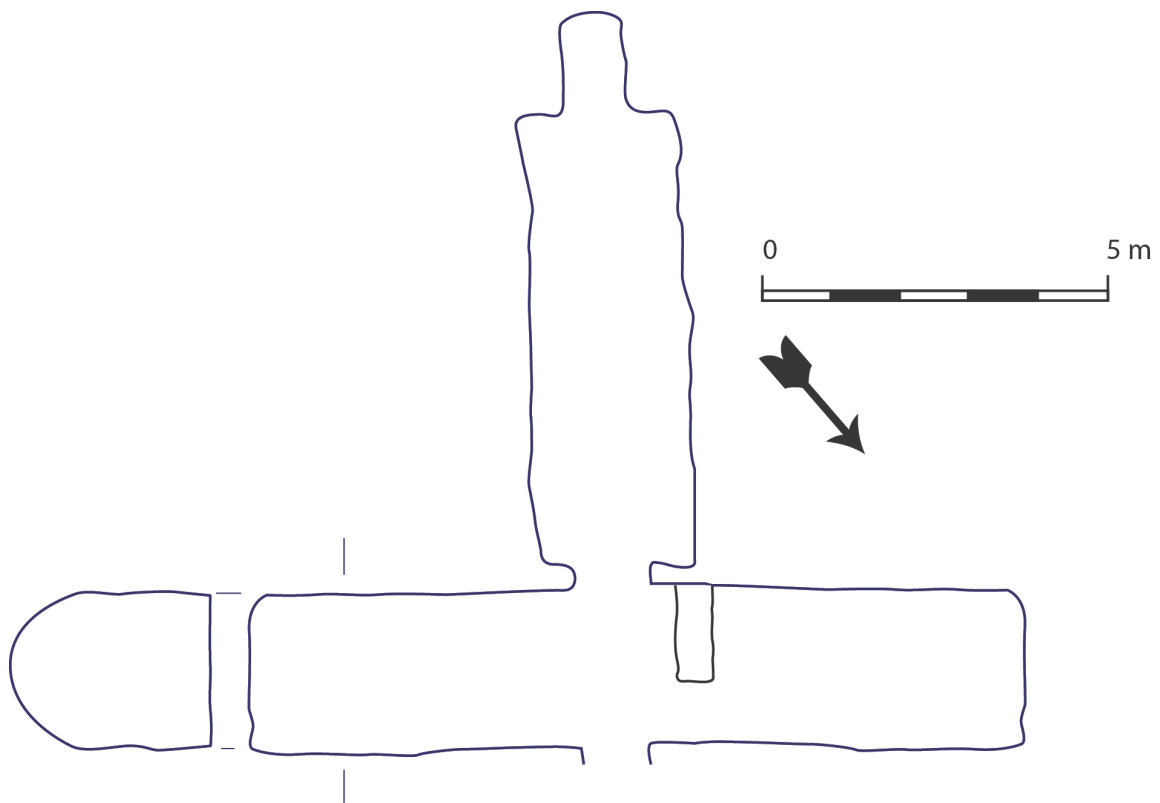


Fig. 108: : The plan of tomb Z7

2.7 Tomb Z7 (Fig. 107):

2.7.1 Location:

Downhill of CDAN

2.7.2 Tomb dating:

Dating to the NK according to the design

2.7.3 Tomb owner:

Unknown

2.7.4 Tomb description:

The tomb has a T shape and it is a Va according to Kampp's classification (**Fig. 108**), which was used from the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty to the end of the Ramesside Period, with a slight accumulation during the middle of the Eighteenth Dynasty.

2.7.4.1 Open courtyard (Fig. 109):



Fig. 109 : The open courtyard of tomb Z7

The courtyard is a very common Eighteenth Dynasty courtyard²⁰⁰, which was dug in the bedrock. It seems that it was not finished, as on the right side the shape of the floor is irregular. In addition, there is no evidence of an enclosure wall in the open courtyard.

2.7.4.2 Horizontal hall:

The horizontal hall has the following dimensions: 10.5m wide x 2.5m long x

2.5m high. Its right side (**Figs. 110**) is completely damaged or collapsed, probably because of the flooding and damages that occurred in many Theban tombs²⁰¹,



Fig. 110 : The left side of the Horizontal hall



Fig. 111: The right side of Horizontal hall and the mud-brick wall in the beginning of the right side of Horizontal hall

especially those situated at the foot of the hillside²⁰² like **Z7** and **Z8**. Another reason to think this is that the thickness between the top of the vaulted ceiling in the left part and the bedrock's surface from above is just 0.5-0.6m (**Fig. 111**). On the damaged right side, there were the remains of a mud-brick wall in the beginning of it, which was built after the original construction of the tomb, with about 5 medmaks²⁰³ (**Fig. 112**) with a foundation of small limestone bricks. The remains of a mud plaster layer were

200 Where the courtyard is simply open/the two sides, which were dug in the bedrock/ was added to it an enclosure wall of mortar/small limestone blocks, Kampp 1996, 80, Fig. 67.

201 Parallel: tomb TT-43-, Kampp 1996, 644.

202 Parallel: tomb TT14 and MIDAN.05, Betro 2009, 138.

203 Medmak, is a modern word used by the inhabitants to describe the rows of mud brick.



Fig. 112: The details of mud-brick wall



Fig. 113: Part of the ceiling's treatment

found. The ceiling of this hall is vaulted. The damaged area of it shows a treatment of the bedrock surface (**Fig. 113**) by adding blocks to fill the gaps in the bedrock²⁰⁴ and then applying a mud layer. It is noteworthy that this treatment is in the outer part of the hall, where the bedrock is weaker than the inner side.

2.7.4.3 Vertical hall (Fig. 114):

It's a normal vertical hall (2.5m wide x 6.5m long x 2.5m high) with a flat ceiling ended by a niche (1m wide x 2m high x 1.5m depth) for the owner's statue or stela. The floor in front of it is lower than the other parts with about 2m long, as is also the case in tomb Z1. In 2014 an iron door with red brick and cement was added to its entrance. The tomb style – vaulted horizontal hall and vertical hall with a small niche- resembles that of one of the T-shape tombs in DAN North²⁰⁵.

The vertical hall's floor does not have a regular shape, as seems to be the case in most of these tombs. It seems that it was covered with sand and rubble²⁰⁶ to avoid that irregular shape²⁰⁷. Modern people then cleaned the floor to see if it has shafts or not, so it was difficult to detect the original fill layer. Afterward, they re-covered it with the modern sand and rubble or sometimes with the original fill.

204 Parallel: tombs Z4 and Z6.

205 With number K01.5, but the vaulted ceiling was treated by adding mud break layer then applied with brown wash Polz 2003, 384-385, Pl. 64b, which dated from begging to middle Eighteenth dynasty, maybe (All./ TIII.) Polz and Seiler 2003, 26.

206 Parallel: tomb TT129.

207 In most tombs, however, the floor seems to have been finished as the last stage. for example tombs TT76, TT86, etc, although the ceiling high level was taken from the floor. Mackay1921, 159.

No more decoration has been left or they were removed. Some parts of the ceiling have fallen down and what remains is covered in a thick layer of smoke.



Fig. 114: The vertical hall of tomb Z7

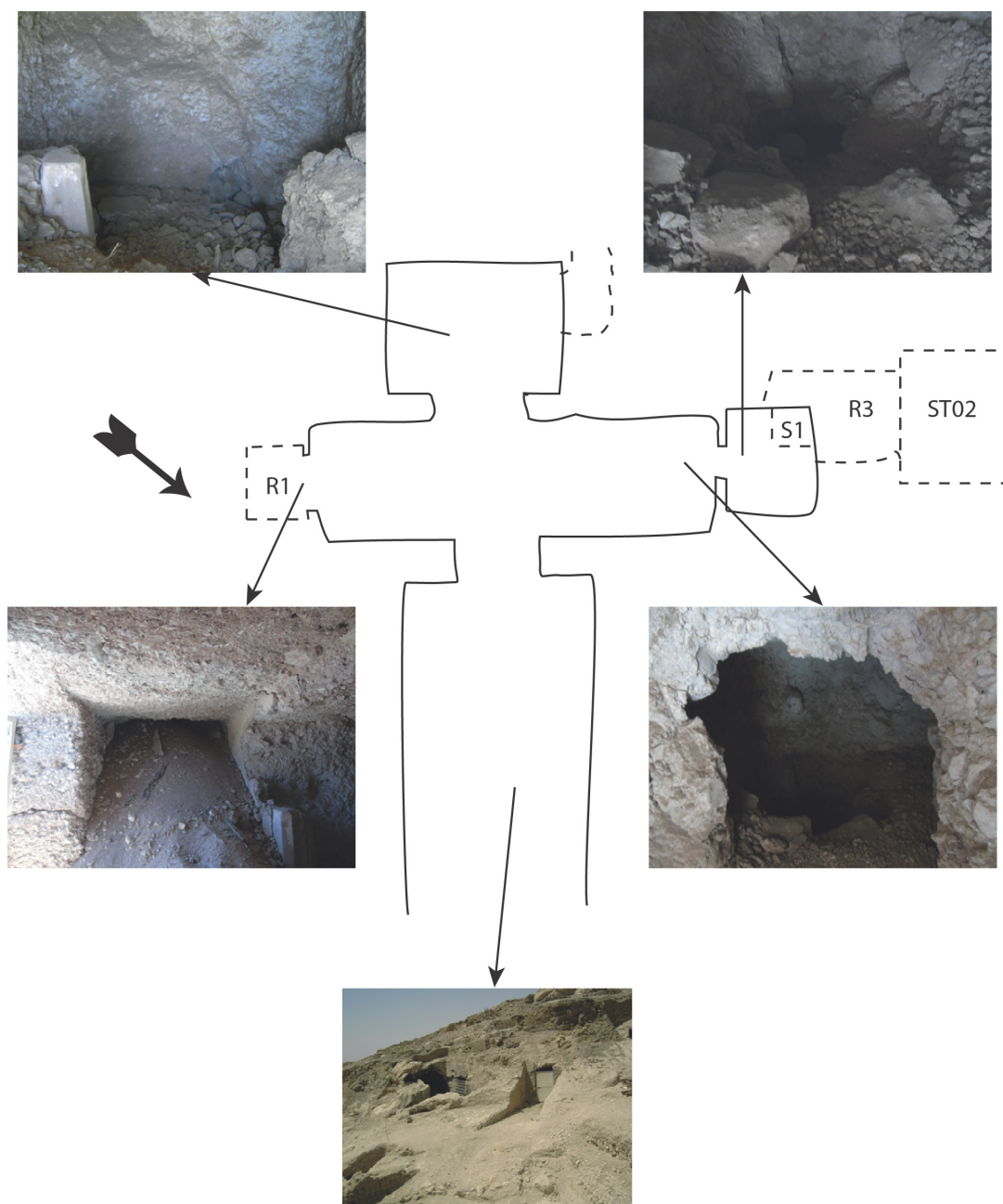


Fig. 115: General view of tomb Z8

2.8 Tomb Z8 (Fig. 115):

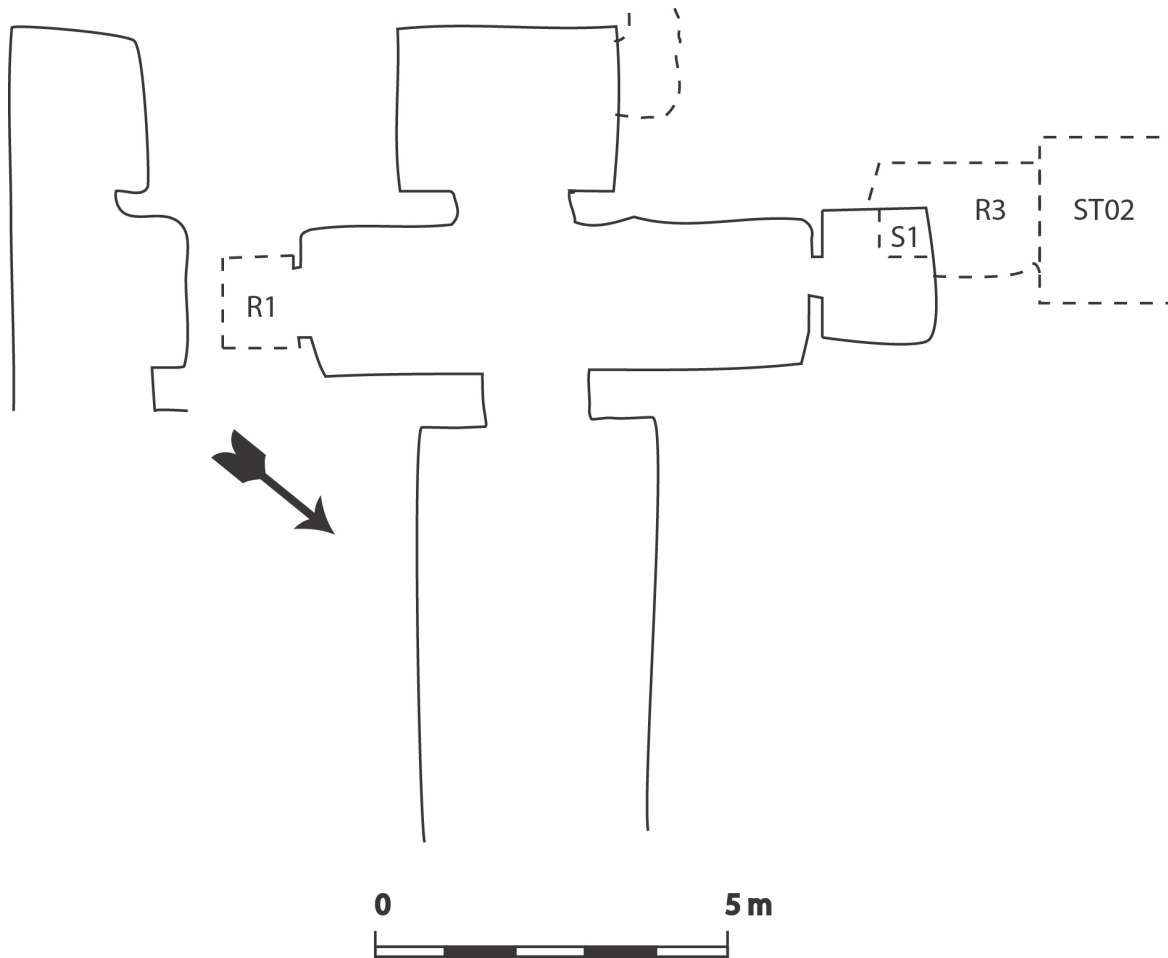


Fig. 116: The plan of tomb Z8

2.8.1 Location:

Located beside tomb **Z7**(Fig. 119). It was discovered after removing the debris in front of it.

2.8.2 Tombdating:

Ramesside period according to the entrance design.

2.8.3 The tomb owner:

Unknown

2.8.4 Tombdescription:

The tomb is full of debris, but based on the first view, it was possible to get an idea of what it looks like. It is small, containing just a small horizontal hall with an extra chamber on each side and a small unfinished shrine.

2.8.5 Tomb condition:



Fig. 117: The entrances to tombs Z7 (Left) and Z8 (right)



Fig. 118: Chamber R1 was filled with debris



Fig. 119: Chamber R2 with shaft S1

is a shaft **S1** (0.8m x 0.8m x 2m) (Fig. 120) that leads in turn to the irregular chamber **R3**, which leads to the shaft **S7** of **Tomb ST01** (see below).

The tomb is in very bad condition and has no inscriptions on the walls. The tomb on the left side is still full of debris because excavations were stopped.

2.8.5.1 The open courtyard and the entrance (Fig. 117):

The entrance has a triangle shape (2.1m wide x 6.5m long). It looks like the entrances of royal tombs in the Twentieth Dynasty in the Valley of Kings, where the tombs were cut in the ground of the valley in rock spurs and entrances were flanked by run-off channels on each side to protect it from the floods²⁰⁸. It was probably planned to be wider but due to the fact that tomb Z7 exists to the right of it (Fig. 117), it was not possible to carve it in the regular shape.

2.8.5.2 The horizontal hall:

The horizontal hall has dimensions of 7.3m wide x 2m long x 2.2m high. On the left side, there is an entrance to a smaller chamber **R1** (Fig. 118). The right side is filled with debris that looks like it came from up the hill.

On the right side, there is an entrance to another chamber **R2** (Fig. 119) (2.2m wide x 1.5m long x 2.2m high), which is also filled with debris. On its corner, there

²⁰⁸ Reeves and Wilkinson 1996, 21.

In the corner of the shrine entrance(**Fig. 121**), there is evidence of how the surfaces of the walls were treated: the remains of mud plaster were found.

2.8.5.3 The shrine(Fig. 122):

The shrine has dimensions of 2.2m wide x 1.3m long x 2m high. Its entrance –in two upper sides- was destroyed. On the right side of it, there is the rest of a limestone door jamb without inscriptions (**Fig. 123**). The two outer sides of it are smoothed and have a thick layer of white plaster. The inner side of it – toward the shrine- is not smoothed but treated with a chisel.

2.8.6 Tomb decoration:

There are no surviving scenes



Fig. 120: Shaft S1



Fig. 121: The remains of mud plaster



Fig. 122: The shrine



Fig. 123: The limestone door jamb



Fig. 124: General location of tombs Z7, Z8, ST01 and ST02

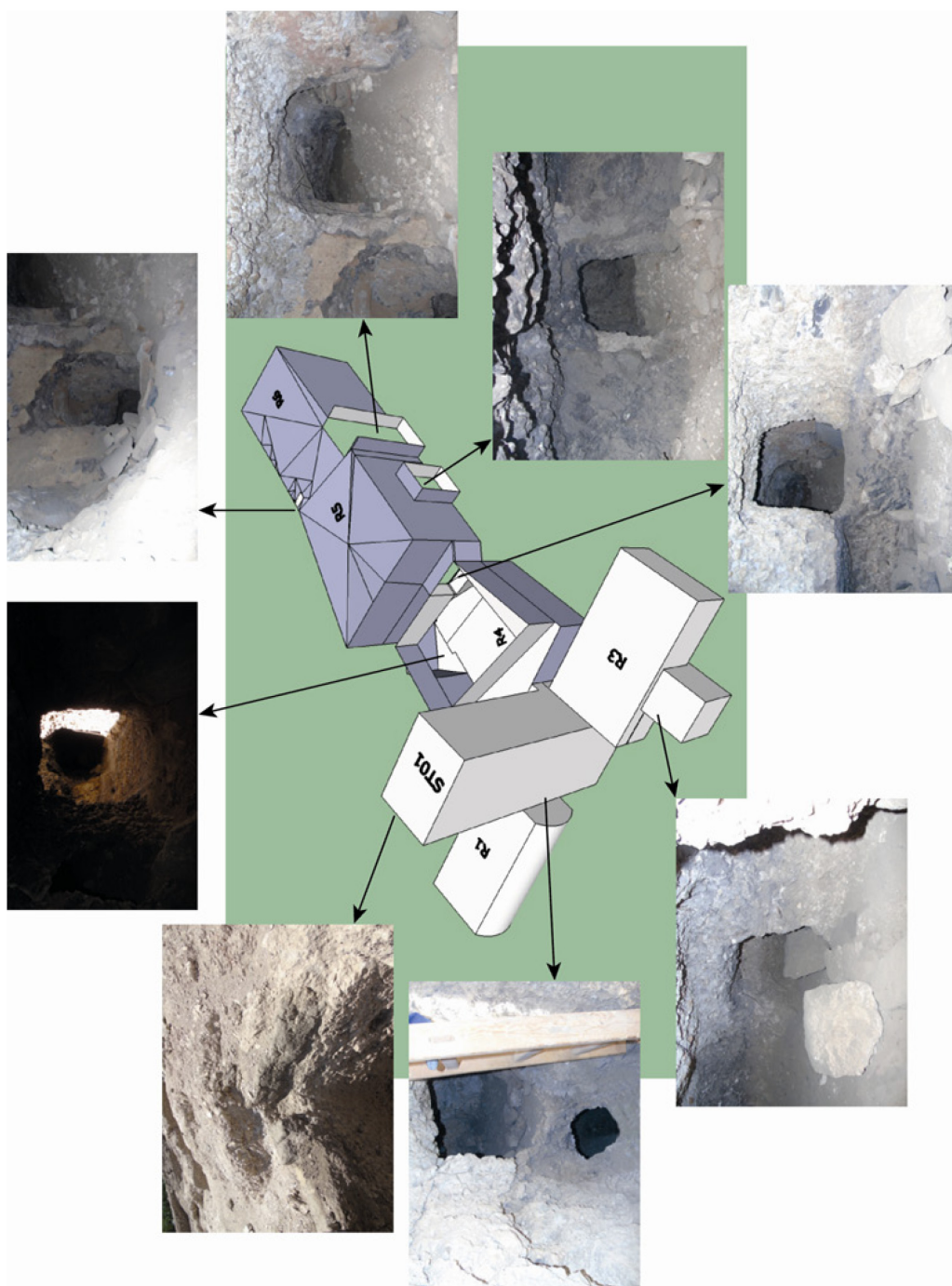


Fig. 125: general view of tomb ST01

2.9 The shaft tomb ST01 (Fig. 125):

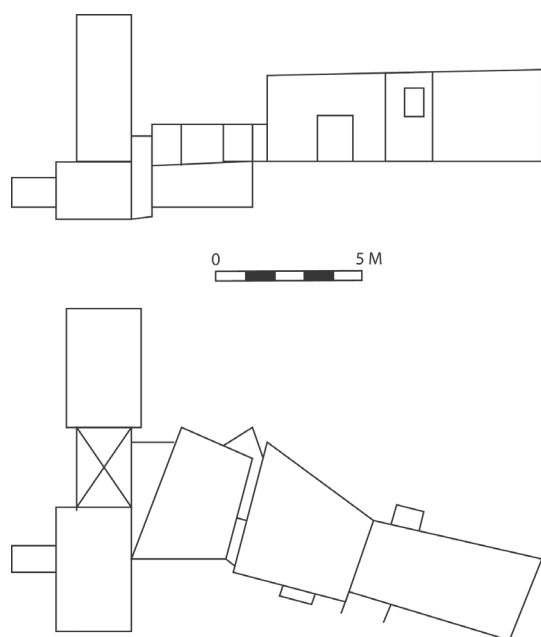


Fig. 126: Top and side view of Tomb ST01

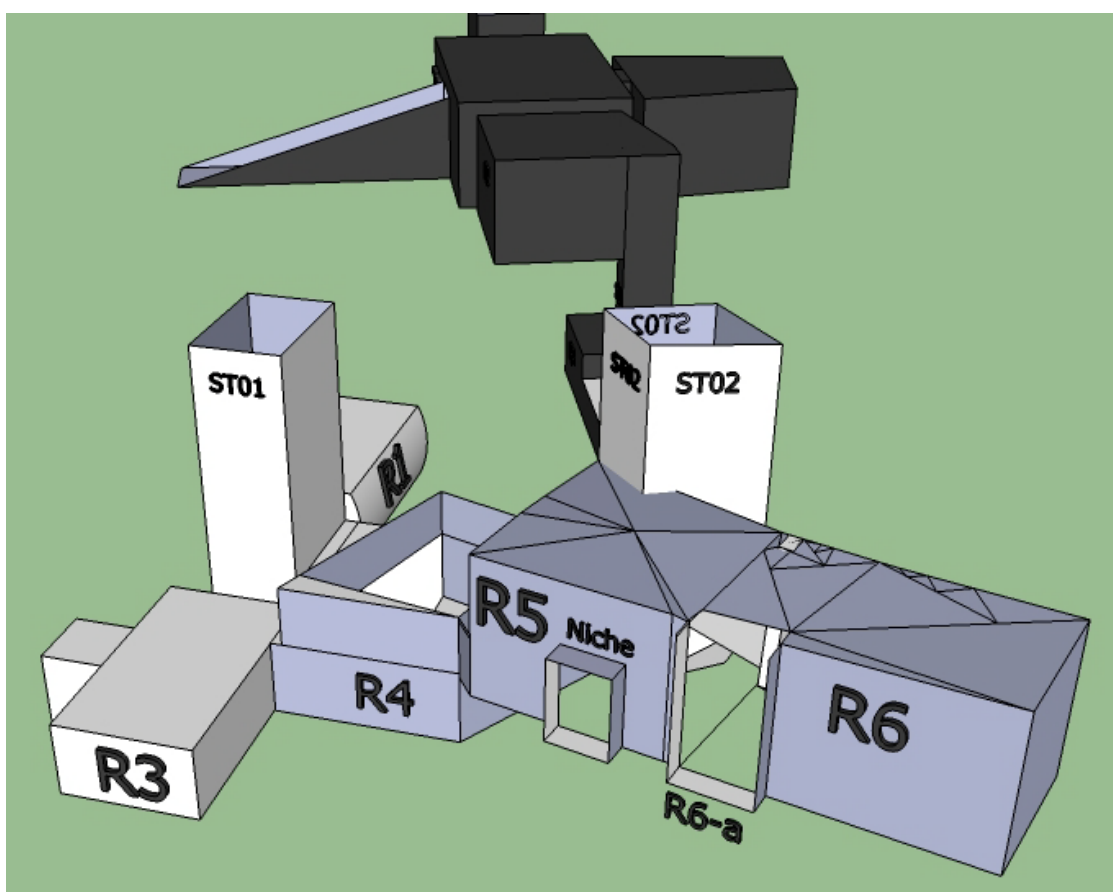


Fig. 127: 3D model of tomb ST01 with the other chambers

2.9.1 Tomb location:

In the right side of **Tomb Z8** there are two tomb shafts **ST01** (1.5m x 1.15m) and **ST02** (1.2m x 2.15m) (**Fig. 125**); both of them have been already excavated.



Fig. 128: The entrance of chamber R1 (up) and the hole to chamber R2 (down)



Fig. 129: remains of mud brick enclosure in the entrance of tomb ST01

2.9.2 Tomb condition:

Both are 5m deep and were full of modern debris, which came from the citizens who used to live in the area. It seems that this tomb dates to early NK, because of the shaft's depth, which looks the same as the depth of the shaft tombs that were discovered in DAN north by the German Archaeological Institute mission²⁰⁹. Although the found materials date to a later time, probably TIP²¹⁰ (See chapter 3).



Fig. 130: Chamber R3 and its niche

2.9.3 Tomb description:

The entrance has the remains of a mudbrick enclosure (**Fig. 129**), which is also the same as was found in DAN North tombs²¹¹.

In the bottom of the **Tomb ST01** opens in three sides:

- The left side one(**Fig. 128**), there are two opens, which are under each other, the lower one leads to chamber**R1**and has not been excavated yet. Its entrance is a hole (max. 0.3m), meaning that its main entrance is from somewhere else and it does not belong to this tomb. The upper one leads to chamber**R2**(18m wide x 3.1m long x 1.2m high).Its entrance is just 0.5m x 0.5m, and its two sides are semi vaulted, which is not common. Due to the

²⁰⁹ Rummel et al 2012, 119.

²¹⁰ Whereas known that during the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty, individuals were buried in coffin set in a pit or crude in the hillside or reused the shafts of the earlier periods, Sheikholeslami 2017, 485.

²¹¹ Rummel et al 2012, 119.



Fig. 131 : The entrance to chamber R5 from chamber R4

absence of archaeological evidence, it is not possible to determine the reason why the tomb builders cut such a shape.

- The right side opening (**Fig. 130**), leads to vertical chamber **R3** (1.8m wide x 3.3m long x 1m high), in the middle part in its right side there was a semi- square niche, and the niche floor is lower than the chamber itself.
- The third opening (**Fig. 131**) is in the facing side and leads to many chambers with irregular shapes that are not finished.

In turn, this chamber leads to chamber **R4** (max. 3m wide x max. 3.2m long x 1.7m high) with two levels, in the lower level on the left side, there is a shrine with a triangular shape. On the second

level in the facing side there is an entrance to chamber **R5** (max. 3.3m wide x 2.9m long x 2m high) with parallelogram shape, its ceiling is not flat or vaulted. In the right wall, there is a niche (**Fig. 132**). This chamber leads to another chamber **R6** (max. 1.9m wide x 3.5m long x 2m high), in the same axis in its beginning. In the right wall, there



Fig. 132 : Chamber R5 with its niche in the right wall



Fig. 133: The entrance of chamber R6-a from Chamber R6



Fig. 134: The niche in the right left side of chamber R6

is an entrance to chamber **R6-a** (**Fig. 133**), which is full of debris and has not yet been excavated. On the left side, there is a niche (**Fig. 134**). The walls of chamber **R6** were treated with reddish mud plaster (**Fig. 135**) the same treatment of walls of the burial chamber of tomb Z1.



Fig. 135: remains of reddish mud plaster layer

2.10 The shaft tomb ST02:

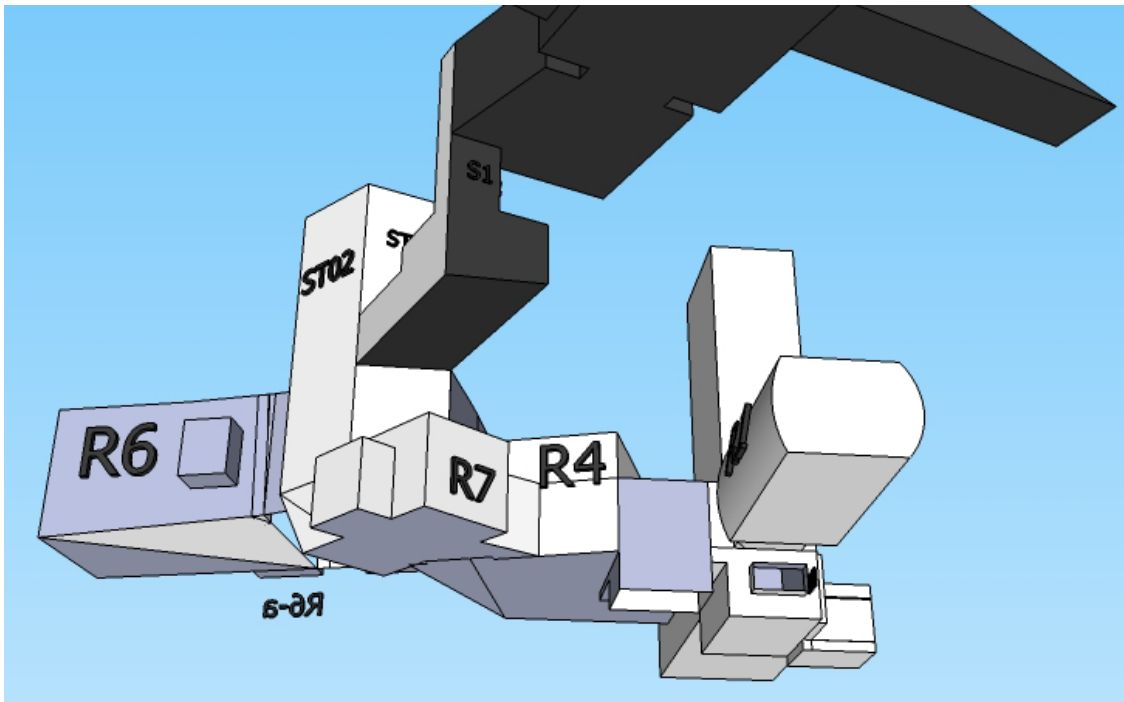


Fig. 136 : 3D model of tomb ST02 with the other chambers



Fig. 137: The entrance between chamber R4 (left) and R5 (right)

2.10.1 The Tomb Description:

Its shaft opens to small chamber **R7** (2.3m wide x 1.4m long x 1.2m high), which has a niche (**Figs. 137, 138**). In turn, chamber **R7** leads to chamber **R4** of **Tomb ST01** through an irregular entrance (**Fig. 138**). As mentioned above the small chamber, which came from shaft **S1** of tomb **Z8**, is opened in the shaft of tomb **ST02**.



Fig. 138: remains of reddish mud plaster layer

The possible typology for tombs **Z8**, **ST01** and **ST02** is as follows (**Fig. 139**):

Tomb **Z8** was built first, then tomb **ST01** with its underground architecture. **ST01** was then filled with sand after the burial, so its design was not known to the tomb **ST02** builders, leading to the circumstance that **ST02** opened in **ST01**. Later, shaft **S1** was cut in the chamber **R2** in the tomb **Z8**. The shaft **S1**'s attachments opened in the shaft of tomb **ST02**, so the work was stopped.

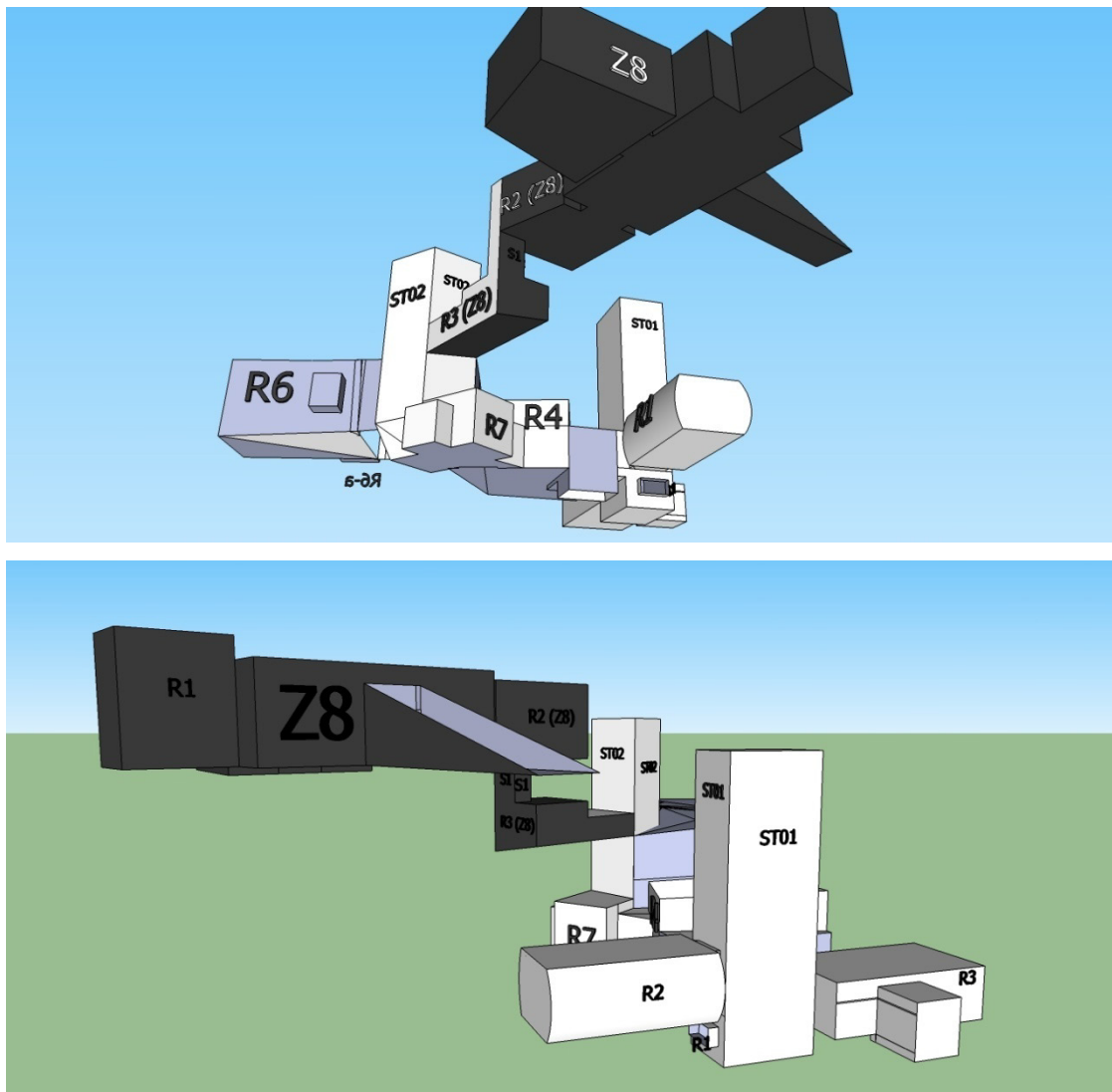


Fig. 139: Two views of the relationship between tomb Z8, ST01 and ST02

2.11 The Vaulted tomb:

During the last season of the excavation activities, while removing the debris and cleaning surface in front of tombs **Z7**, **Z8**, **ST01** and **ST02**, two mud-brick walls (**A**,**B**) with highs of about 1 m were found, with a vaulted vestibule also of mud-brick(**Fig.**



Fig. 140: The general view of the two walls and vaulted vestibule



Fig. 141: The remains of wall A and C with two LP jars in situ



Fig. 142: The vaulted Vestibule and remains of wall B (left)

140-142) is located between them. The axis of the two walls is from the south-west to the north-east, while the vaulted vestibule is on the opposite axis from the south-east to the north-west. However, the two walls themselves are not on one axis, but there is a simple refraction angle. Not much remains of wall **A** (**Fig. 141**) in the south-west side, while the wall **B** (**Fig. 142**) seems to have continued under the ramp, which leads to the valley. On the edge of wall **A** toward the vaulted vestibule, there are the remains of a small wall **C**. The foundations of the elevations of the walls are different, where wall **C** is higher than the other two walls, probably because of the natural bedrock. The vaulted vestibule itself was built inside the bedrock, so its roof is lower than the forecourt of tomb **Z7**, approximately 0.5 m. It is not fully excavated and it seems that it is full of debris. Unfortunately, because of the revolution on 25 January 2011 in Egypt, the whole work was stopped. Thus the walls and the vaulted vestibule were not fully excavated and neither was the area in front of it.

2.11.1 Dating:

Because the excavations could not be completed, there is not much information to give about the real function and dating of that structure. It is probably a shaft tomb with a vaulted vestibule that was used as a cult chamber, flanked by two walls which are represented as small pylon towers, and dating to the TIP. Parallel to shaft tomb B was discovered in the second forecourt of tomb TT 32 in el Khokha by the Hungarian Mission²¹². The only potential problem with this suggestion is that the two walls are not on the same axis.

Whatever its real dating might be, it was still in use until at least the late Period, as two LP jars were found in situ in front of wall A(Fig. 143).









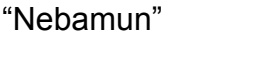
Fig. 143: Two Late Period jars were found in situ

²¹² For more information see: Schreiber and Vasatos 2005, Bácsat al 2010a.

3. The recorded tombs in the area:

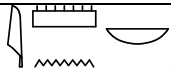
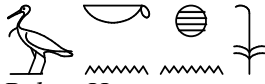
Eight tombs dating to the NK (ordered by suggested date²¹³) have already been recorded in existing documentation.

The plan of the tombs is given by Kampp-Seyfied and Porter and Moss²¹⁴, as mentioned in the introduction. The main focus is here the architecture, not the decoration. I will not draw attention to the detailed scenes since the newly discovered tombs do not have comparable scenes. Instead, attention will be paid to the architectural elements, so that in the end the architectural styles that prevailed in the CDAN can be depicted as a step in clarifying the development of the history of the area.

Name	Tomb No.	Date	Titles
“Nebamun” 	TT231	Early Eighteenth Dynasty	Scribe, counter of the grain of Amun in the granary of divine offerings.
“Nebamun” 	TT145	Hatshepsut/ Thutmosis III	Head of bowmen
“Nw” 	TT144	Tuthmosis III	Head of the field-laborers
“Weser” 	TT260	Tuthmosis III?	Weigher of Amun, Overseer of the ploughed lands of Amun
“Khamwast” 	TT261	Amenhotep II/ Tuthmosis III	Wa'b-Priest of Amenophis I
“Neferrenpt” 	TT140	Tuthmosis III/ Amenhotep II	Gold worker, Portrait sculptor
“Nebamun” 	TT17	Tuthmosis III/ Amenhotep II	Scribe and Physician of the King

213 Should be put in mind that the dating of all recorded tombs in CDAN was depending on either the decoration styles or the architectural elements, but there is no evidence of king's name.

214 See chapter 1.

Name	Tomb No.	Date	Titles
 <i>Nb-Imn</i>			
<p>"Bakinkhonso"</p>  <i>B3k-n-Hnsw</i>	TT 141	Twentieth Dynasty	Wa'b- priest of Amun

3.1 Tomb TT261:

3.1.1 Tomb location:

The tomb lies in the lowest eastern slope of the hill of DAN beside tomb TT260.

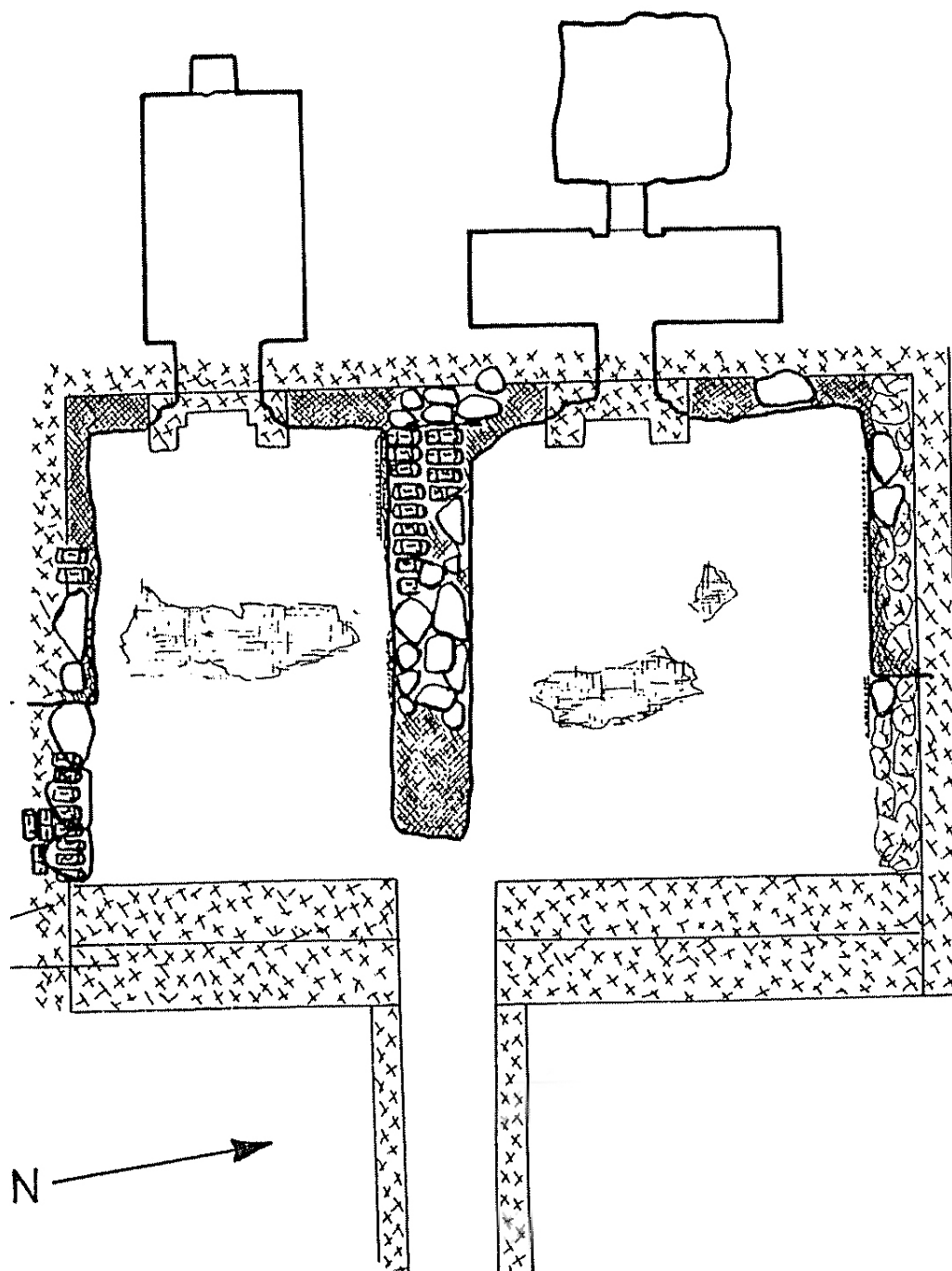


Fig. 144: Top plan of tomb TT260 and TT261 After Kampp 1996, I, Fig. 433

There are traces of a mud-brick wall separating the common court of tomb TT261 and TT260. The two tombs have one staircase²¹⁵.

3.1.2 Tomb description²¹⁶ (Fig. 144):

A common staircase leads down to an open shard courtyard (2.8x 2.9 m), surrounded by a modern mud brick enclosure wall, which formed hillside and kept the sand from falling down, because the tomb's entrance level is now lower than the valley level.

It seems that courtyard was designated for the two tombs but separated by a low rocky wall, which was backed up on the façade's height. The features of the original open courtyard are hard to reconstruct since the entire area is surrounded by modern house walls. In those places where the bedrock was visible despite the mountains of waste, it makes a moderately smoothed impression²¹⁷.

Interior: The interior was designed according to the conventional T-shaped plan; the vertical hall is extremely small and almost square. The ceilings are flat²¹⁸.

The entrance of the tomb is not centered on the middle axis, but it differs a little to the left. The horizontal hall (6x2x2.2m) was cut into the rock and was plastered with a mud layer. In the back wall, there is an entrance to an unfinished chamber or chapel (2x2x1.8m)²¹⁹.

3.1.3 Tomb decoration²²⁰:

The horizontal hall had been smoothed and ready for painting. A colored plaster was applied to the walls and ceiling. The last joins the walls at a consistent right angle. Decorations exist only on three walls on the northern end of the hall²²¹.

3.1.4 Tomb usage:

There is no sign of tomb re-use.

215 Nasr 1988, 233.

216 Kampp 1996, 539.

217 Nasr 1988, 236.

218 Kampp 1996, 539.

219 Nasr 1988, 236, Figs. 1-2.

220 Nasr 1988, 236-242.

221 Nasr 1988, 236.

3.2 Tomb TT 144:

3.2.1 Tomb location:

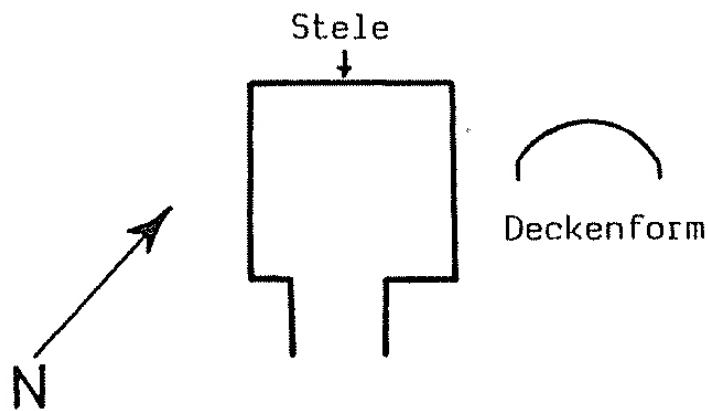


Fig. 145: Top plan of tomb TT144 After Kampp 1996, I, Fid. 322

3.2.4 Tomb usage:

There is a re-use sign during the later periods, because of the tomb's design and size.

This tomb consists of one room, slightly below the tombs TT260 and TT261.

3.2.2 Tomb description²²² (Fig. 145):

It has a single chamber tomb, with a vaulted ceiling and a stela presentation at the back wall of the chamber.

3.2.3 Tomb decoration:

The tomb was fully decorated.

²²² Kampp 1996, 429.

3.3 Tomb TT260:

3.3.1 Tomb location:

This tomb is located a little below and to the south of tomb TT17 “Neb-Amun”. It was first entered by a native, Mohammed Salim, through a hole in the courtyard of his house²²³. It is not known exactly when this happened, but before 1915²²⁴.

3.3.2 Tomb description²²⁵ (Fig. 144):

The walls, which were erected in the courtyard complex of tombs TT260 and TT261, consist of a combination of limestone and brick masonry. The gray stones are adorned with Nile mud-bricks and have the following dimensions: 32.5 to 33.5 x 15 to 15.5 x 8.5 cm.

The paintings in the interior were made on a fine plaster.

The tomb has a slightly vaulted ceiling and a stela representation on the front wall of the room.

3.3.3 Tomb decoration:

3.3.3.1 hall:

Apparently, the concept of this decoration wall of Wsr himself was changed. Initially appear only scenes of the mouth ritual to have been carried out, which were later partly covered by the stela representation of the entire area²²⁶. There is a complete wall with decoration, which was destroyed to sell its scenes on the antiquities market²²⁷.

3.3.4 Tomb usage:

There is an indication of tomb re-use during Amarna Period²²⁸, represented by the redecorate niche at the inner wall. Nasr thought that the stela in the niche was painted in a later re-use phase²²⁹.

223 Mackay 1916, 124.

224 Where Mackay has written his article, which it was 1916.

225 Kampp 1996, 538.

226 Kampp 1996, 538.

227 Mackay 1916, 125.

228 Kampp 1996, 538.

229 Nasr 1993, 176.

3.4 Tomb TT17:

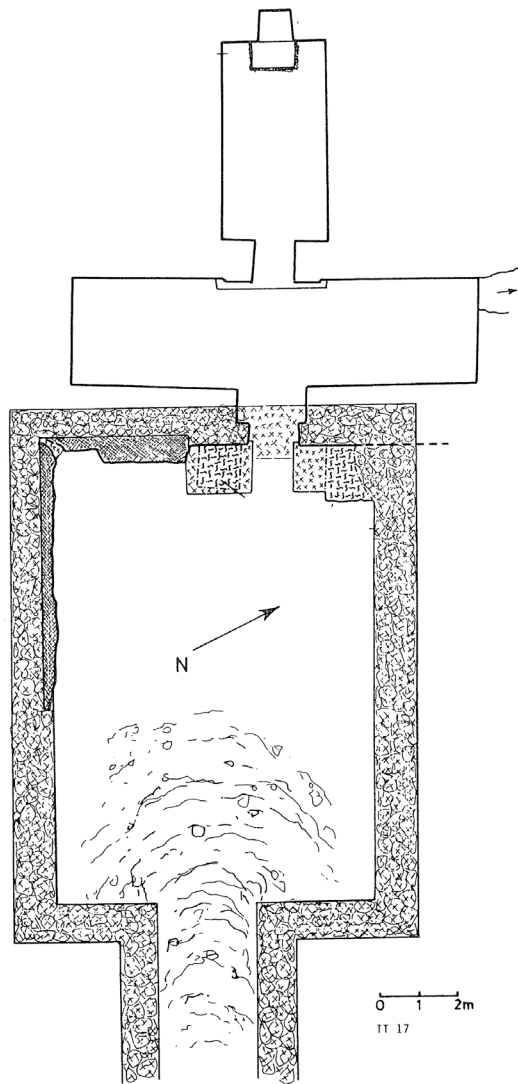


Fig. 146: Top plan of tomb TT17 After Kampp 1996, I, Fig. 198

It seems the representation of the Sem-priest²³³ and the names of the gods were erased during the Amarna period²³⁴.

3.4.1 Tomb description²³⁰ (Fig. 146):

The open courtyard is now surrounded by a modern wall, and it used to serve as a waste pit for surrounding houses. The entrance has been renewed by the cement framework. For that reason, a plan published by Säve-Söderbergh, the entrance to the tomb itself right now is not in the exact middle²³¹, but on the right side. It appears that in front of the entrance to the right and left there were two brick walls, of which the right is still sometimes visible. These tongue walls were a most likely part of a porch, which may be connected to the initial conception of the tomb.

The tomb has T-shaped with a niche in the rear wall of the vertical hall. Prior to this niche, it seems to have been a podium or a kind of stage.

3.4.2 Tomb decoration:

The tomb was fully decorated²³².

3.4.3 Tomb usage:

230 Kampp 1996, 198-199.

231 Parallel: tomb TT261, see above.

232 PM I, 1, 31; Säve-Söderbergh 1957, 22-32.

233 It was a common title that was held by the high priest, Velde 1995, 173.

234 Kampp 1996, 199 after Säve-Söderbergh 1957.

3.5 Tomb TT145:

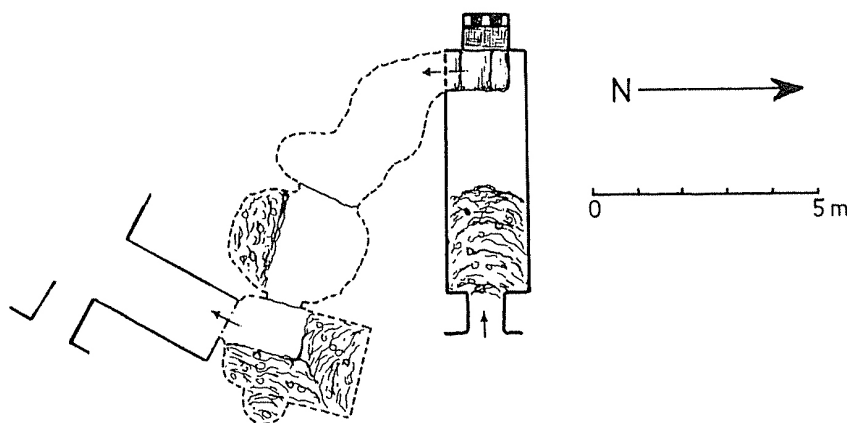


Fig. 147: Top plan of tomb TT145 After Kampp 1996, I, Fig. 323

The tomb is located to the right of tomb TT17. It was half full of debris ²³⁵, part of which was removed during recent excavation activities. Some of the plastered scenes fell down and were kept in the tomb

Z. Every single fragment was put in cartoon boxes.

3.5.1 Tomb description²³⁶ (Fig. 147):

The chapel opens east. Facing the entrance there is a niche higher than the level of the floor (1,06x1,00x0,90 m). It contained two seated statues made of mud and coated with a layer of plaster. Both are now damaged but the wife is still recognizable. In front of the statue niche, a few steps seem to have served as a kind of sloping passage, which can be achieved on the tomb TT17 to the left. Whether this extension came during the time of the first conception, or time later²³⁷

3.5.2 Tomb decoration:

It has some unfinished scenes. Only two walls, right and left were painted²³⁸ but its scenes were stolen between 1937 and 1942²³⁹.

3.5.3 Tomb usage:

The representation of the Sem- priest and the names of the gods were erased during the Amarna Period²⁴⁰. In a later phase, probably TIP, an irregular Sloping passage was cut, which leads to tomb TT17.

²³⁵ Kampp 1996, 430.

²³⁶ Kampp 1996, 430, after Fakhry 1943, 371.

²³⁷ Fakhry 1943, 371.

²³⁸ Fakhry 1943, 371.

²³⁹ Kampp 1996, 430.

²⁴⁰ Kampp 1996, 430.

3.6 Tomb TT 140²⁴¹:

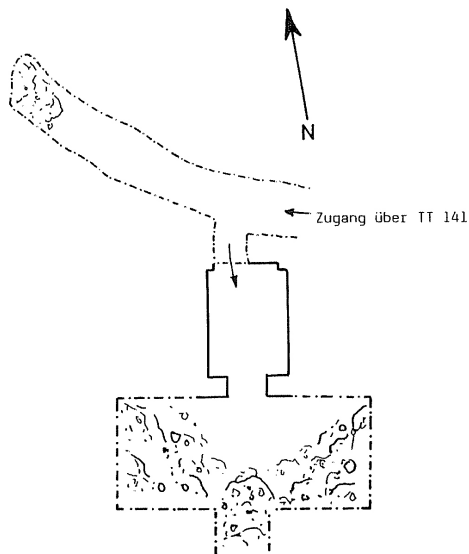


Fig. 148: Top plan of tomb TT140 After Kampp 1996, I, Fig. 318

The tomb was surrounded by newly formed houses, so the trial and the facade were not recognized. In 1990/91 the MOA created a new point of access to the tomb through TT141. The entrance and cross hall of the tomb is still buried, so the description is based on P&M.

3.6.1 Tomb description (Fig. 148):

The tomb was designed with the normal T-shape almost entirely the last state of the working; but it is difficult to reproduce the subjects, as the horizontal hall is full of debris.

The rubble that invades the tomb in which one enters through a hole in the stela²⁴² located in

the inner wall of the vertical hall.

3.6.2 Tomb decorations:

It seems that the tomb was fully decorated²⁴³.

3.6.3 Tomb usage:

The tomb was probably used later through the sloping passage coming from tomb TT141, though it is not known at exactly what time it was cut²⁴⁴.

²⁴¹Kampp 1996, 427.

²⁴²Baud 1935, 161.

²⁴³PM I1, 254; Baud 1935, 162.

²⁴⁴Kampp 1996, 428.

3.7 Tomb TT141:

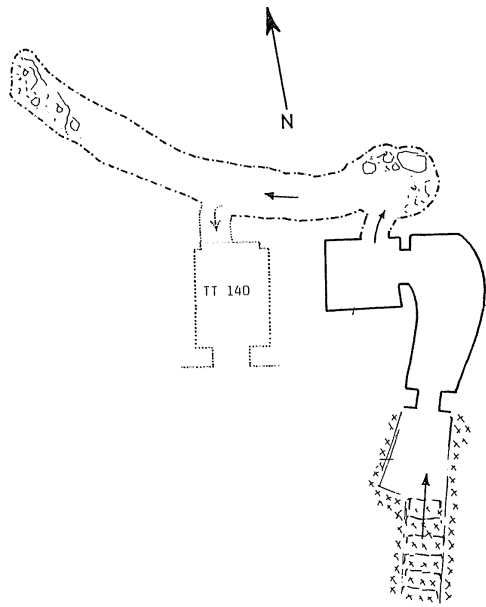


Fig. 149: Top plan of tomb TT141 After Kampp 1996, I, Fig. 319

In 1990 the entrance of the tomb was located again: the access was within the walls of modern houses.

3.7.1 Tomb description²⁴⁵ (Fig. 149):

The system of tomb TT141 could not be found in the necropolis commission until 1989. Access to TT141 was made possible again by the Ministry of Antiquities (MOA) in 1991. According to the records now available, it seems to be a tomb that was designed possibly as a single chamber tomb with a subsequent shaft chamber. The chamber tomb has an irregular shape. The shaft chamber leads to a sloping passage, which

leads to tomb TT140 from the back wall²⁴⁶.

3.7.2 Tomb decorations:

It was outlined against only the parts of the walls where the decoration still existed. From when the elaborate plaster system comes, now the tombs TT140 and TT141 combine and cannot be clarified²⁴⁷.

3.7.3 Tomb usage:

Both tombs TT140 and TT141 were probably re-used later by adding the sloping passage in the back walls of both.

²⁴⁵ Kampp 1996, 428.

²⁴⁶ There are many examples such as this case, for example, tomb TT110, which could be access thought a break in tomb TT42, as its forecourt was completely filled with debris. Bednarski 2013, 3.

²⁴⁷ Kampp 1996, 428.

3.8 Tomb TT231:

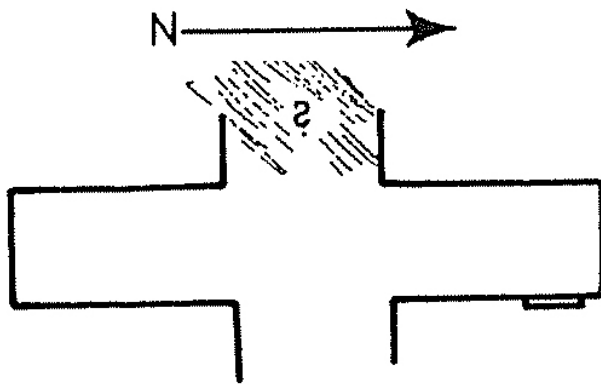


Fig. 150: Top plan of tomb TT231 After Kampp 1996, I, Fig. 401 (after PM)

In the past, the open courtyard was covered by modern houses. The houses have now been removed, and an iron door was added.

3.8.1 Tomb description (Fig. 150):

It has an unfinished T-shape, where the niche is unfinished.

3.8.2 Tomb decorations²⁴⁸:

It seems that the tomb decorations were not complete, as the vertical hall

was not finished. The horizontal hall on the right side has a stela not in the narrow wall but in the wide one on the east.

3.8.3 Tomb usage:

As the tomb is not finished and no architectural elements were added to it, the tomb was not used at its original phase.

²⁴⁸ Kampp 1996, 507.

4. Unnumbered and undecorated tombs:

Those tombs were documented and numbered by Kampp²⁴⁹ (**Fig. 151**), and no excavations activities have been done for any of them (ordered by numbers):

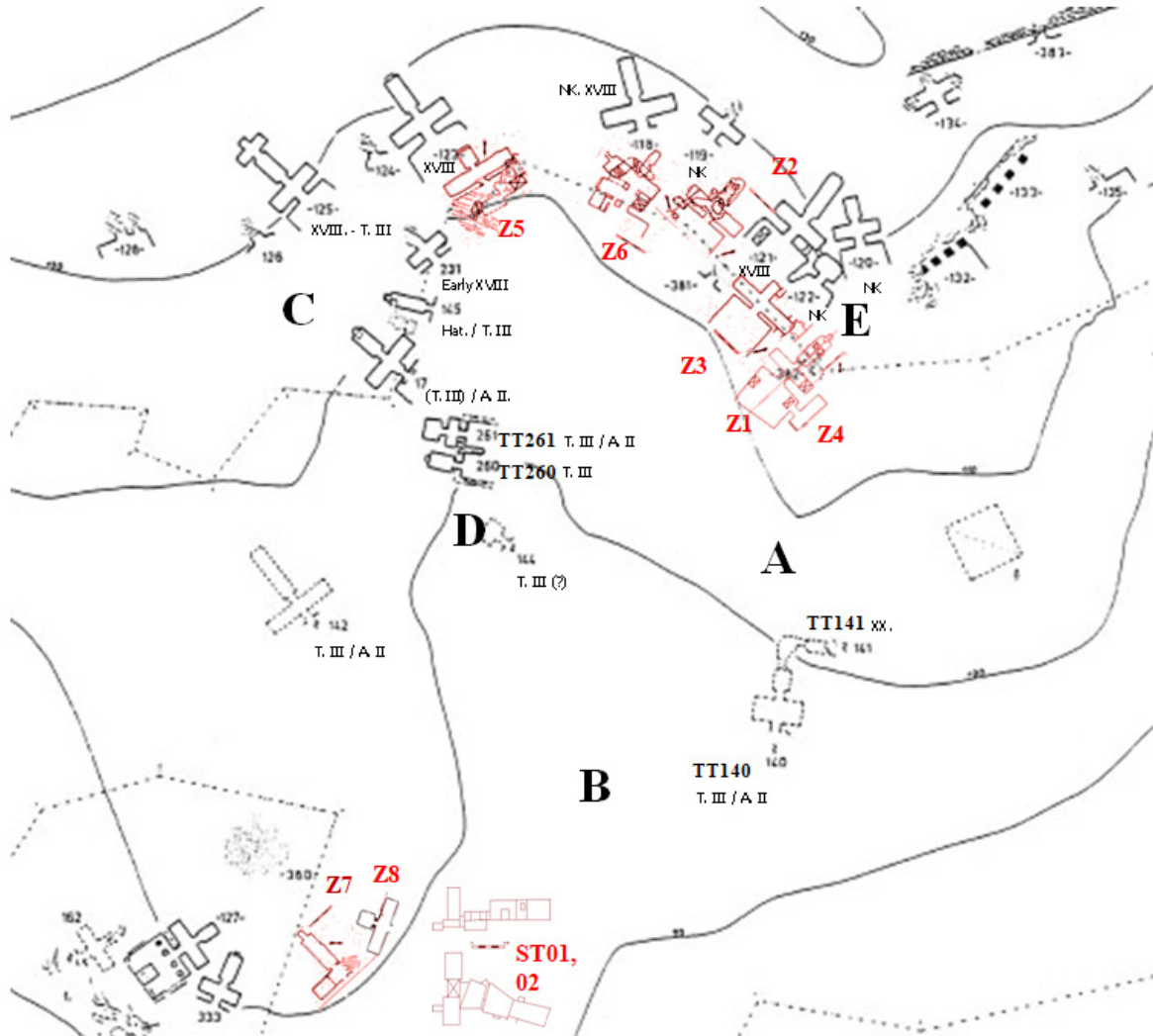


Fig. 151: Numbered and unnumbered tombs of CDAN after Kampp 1995, Plan 8

²⁴⁹ Kampp 1996, Katalog der Gräber 1 bis 551-, 623-775.

4.1 Tomb -118-:

4.1.1 Tomb dating: NK, XVIII.

4.1.2 Tomb description (Fig. 152):

The tomb was well carved, and it has a very typical T-shape, but no decoration.

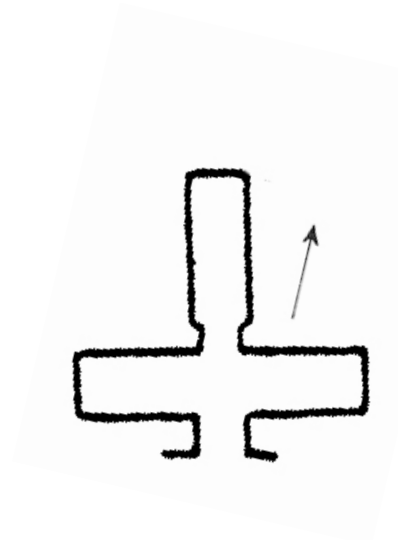


Fig. 152: Top plan of tomb - 118-After Kampp 1996, Plan 8

4.2 Tomb -119-:

4.2.1 Tomb dating: NK

4.2.2 Tomb description (Fig. 153-154):

The tomb is unfinished. It has a small horizontal hall, and behind the entrance, there is the beginning of a vertical hall.



Fig. 153: Horizontal hall of tomb -119-

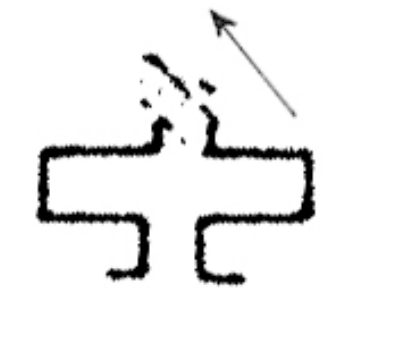


Fig. 154: Top plan of tomb - 119-After Kampp 1996, Plan 8

4.3 Tomb -120-:

4.3.1 Tomb dating: NK

4.3.2 Tomb description (Fig. 155):

Most of the tomb is under debris. It has a T-shape with an open courtyard.

4.4 Tomb -122-:

4.4.1 Tomb dating: NK

4.4.2 Tomb description (Fig. 156):

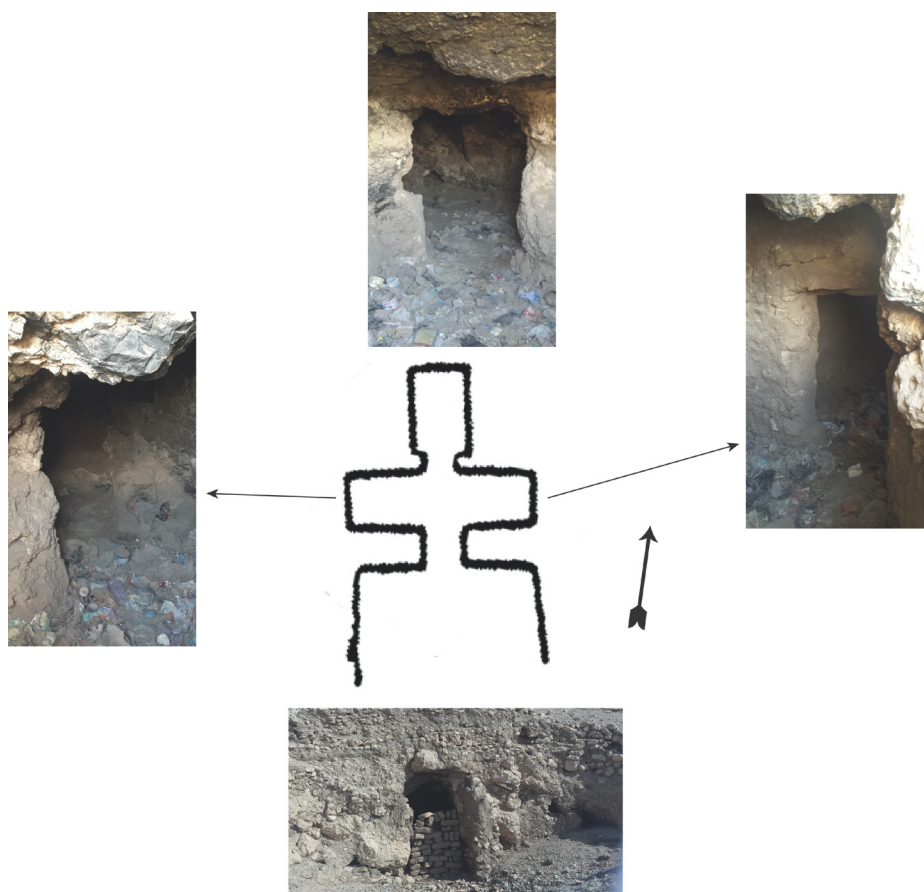


Fig. 155: Top plan of tomb -120-After Kampp 1996, Plan 8, with general view



Fig. 156: Top plan of tomb -122-After Kampp 1996, Plan 8, with general view

It lies between tomb Z2 (-121-) and -120-, separated by a rocky ridge. It has a semi-square chamber, which seems to be unfinished. A break in the left wall of the room leads to the cross-hall of the tomb -121-.

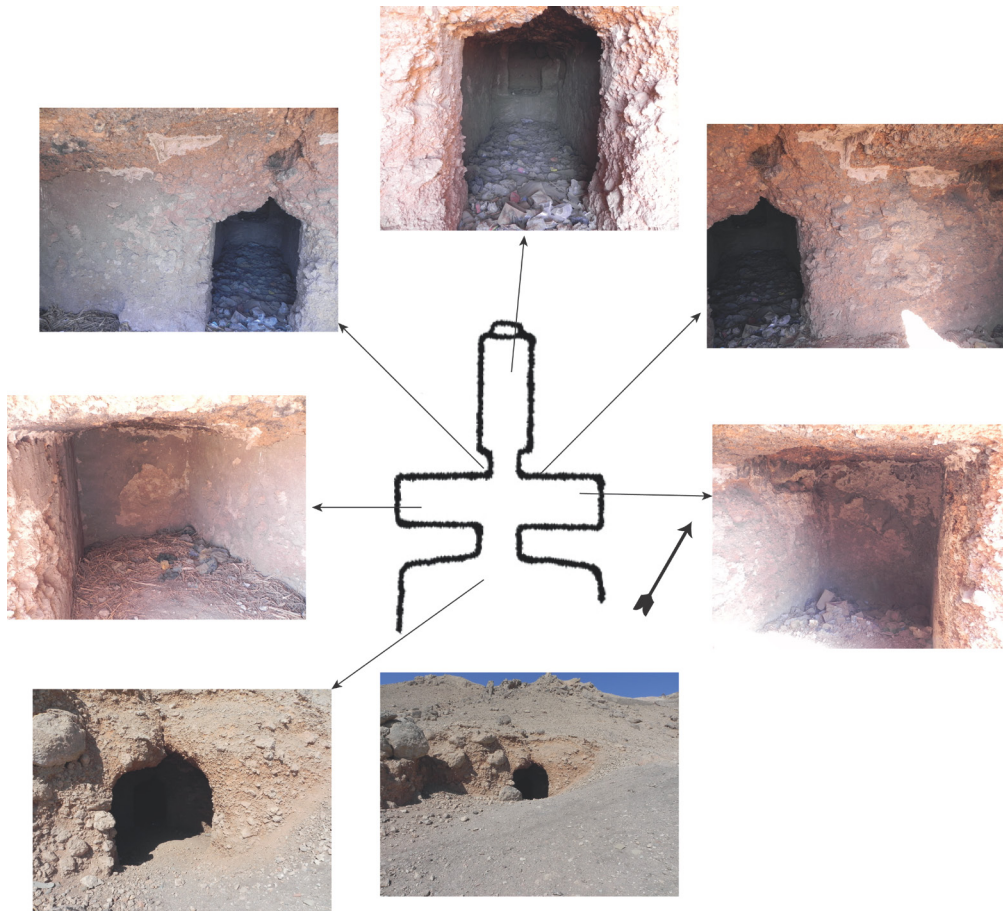


Fig. 157: Top plan of tomb -123-After Kampp 1996, Plan 8, with general view

4.5 Tomb -123-:

4.5.1 Tomb dating: NK

4.5.2 Tomb description (Fig. 157):

The forecourt commonly served as a landfill and toilet.

Facade: An exact execution of the facade was hardly possible in this region because it is a very inhomogeneous conglomerate in which there are some big and hard boulders.

At the end of the vertical hall of the simple T-shaped tomb, there is a niche, about 70 - 80 cm above the ground. It has approximately the following dimensions(.8m x.8m x .5m depth). Worth mentioning is also the emphasis on the tomb axis in the cross hall by raising the ceiling of the central passageway area to the vertical hall.

4.5.3 Tomb decoration:

The only place where the decoration was completed seems to be the ceiling, which has a lot of decoration. On the walls, only parts of Kheker friezes have been executed.



Fig. 158: Top plan of tomb - 124-After Kampp 1996, Plan 8

4.6 Tomb -124-:

4.6.1 Tomb dating: unknown

4.6.2 Tomb description (Fig. 158-159):

Only the entrance is visible.

4.7 Tomb -381-:

4.7.1 Tomb dating: unknown

4.7.2 Tomb description:

The tomb is totally not visible.

4.8 Tomb -382-:

4.8.1 Tomb dating: unknown

4.8.2 Tomb description:

The tomb is totally not visible.



Fig. 159: the entrance of tomb -124-

5. The tombs design and location analysis: CDAN, as a part of DAN:

"Besides its close proximity to the contemporary royal memorial temple (under construction) and the route of the Festival of the Valley, it was also an ancient royal cemetery. More importantly,The former tomb complex is important here in the way that it provides a telling example of how the late Ramessides related to such earlier structures"²⁵⁰.

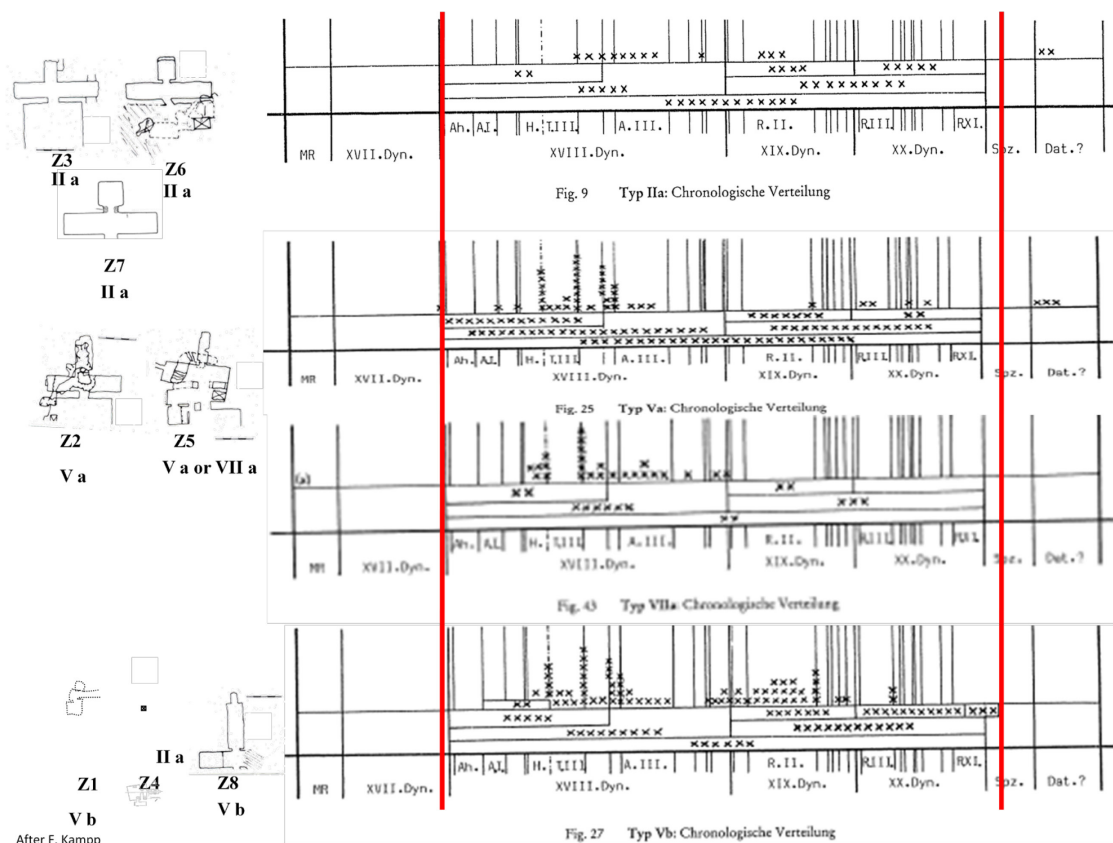


Fig. 160: The rang of tombs using After Kampp 1996, Figs. 9, 25, 27 and 43

In general, if we have a look at the recorded tombs²⁵¹ in the area, all of them date to the Eighteenth Dynasty, except TT141, which dates to the Ramesside Period. This is clear in the plan of Kampp²⁵², which was edited by Miniaci²⁵³ and shows the occupation of DAN since early the Eighteenth Dynasty to the end of the Ramesside Period. It should be kept in mind that most of the recorded tombs were dated based on the decorations and/or architectural styles.

²⁵⁰ Bács 2011, 7.

²⁵¹ By Kampp and PM.

²⁵² Kampp 1996, Band XIII.

²⁵³ Miniaci 2009, Figs. 13-15.

From the new tombs' plan, it can be figured out that its shapes are close to types II2, Va, Vb, and VIIa²⁵⁴. Those types were used in the Eighteenth Dynasty until the end of the Ramesside Period, but they were common in the Eighteenth Dynasty (**Fig. 160**). Based on that it could be said that CDAN was occupied, in its first phase, with the Eighteenth Dynasty tombs.

Despite the fragile walls of all the tombs, the tomb builders did not decide to cover the walls with limestone blocks as a solution to avoid the bad surface of the wall²⁵⁵. Instead, they added different mud layers, which only remain in the horizontal (or transfer) halls. This indicates that in some tombs, such as Z3, Z5, Z6 and Z8, the tomb builder finished the horizontal hall plastering (walls and ceiling) and then the decorations, at least in the ceiling. At this time they just started to cut the shrine or the vertical halls. The final colors would have been added after finishing cutting the inner parts so that the colors would not be affected by the dust of the digging. On another hand, probably because of the tomb owner's death, the work of cutting the inner part was stopped in these tombs, and they just completed the work in the horizontal hall²⁵⁶.

The tombs suffered damage from bats and human activities. The ceiling and wall decoration, especially in the cultic part²⁵⁷, was almost completely or partly destroyed by the heat from cooking-fires when the tomb was inhabited during either the Coptic era or in modern times or both²⁵⁸.

Hartwig explains the three different tomb levels²⁵⁹:

Tomb's level	Purpose	Architect elements	Scenes
Upper level	Solar cult aids the worship of the sun	Open courtyard and facade	solar themes
Middle level	The tomb owner's cult and livings visit	Open courtyard, Horizontal and vertical halls	the life, cult, and afterlife of the tomb owner

254 According to Kampp's calcification.

255 As was used in some Theban tombs such as the chamber in the tomb of the chancellor Khety TT311, Wilkinson 1979, Fig. 17, 17.

256 Mackay 1921, 154; Parallel: tombs TT75 and TT229.

257 Parallel: tomb TT89, Brock 1997, 169.

258 Wilkinson 1983, 11, cross-references Brock 1997, 169.

259 Hartwig 2004, 16; according to the division has been made by Kampp-Seyfried 1998, 249-251.

Lower level	Osirian realm and the burial of the body, closed after the funeral ceremonies	Sloping passage, shafts and burial chambers	of the hereafter in the burial chamber (if decorated)
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In general, there is no evidence at all for whether or not the upper part exists, due to further human activities²⁶⁰. The open courtyard that serves as a part of the middle level was represented in a very wide simple shape, the same width of the horizontal hall²⁶¹. It was dug in the bedrock with a flat floor and supported walls on the two sides²⁶². These sidewalls lose their height due to the hillside formation and thus naturally, mark the front limit of the front area²⁶³. This shape of the open courtyard was common during the whole NK²⁶⁴. The facade was simply vertical smoothed. It is clear that the facades of most tombs in the CDAN were adorned with funerary cones, which were found in big numbers²⁶⁵. The funerary cones were, however, in most cases removed and replaced with walls of mixed mortar and limestone blocks. It seems that the lower level, which was characterized by the sloping passage, ended with burial chambers in tombs Z1, Z3, Z4 and Z5 or shafts that ended also in burial chambers in tombs Z1, Z2 and Z6. Those shafts were probably added in a phase when the tombs' architectural elements were being re-used. The fact that the third level is not decorated in most cases could indicate that the lower level was not to be visited by family members, priests and even random visitors, like the middle level²⁶⁶. If the doorway was blocked by a wall of stones, mud-brick or more elaborate constructions or it was accessed by a shaft, which in turn was filled in with stone or sand²⁶⁷, then nobody would see this level and there would be no need to decorate it. This is especially, the case if the tomb's owner died before the tomb is finished. Additionally, the purpose of the decorations, in general, is to make the tomb's owner

260 This division was existing also in Saqqara private tombs, Arnold 2003, 243.

261 Except the tomb Z8, where the open court dug in narrow-wide, to represent like a passage.

262 Kampp-Seyfried 2003, 9.

263 Kampp 1996, 59.

264 Kampp 1996, 59.

265 Which is unknown whether it belongs to the tombs of CDAN or not, see chapter 3, funerary cones, 193 ff.

266 Dziobek 1987, 71.

267 Hartwig 2004, 16.

be always remembered, as summed up in an autobiographical text, "a man lives when his name is called"²⁶⁸.

One other thing should be noted, with regard to the bad condition of the bedrock²⁶⁹. It seems that there were many attempts to dig inside the tombs in CDAN, to add some supplies or extensions, but they stopped because of the bad condition of the bedrock, e.g., in tombs Z1, Z2, Z4, Z5, Z6, and Z8 and the tomb shafts ST01 and ST02. They probably stopped the work to avoid that specific geological feature and continued in another place²⁷⁰, e.g., tombs Z1, Z6 and ST01. Of course, there is the possibility that they did not fully complete the work because of either the tomb owner's death, as mentioned above, or because the owner got a higher position and he planned to have a bigger tomb. The latter is highly likely but cannot be confirmed because of the absence of archaeological evidence in some tombs.

268 Hartwig 2004, 35.

269 See chapter 1, 8 ff.

270 Piccione 2005, 129.

III Chapter 3

Discovered Objects:

Many objects unearthed in tombs were divided according to its types, e.g. amulets, coffins, shabtis, etc. in general, started with the tomb assemblage, then funerary cones, and then the other different objects, which were followed in its order, as can as possible, the time sequence, then followed by blocks as a separate section, because it is, in most of the cases, have no context.

1. Ceramic material²⁷¹:

From the primary analysis of some examples of the ceramic material obtained during the excavation of CDAN, the primary results suggest and give dating from the middle Eighteenth Dynasty to Coptic times. The material was heavily disturbed due to repeated re-use of the tombs and the whole area. In the course of the excavations, it was sorted and divided according to the find spots. Most of the pottery is broken shards; only very few examples are complete. In general, it is hard to indicate which pottery phases are consistent with occupation phases of the tombs and which are really just mixed material and from debris, as the area was fully inhabited by the local people and the unorganized excavations they conducted. In many cases, the fragments have weathered? Coated surfaces and partially peeled slips. Egyptian pottery comprises vessels made in Nile and Marl clays. Among those Egyptian vessels made in Nile clay, the most common types are jars, storage jars, and bowls. According to a manual of Egyptian pottery ceramic typology²⁷², jars recovered in CDAN belong to different types and periods such as the following:

1.1 The NK ceramics:

The oldest pottery in this assemblage, represented by the deposit jars and small, usually worn-out shards, comes from the early NK, the middle Eighteenth Dynasty. The most numerous forms include: beer jars with rounded bodies, mainly bases²⁷³.

The NK's assemblage includes a number of Blue Painted shards, beer jars, jars with ovoid bodies, drop-shaped jars, small bowls (Z4 and Z5) and dishes with red slip and/or red slip on the rim (**Fig. 161.1,2**), which could have been used in addition as

271 The researcher would like to express his deepest gratitude to Mohamed Naguib for helpful interpretations and suggestions.

272 Wodzinska 2010.

273 Holthoer 1977, 93, Pl.18, BB2.

lids²⁷⁴, funnel ribbed neck jars (Z5), this type which is very frequently unearthed in DAN. the vessels are made of Nile or marl clay and can be adorned with red-black or red-black-blue ribbons²⁷⁵

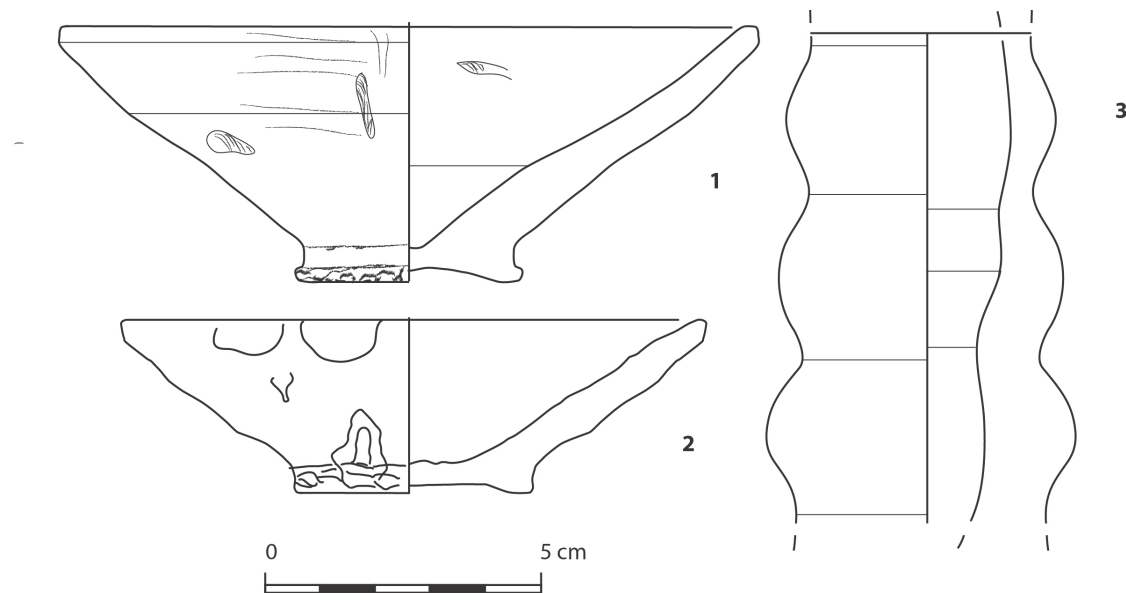


Fig.161: Types of pottery dating to Eighteenth Dynasty

There were also large dishes with red slipped rim and ropes impressions on the outside²⁷⁶. It also comprises fragments of imported amphora²⁷⁷ (Z2) (**Fig. 162.2**). A large amount of the NK pottery date back to the Eighteenth Dynasty, including large dishes with a rope impression outside²⁷⁸ and two-handled cylindrical jars²⁷⁹ and jugs²⁸⁰. All this is beside the Nineteenth dynasty pottery like the large marl storage jar²⁸¹ (Z5) (**Fig. 161.4**), Funnel Necked jar²⁸² (Z2) (**Fig. 161.3**) and well smoothed, tall pedestal(Z1, Z6) (**Fig. 163**) of Nile Clay fabric with coiled and turned rims²⁸³.

Among the discovered pottery shards of the NK:

274 Parallel: examples from Ahmos Pyramid complex, Abydos, Budka 2006, 91, Fig. 3.5-7, could be dated to LP, Parallel: samples from Assasif, Budka 2010, 211. Pl. 77.

275 Parallel: examples from tomb K91.4 in DAN north, Polz 1992, 128, Fig. 8

276 Parallel: assemblage dated to late Ramesside Period from the "chapel" at the causeway the rock tomb K93.12 in DAN (the tomb-temple of the High Priest of Amun Amenhotep), Rummel 2014a, 2, Fig. 16 and 17.

277 Parallel: examples from temple of TIII, in West Bank, Bader and Álvarez 2016, 258, Fig. 53 d.

278 Rose 2007, 198 SD 2.2, 113; 202, SD 5.3, 145.

279 Rose 2007, 272 ME 3.6, 586, 587.

280 Holthoer 1977, 96, PL. 21.

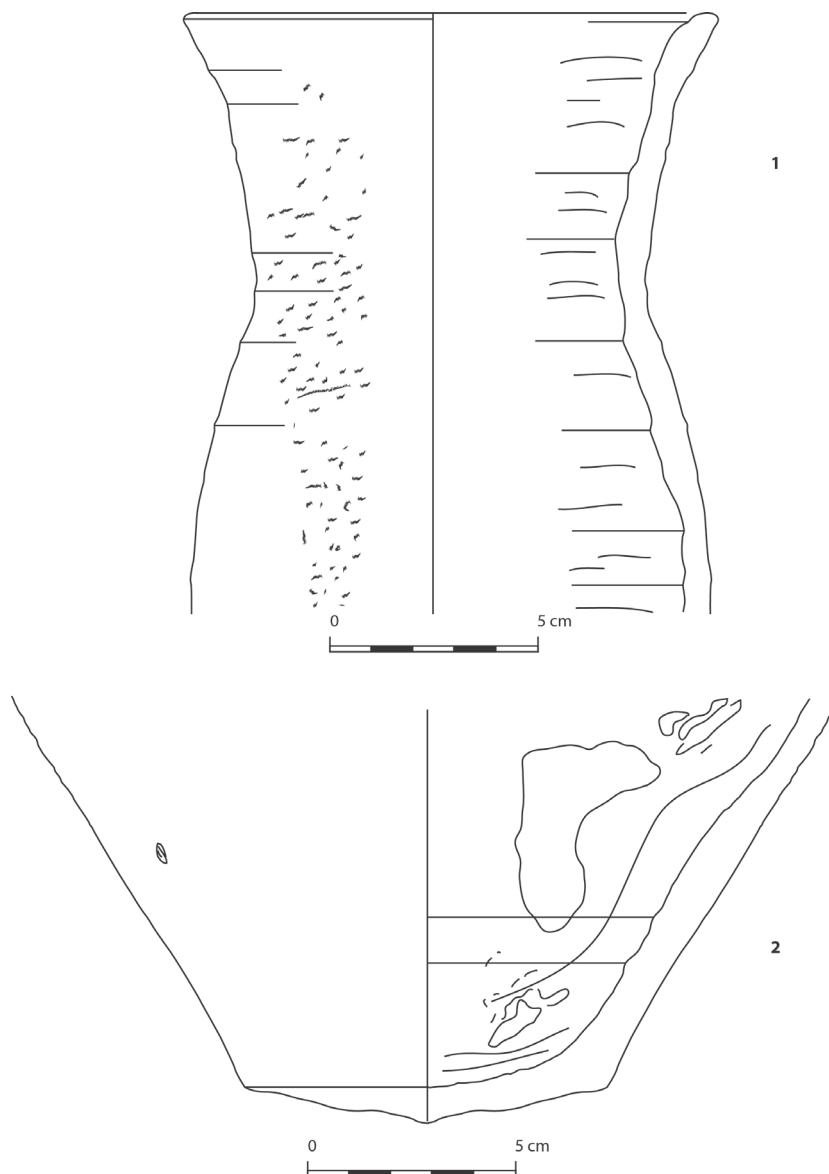
281 Aston 1998, 506-507.

282 Parallel: wavy naked jar from tomb TT65, No. 33-34, Bács and Schreiber 2010b 90; Ahmos Pyramid complex, Abydos, Budka 2006, Fig. 15.5.

283 The rim have been folded and trimmed in the middle, Parallel: examples from the temple of TIII, in West Bank, Bader and Álvarez 2016, 242, Fig. 41 g.

NK beer jars:

The following are the most common:



So-called beer jars of the 1st half of the Eighteenth Dynasty were unearthed. The jars have an incurved rim and flat string-cut base (Z1, Z6) (**Fig. 164.1,2**) and round base (Z2) (**Fig. 164.3**). The height is between 28 and 30 cm, the rim diameter is between 7 and 9 cm and the base diameter are between 6 and 9 cm. They are made of a Nile clay material and wheel made in more than one stage. The exterior surface is smoothed and the interior surface is untreated. The exterior

Fig. 162: Types of pottery dating to NK

and the interior surface colors are red (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6) and reddish-brown (Munsell 5 YR 5/6). The fresh-break was a red color or different zones of colors, brown, red, gray and red respectively. Jars with incurved rims were very common during NK, Base Type A has been cut around the original edges of the BB jar to such an extent that these vessels are not stable on a flat surface, they would be able to stand up only on sand²⁸⁴.

284 Parallel: Temple of Millions of Years of Thutmose III in Western Thebes, Bader and Álvarez 2016, Type A (Fig. 44.a)

The shape appeared at North Karnak during the Eighteenth dynasty from the time of Tl²⁸⁵. They were also recovered from the Ahmose Pyramid complex at Abydos and date to the early Eighteenth dynasty²⁸⁶.

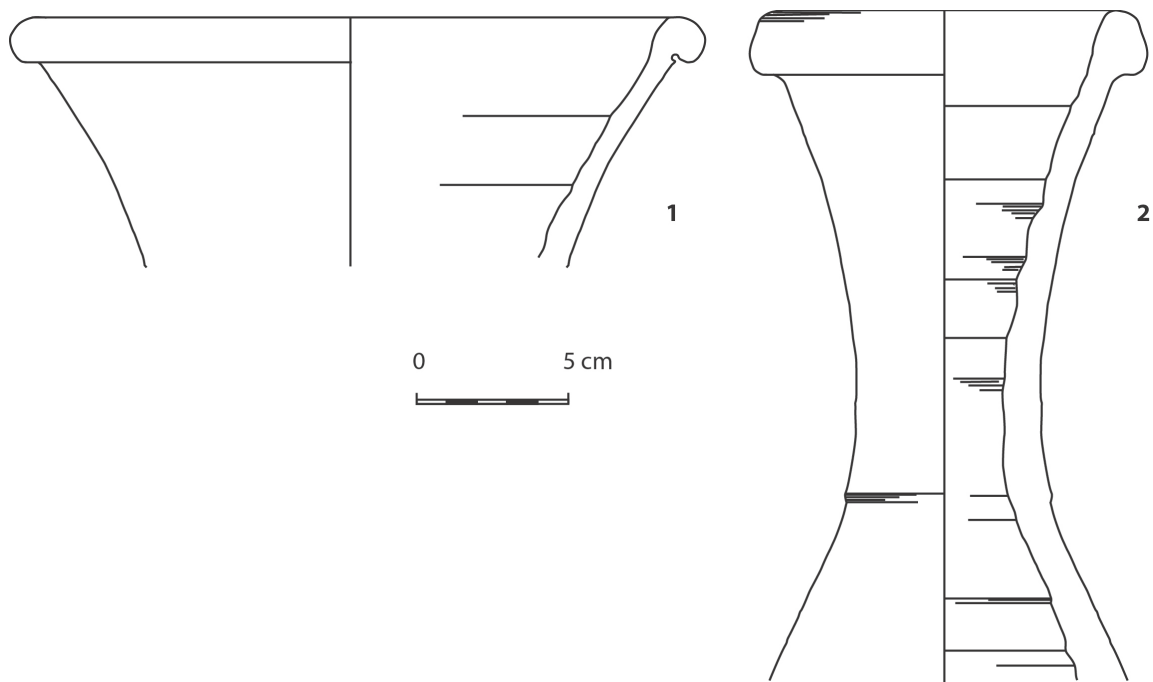


Fig.163: Types of pedestal dating to NK

285 Jacquet-Gordon 2012, 43-44, figs.43-44, 421, c.P421.

286 Budka 2006, 88, 116, fig.2. 2-4.



Fig.164: Types of beer jars dating to NK

Ritual jars:

Among the pottery assemblage there are two groups of jars. The first consists of four beaker vase (**Fig. 5.1-4**) which are made of Nile clays. The outer surfaces of these jars are red-coated and marl clay, and they have rounded bases and modeled recurved rims. Two jars from the first group have holes in their bodies.

Grande concluded the following about the use of these holes²⁸⁷:

²⁸⁷ Grande 2013, 266.

“as magical tools to be used alongside the recited words and spells and the prescribed gestures of the ritual while the performance was in progress; they might be the required sacred vessels with their red, shiny color, on most of them, and their particular shapes”²⁸⁸



Fig. 165: Types of deposit pottery from NK

As well as it might also have been thought that the re-use of the jars could be prevented by damaging parts of the bodies²⁸⁹.

The second group consists of two tapered jars. One of them is complete with a flat rim (**Fig. 165.5**) and has the same hole while the other is not complete (**Fig. 165.6**). Both jars have been made with the same fabric of the first group. Those type

of jars usually date to middle NK²⁹⁰.

²⁸⁸ For this ritual of the so-called breaking of the red vases or red pots, see Seiler 2005, 120.

²⁸⁹ Grande 2013, 26; Those jars with holes are Parallel: pottery's deposit has been unearthed near to Djehuty Tomb TT11-12, Grande 2013 and tomb of Nub-Cheper-Re Intef, Seiler 2003; 67-68. Budka 2010a, 410.

²⁹⁰ Holthoer 1977, Holdover's type PL36: JO1 ordinary variant A.



Fig.166: Types of deposit pottery from NK

It is worth mentioning that those two groups of pottery were not unearthed in a the deposit or pit, but in other context. The first group was found in the entrance of the

tomb Z8 (**Fig. 166.left**), while the second group was found in the surface cleaning layer (**Fig. 166.right**) of the Valley and it is a votive or cult vessel²⁹¹. They were probably removed from the original context to those locations. both of reddish Nile clay were unearthed, first is sphere shape (8 cm high) with two loop handles, while the second with ovoid shape (8 cm high) both are dating to NK. Those kind of models represent kind of 3D virtual reality²⁹². Those kinds of model jars also were used during MK²⁹³.



Fig. 167: Ribbed necked jar dating to TIP.

Ribbed necked jar (Fig. 167):

291 Parallel: from the temple of Thutmosis III at Deir El Bahari, Rzeuska 2001.

292 Using model jars in the Egyptian rituals and unearthing deposits throughout Egyptian history, for more information see Allen 2006.

293 Parallel: tomb VI-L3, L12-17 of Temple of TIII in West Bank, Bader and Álvarez 2016, 200, Fig. 20 i-n.

The type was associated with the funerary activities carried out on behalf of the dead in rituals carried on the uppermost part of the burial shaft²⁹⁴. The type classified among the pottery of the New Kingdom 18th Dynasty period from Malkata²⁹⁵ and Qurneh²⁹⁶.

The decorated jars:

There was a number of shards from the site which so-called the "Blue-painted" style (**Fig. 168**). The technique was used during the NK Period from the middle Eighteenth to the late Twentieth Dynasty. The cobalt blue color covered most of the decorated area, with the presence of black and red color and rarely yellow color on a light

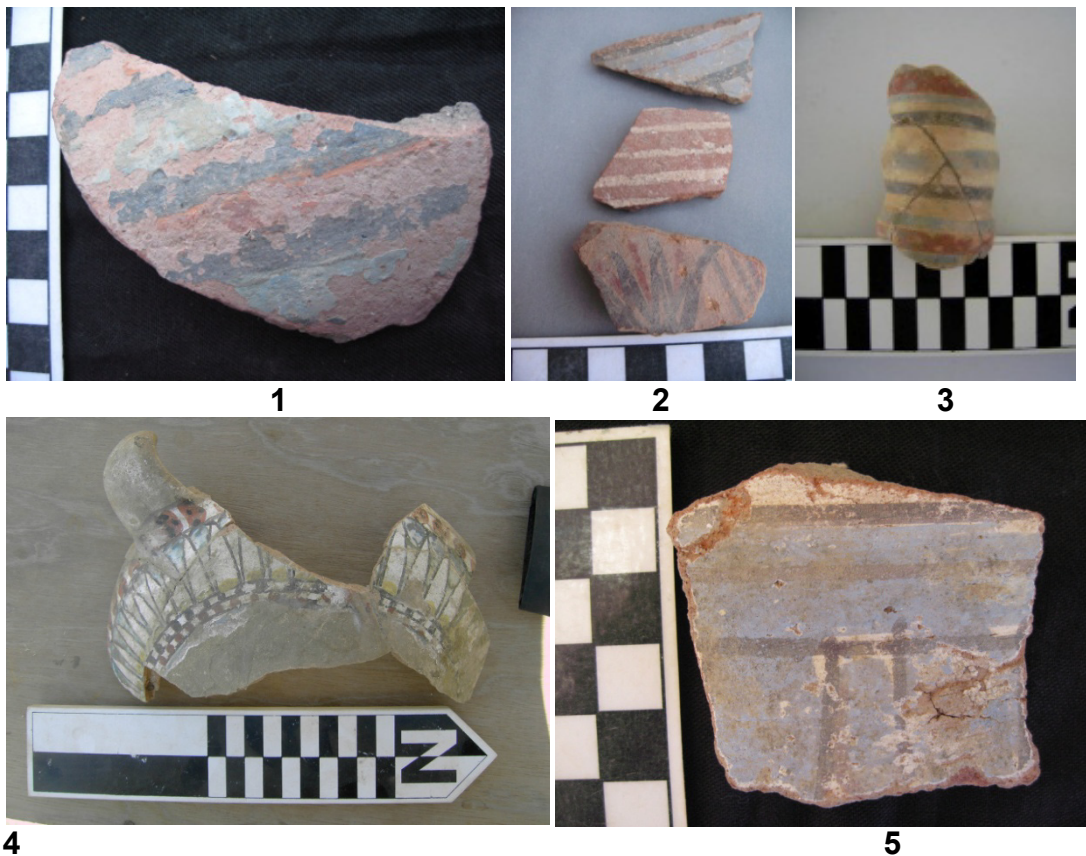


Fig.168: Types of decorated pottery dating to NK

reddish or cream slip background²⁹⁷. some shards represented a Polychrome decoration (bands or floral in blue-black and red color), white bands of decoration running over the body (Fig.167, 2) in the middle – monochrome decoration.

²⁹⁴ Rose 2016, 313, 315.

²⁹⁵ Hope 1989, fig. 14: g, fig.15: d.

²⁹⁶ Petrie 1909, Pl. XL nos. K651-653, N.5:467.

²⁹⁷ Arnold and Bourriau 1993, 100; parallel a blue painted vase from the tomb of Amenemope TT29, Bavay 2007, 16, Fig 9.

The main decorated elements used were floral motifs, like Lotus flowers and buds and single petals of different flowers. These floral motifs appeared side by side with all other decorative styles²⁹⁸. Parallels are dated to Amenhotep II to Thutmose IV²⁹⁹. The presence of such shards indicates that they were used during the festivals of the funerary practices of the tombs³⁰⁰ and that funerary practices took place at the site throughout the whole NK Period.



Fig.169: Types of vase of perfume dating to NK

Vase of perfume:

There is a vessel (**Fig. 169.1**) painted in black random zigzags, with the remains of vertical text. This style of pottery painting was used during the NK, and the piece was probably filled with perfume³⁰¹. Vessel with broad rim (**Fig. 169.2**) and the shallow base was unearthed, it was made of marl A4 and cream-slipped burnished, which are most characteristic of early to middle Eighteenth Dynasty and well known from the south of Egypt, possibly developed from SIP stone³⁰²...

Post NK ceramic material

The post NK ceramic material is represented in pottery shards dating back to LP, the Ptolemaic Period, the Roman, the Late Roman Period and the Ottoman or the modern Period.

298 Hope 2001, 26.

299 Budka 2010a, 351; there are some other examples from Malkata and Amarna, Shortl et al 2006, 94; Parallel: Temple of TIII in West Bank, Bader and Álvarez 2016, 249-253, Fig. 48-49.

300 Budka 2013, 207.

301 Parallel: the same pattern unearthed in the tomb of Amenemopet TT 29, Bavay 2007, 14, Fig 10, in Tausert Temple, Hummel 2011, Pl. 5:6, also some other parallel came to the light from recent rediscovered tomb 157- by MSA.

302 Wodzinska 2010, Vol. 3, 65.

1.2 Third Intermediate Period:

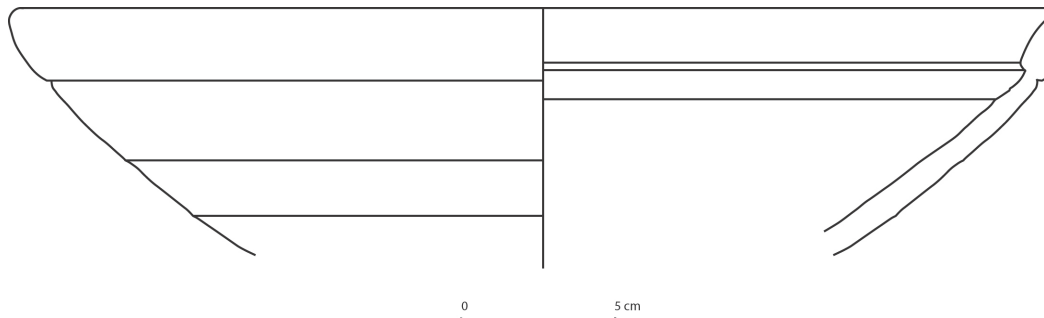


Fig.170: Types of Plate dating to LP, Twenty-Fifth Dynasty

Among the studied ceramic materials, there are not many shards dating to this period. However, many tomb assemblages dating to TIP were unearthed (See below). It is likely that, due to the re-use of the tombs, no diagnostic shards survived. Additionally, some shards dating to LP were produced first during the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty, such as the wide plate (**Fig. 170**) with a rounded rim that was unearthed (Z6).



Fig.171: Types of Amphora dating to LP



Fig.172: Types of jars with residue dating to LP

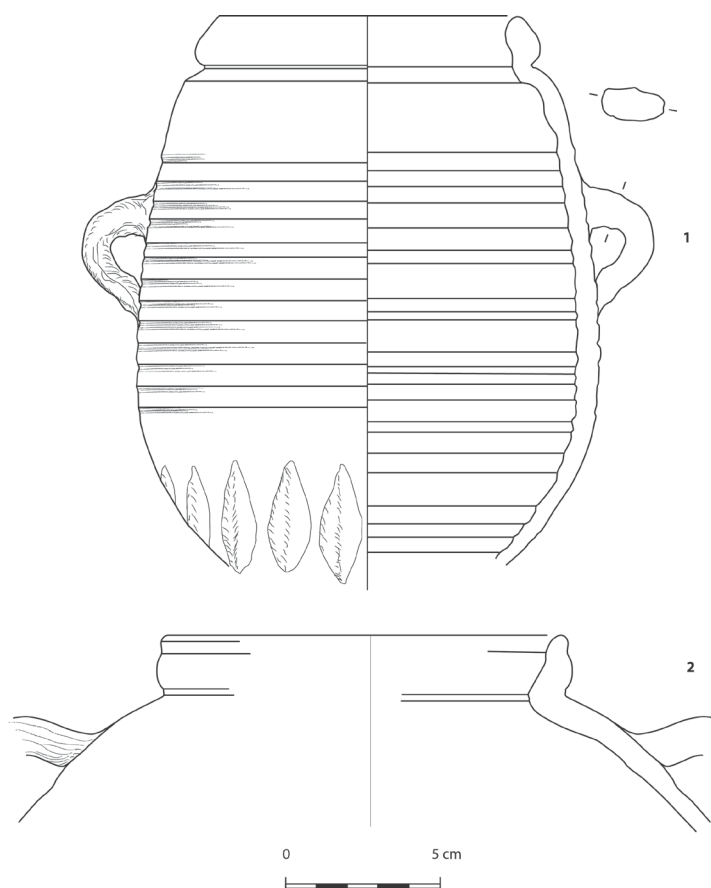


Fig.173: Types of two handles jar dating to LP

An oasis clay Amphora (**Fig. 171**) was unearthed and dating to Kushite Period.

1.3 The Late Period ceramics

The development of funerary pottery in the LP can be summarized as follows³⁰³:

During the NK, pottery was used for burial functions. During the Libyan Period, the function as cultic pottery was attested. During the Twenty-fifth and the Twenty-Sixth Dynasties. Both functions, burial and cultic/ritual, were attested but overlapping with each other. Starting from

the Thirtieth Dynasty onwards, the two functions were merged.

Marl A4 variant 2 pottery vessels (**Fig. 172.above**) were unearthed *in situ* beside the mud-brick wall in front of tombs Z7 and Z8³⁰⁴, filled with residue from embalming material, including human remains and packages of linen. The remains of an ovoid jar (**Fig. 172.below**) with the same filling were also unearthed. Using pottery in funerary activities during LP was very common³⁰⁵.

Marl A4 variant 2 (Z2) is a type of Egyptian clay that has zones of colors of beige-grey-green on the exterior surface³⁰⁶. The material has a hard metallic sound. The fabric used for producing a group of a ribbed body jars with two handles during LP³⁰⁷.

Two-handled storage jar (Z1) (Fig. 174)

The two-handled storage jar was made in Nile clay fabric. The jar has a decoration in its upper part represented in a whitewash coating covering the rim and the area

303 After Budka 2010b, Table 2.

304 Parallel: examples from tomb K91.3 in DAN North Polz Fig. 2.

305 Parallel: pottery vessels with residues from TT 414: K161.1 in Assasif, Budka 2010d, 27.

306 Parallel: 2 ovoid wide mouth jars with vertical handles were unearthed in the tomb of Huy TT 14, Vesco 2009, 155, Fig. 140.

307 Aston 1999, 4.

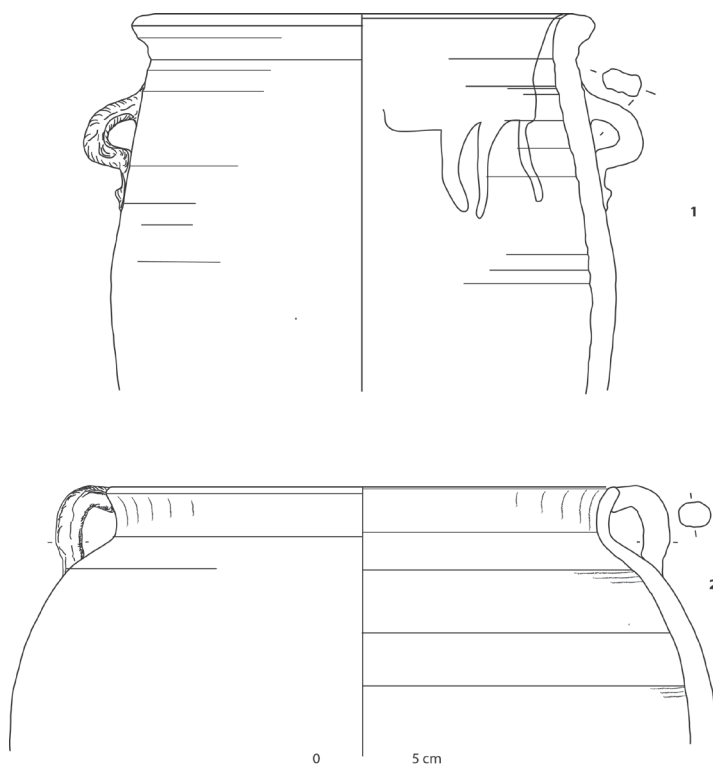


Fig. 174: Types of two handles jar dating to LP (above) and PP (Below)

below it. This shape was produced during LP³⁰⁸ and has the substances, which are well attested from the 7th century B.C.³⁰⁹.

Another example from that period is two handles cooking pot from tomb Z5 of Nile silt clay was unearthed³¹⁰

The "Torpedo" amphora (Fig. 175)

The "Torpedo" amphora is an imported storage jar but was also produced locally in Egypt³¹¹. The unearthed shape shows parts from the shoulder

and handle of an imported amphora which maybe dated to LP. It is like the shapes of the same type at Type in Strata II-III³¹² and Hazor in Stratum VA, Area B³¹³ and also from Asassif³¹⁴, which may date to the last Third of the Eighth century BC.

1.4 The Ptolemaic Period

Pottery related to this Period has a funerary nature, which was gradually increased since the LP³¹⁵. Two-handled jar and cooking pot made from Nile clay fabric (Fig.174.2) were unearthed from tombs Z1 and Z4³¹⁶. The most common types of items unearthed at the site are beakers with string-cut bases and unguentaria.

Beakers with string-cut base (Fig. 176.1,2):

The dimensions of the beakers (Z1) with string-cut bases and tapering walls are as follows: The height is 9 cm, the rim diameter between 7 and 11 cm, and the base

308 Aston 1999, 222 pl. 69: 1976.

309 Betro 2009, 155 and with a parallel from Assasif, Budka 2010, 215, pl. 81, Aston group 30 and iii S..

310 Parallel: samples from Assasif, Budka 2010, 227, Pl. 90.

311 Bikai 1978, 46, 67, pl. IV: 6.

312 Bikai 1978, 46, 67, pl. IV: 6.

313 Yadin et al. 1960, 56, pl. XCI: 9.

314 Budka 2010, 199, Pl. 70, K51.4.

315 Budka 2010b, 62.

316 Parallel: from Ballet and Poludnikiewicz 2012, 254 Pl. 26; 278.

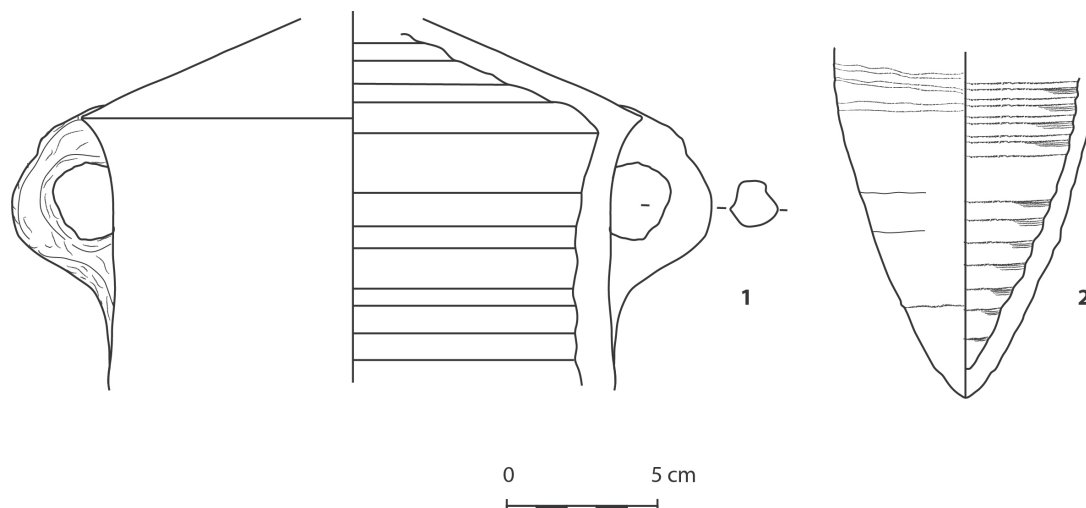


Fig. 175: Types of Torpedo amphora dating to LP

diameter between 4-5cm. This type of pottery is made of Nile clay fabric and turned on a wheel, and the base is cut from the wheel by a string. The exterior and interior surfaces are smoothed³¹⁷.

These shapes with footed bases were widespread in the ceramic assemblage of Thebes during PP, when they might have been used as incense burners³¹⁸. The shape appeared in domestic³¹⁹ and funerary contexts³²⁰.

Unguntaria:

Fusiform unguentaria with a knobbed or ring base was also unearthed. The height of the complete one is between 11 and 18 cm, the rim diameter between 1.5 and 2cm, and the diameter of the knobbed or the ring base between 2 and 3 cm. The unguentaria are made of Aswan or marl clay fabric and wheel-turned. The exterior surface is self-slipped with traces of horizontal trimming; the interior surface is untreated. At North Karnak they were produced during the PP³²¹. The SCA excavations of in front of Karnak Temples recovered large amount of such fusiform unguentaria which dated back to the late PP³²².

317 Parallel: cup was unearthed in Karnak temple, Lauffray 1995, 100, Fig 49.

318 Masson 2011, 272 fig. 15-16; Masson 2013, 147-148.

319 Boraik and Naguib 2013, 109, fig.KB 121; Grataloup 1989, pl. 90: 9, and Aston 1999

320 Feucht 1985, 131, pl. XXXVI, no. 3507.

321 Jacquet-Gordon 2012, 312, fig. 129m. p.848.

322 Boraik and Naguib 2013, 145, 157, 168, KB 50, 98-100, 141-142, 144 -148.

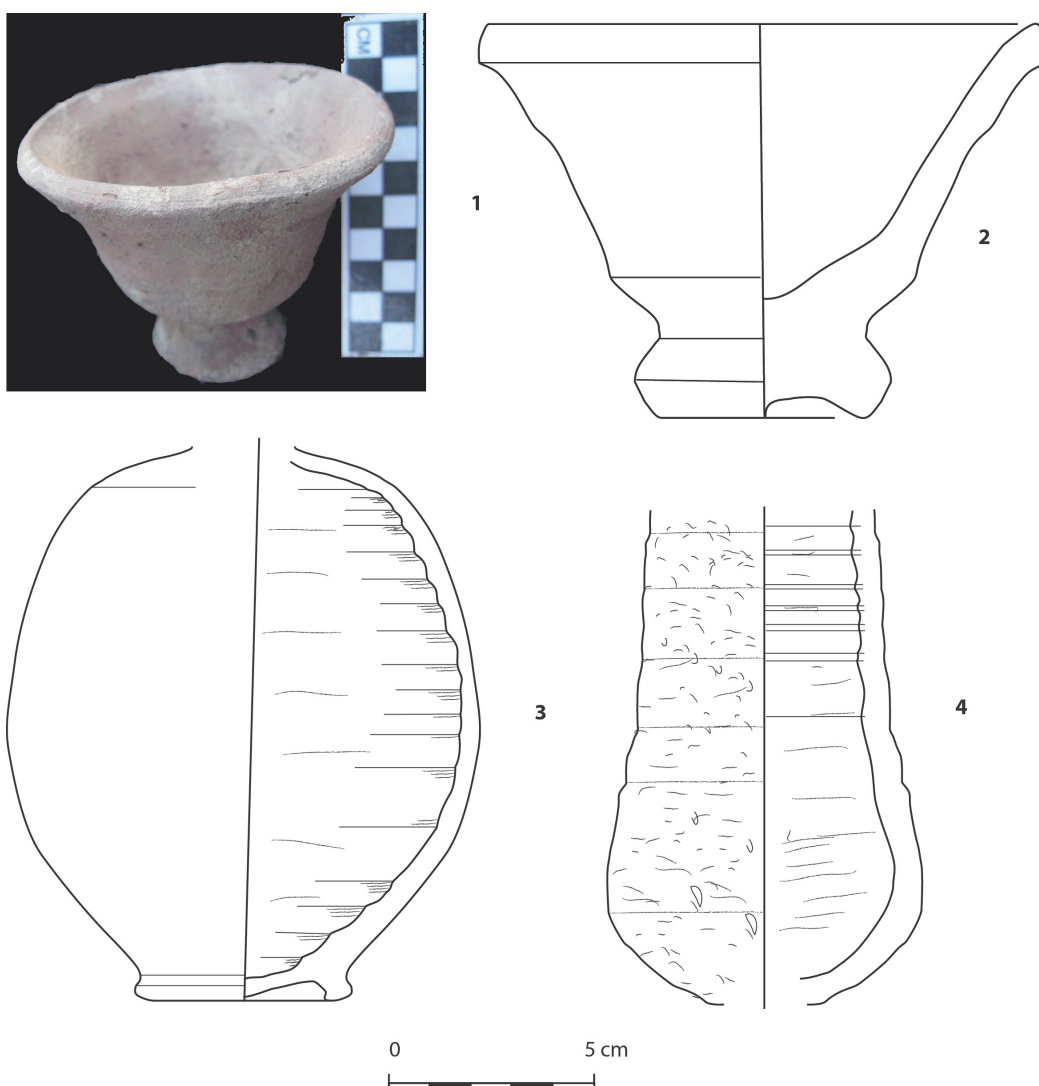


Fig. 176: Types of pottery dating to PP

The fusiform unguentaria are unearthed on Hellenistic sites around the Mediterranean³²³. The carefully made shape and the dense material used for them show that the content was used in small amounts and was likely perfumed oil³²⁴. The unguentaria were unearthed in both domestic and funerary contexts. At North Karnak, they were produced during the Ptolemaic Period³²⁵. At the Priest's Quarter, similar shapes were unearthed, which can be dated to the late PP. The MoA excavations in front of Karnak temples produced a large amount of such fusiform unguentaria that dates back to the late PP and may have been used for funerary activities inside the temple or in the baths³²⁶.

323 Rotroff 2006, 137.

324 Rotroff 2006, 137.

325 Jacquet-Gordon 2012, 312, fig. 129m. 848.

326 Boraik and Naguib 2013, 145, 157, 168, KB 50, 98-100, 141-142, 144 148.

Small bag-shaped jars (Z1) (**Fig. 176.4**)³²⁷ that have round bases and are made of Nile clay fabric were also unearthed. They were used for drinking water or milk. Squat jug (Z4) (**Fig. 176.3**) that have an ovoid shape and are made of Marl clay were unearthed; they were used for storage purposes³²⁸.

Small bag-shaped jars with a tall neck were produced of metal. This type was first used during TIP and produced well in PP³²⁹.

Carinated bowls (Z4) with vertically articulated walls below the ring rim made of Nile clay with a red slip were unearthed³³⁰.

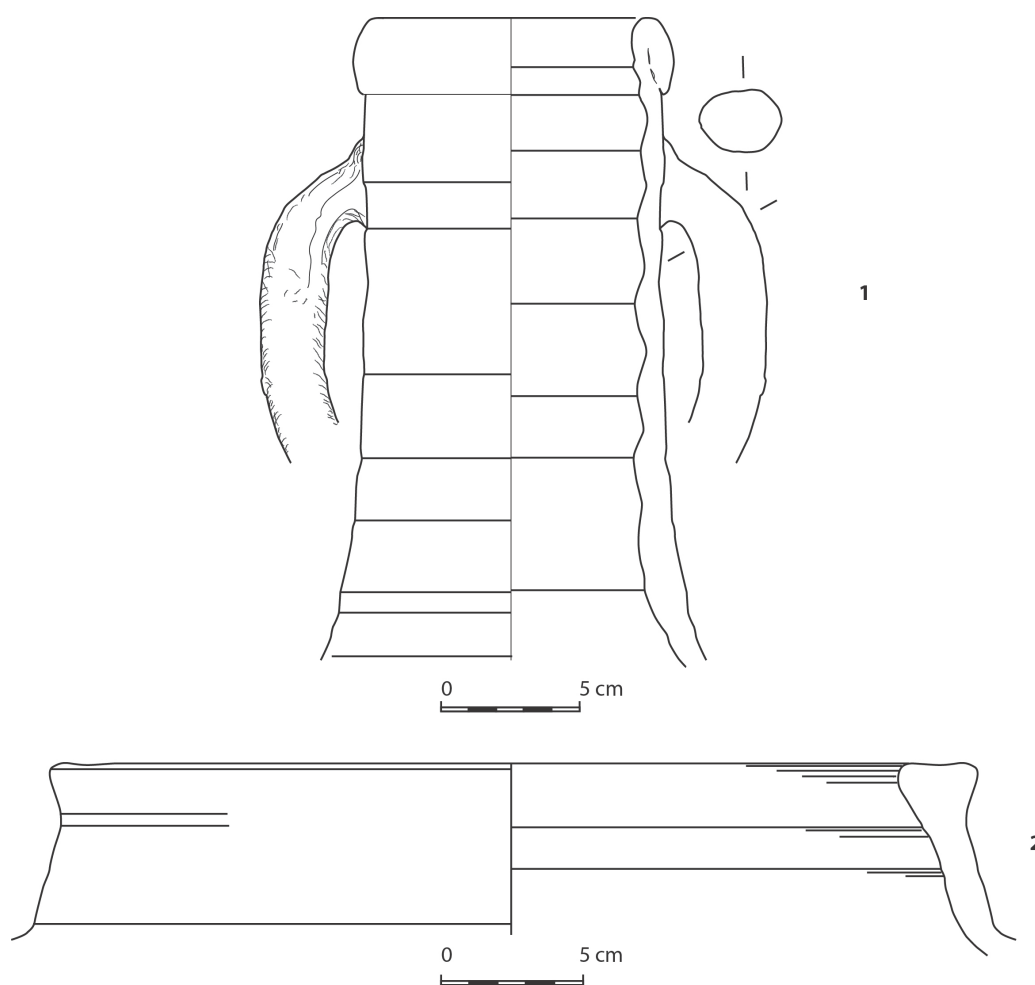


Fig. 177: Types of pottery dating to RP

1.5 Roman Period: The Egyptian amphora

327 Parallel: samples from Karnak, Lauffray 1995, 108

328 Schneider 2003, 27, Parallel: samples from Assasif tomb Baknamun – D. 9.6, Pic. 10, Schneider 2003, 76, No. 64.

329 Schneider 2003, 30, Parallel: samples from Assasif Tomb VII, F and 18 (9)-MbD., Schneider 2003, 79, No. 107; also samples from most recently discovered reused tomb Kampp 157 in DAN North by MoA, <http://luxortimesmagazine.blogspot.de> and 2017 and 05 and exclusive-photos-recently-discovered.html, last accessed 1/7/2018.

330 Schneider 2003, 26, Parallel: samples from the mortuary temple of Sethi I., Schneider 2003, 73, Nos. 8-15.

The most prominent vessels of RP from the site are Egyptian Nile silt amphorae (Z2) (**Fig. 177.1**), and among these the most common type was that with a sloping modeled rim, ribbed neck and a tall smooth body. It is a well-known shape which one can be unearthed very good parallels at Buto in the imperial period³³¹ and in Aswan³³². A few other types of Nile silt amphora were also recorded, such as amphorae with thickened rims, jars with flat rim (Z6) (**Fig. 177.2**) for cooking likewise belong to the early RP³³³.

1.6 The Late Roman Period ceramic

LRP pottery from the site is mostly represented in the Late Roman amphora 7 (Z4) and the Egyptian red slipware.

LRA7:

The Late Roman amphora 7 (LRA7) (**Fig. 178**) with a ribbed body in red slipware forms or surfaces the main type of this Period. The CDAN examples have a quite slender/pointed shape with a marked shoulder and two small handles from the base of the neck to the top of the shoulder. This Late Roman Amphora 7 (LRA7) finds many parallels all over Egypt and has a wide chronological frame, between the Fifth and the Eighth c. AD³³⁴. Our example shows that some of these amphorae were tied with rope and hanging from it³³⁵. Those kinds of amphora were used later by monks during LAP as a material to write on³³⁶.

Bowls (Z4) with ring bases and triangular rims were unearthed (**Fig. 179.4**)³³⁷.

The CDAN excavations discovered different types of Ottoman and Modern pottery, which reflect the daily life activities of the inhabitants. The next section presents examples of these types:

331 Dixneuf and Lecuyot 2008, 136, fig. 6.

332 Parallel: samples from urban Area 13 South center of Aswan, Rembart 2014, 621.

333 Parallel: samples from Mons claudianus roman quarry in the eastern desert, Tomber 2006, 92-93, fig. 1.35.

334 Lecuyot 2007, 384 fig. 2.2, Bailey 1998, 118-138.

335 Parallel: Some examples were unearthed nearby in tomb K93.11 by German institute in DAN north, Polz 1995, 220 and also in Tod, Pierrat 1996, 194, Pl. 3, Fig 34.

336 Parallel: LR Amphora 7 with Coptic text was unearthed in tomb TT 65, Bács 2010, 157.

337 Parallel: samaples from Tod, Pierrat 1996, 201, Fig. 100.

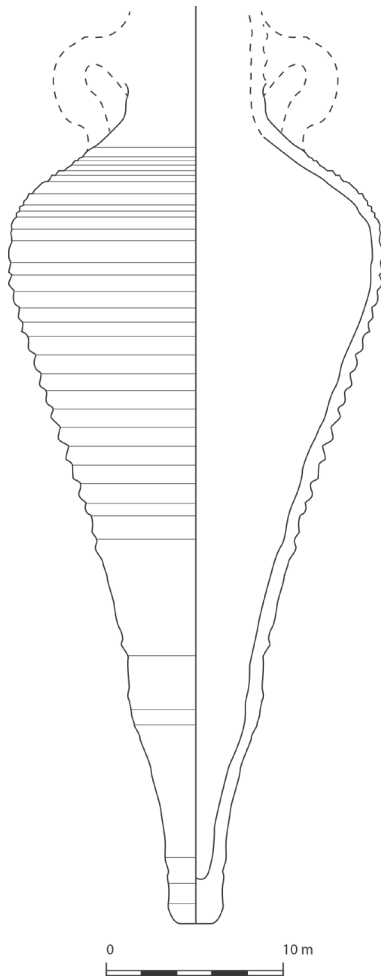


Fig. 178: LRA7 LRP Amphora



The Painted pottery (Fig. 180)

This group of vessels was unearthed in many tombs and Surface Clean of CDAN and have a black or red-painted decoration on a white background (in most cases) or on a red background. There are two types of this ware among the CDAN pottery: open and closed. The open painted ware is the most common and the painting is inside, on the wall surface outside or running over the rim with handmade. The decoration consists of a cross-hatched and horizontal band inside and bands dangled in different directions from the rim towards the base. The closed painted ware is less common and the painting is outside and on the neck inside.

The open vessels are divided into two types, small and large. The diameter of the small open painted ware is 9 cm and height is around 4-4.5 cm. The diameter of the large painted ware is 13 cm for the smallest and graded until 30 cm.

1.7 Islamic Period:

The dating of these painted wares presents a problem for pottery scholars. Rose described them as Islamic ware dating to between the Tenth and early Twentieth century AD³³⁸. But Randall noted its presence in the Twentieth Century in three workshops in Upper Egypt³³⁹, take in the consideration that most of the modern pottery probably has a long life before this period"³⁴⁰.

338 Strudwick, Nigel and Rose 1996, Nos. 294, 253 and 254.

339 MacIver, 1905, 25.

340 For more information see: Naguib and el-Shafei 2014.

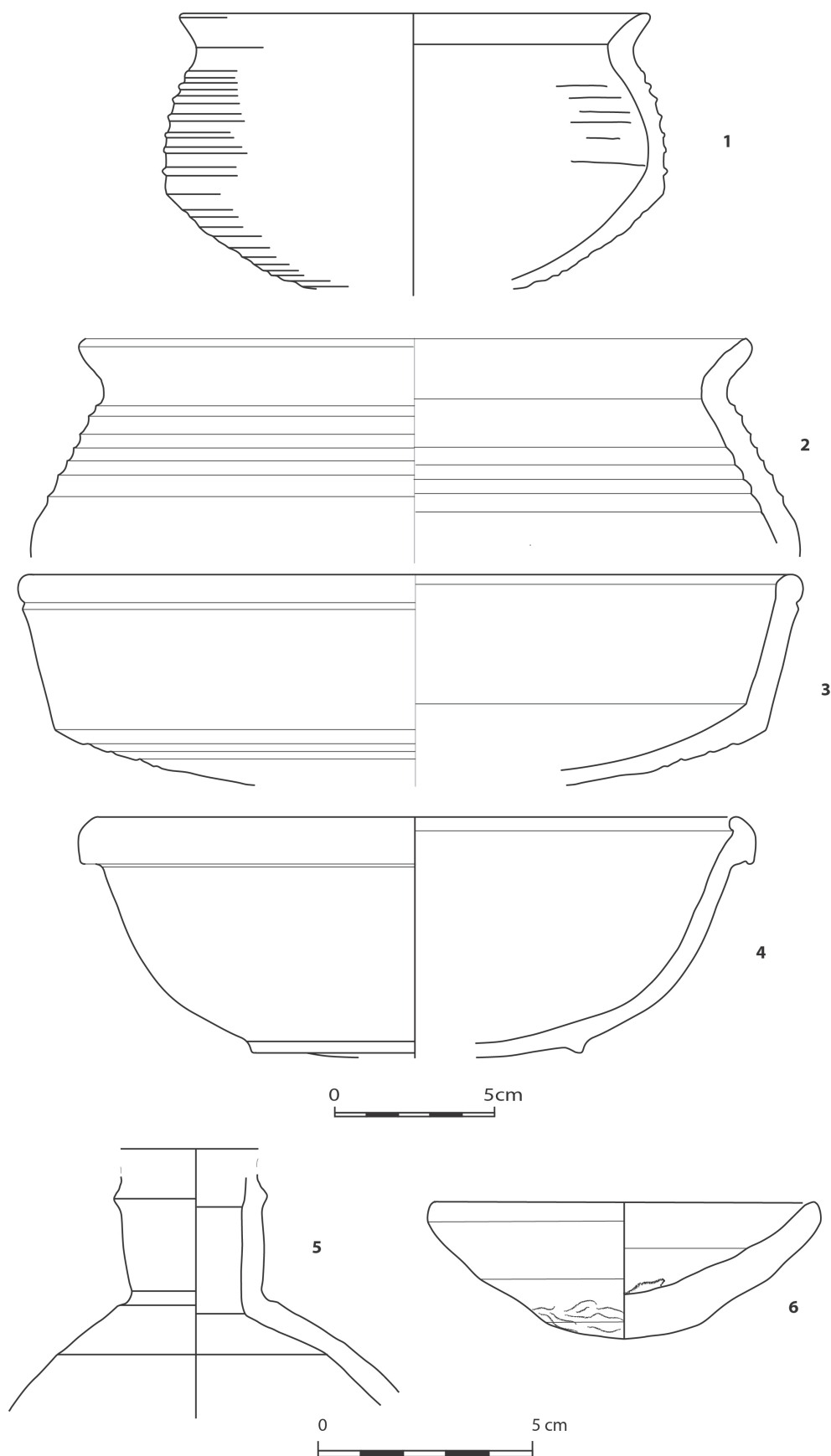


Fig. 179: Types of LRP pottery

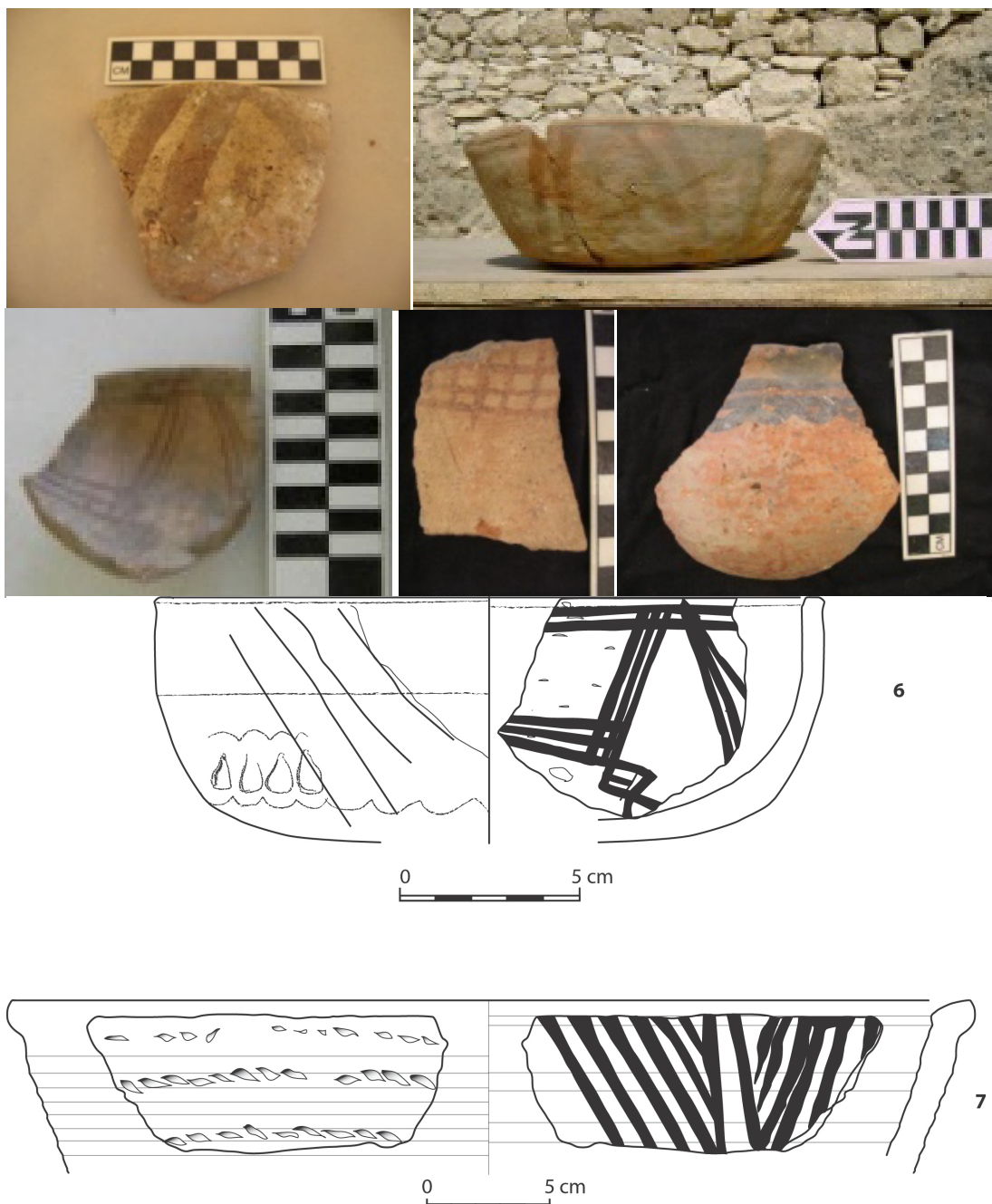


Fig. 180: Types of painted pottery

The *Abriq* (Fig. 181.left)

“The *Abriq*” is a one-handed spouted jar with a flat base, globular body and a cylindrical neck³⁴¹. The shape of the *Abriq* is very suitable for its function as a water jar and is used by Muslims for ablution “*Wodooa*”. The flat base allows for the stability of the vessel on the ground, and the handle allows for easy holding of the *Abriq* while pouring the water from the spout, which keeps and controls the poured water³⁴². The

³⁴¹ Naguib and el-Shafei 2014.

³⁴² Naguib and el-Shafei 2014.



Fig. 181: Abriq (Left) and Ballas (right)

dimensions of the *Abriq* are as follows: the height is around 20-22.5 cm, the rim diameter between 6 and 9 cm, and the base between 10 and 15 cm.

***Ballas*³⁴³ (Fig. 181.right):**

The *Ballas* (called by the people of Qurna area, *Jarrah*)³⁴⁴ is a two-handled bag-shaped jar with a short neck. It is characterized by a white surface after firing³⁴⁵, which is probably due to the inclusion of limestone in the material. The *Ballas* is made on the wheel in more than one stage³⁴⁶. The beginning of *Ballas* production is unknown, but it continues up to today.

Different sizes of *Ballas* were discovered in the Qurna sites³⁴⁷. The type discovered in CDAN excavations is relatively small and has an after firing hole in its body. Its height is around 33-34 cm, the rim diameter is around 8-10 cm, the maximum body diameter is around 20-23 cm, the weight is 2300-2400 gm, and the capacity is 4.5 liter³⁴⁸. It is made of Marl clay, from the hills of the western desert³⁴⁹.

Most of the ceramic material recovered from the excavation is **pipes**³⁵⁰, which were of the lily type, which are slipped red and burnished and have a puffy end to their stem that is decorated with a rouletted pattern. This type dates to the second half of

343 The main function of *Ballas* is storing liquids, such as water and molasses (black honey). *Ballas* are also used for storing dry things like dates and cheese, Naguib and el-Shafei 2014.

344 For more information about the names of the pots in different places, back to: Henein 2007.

345 Nicolson and Patterson 1985, 222.

346 Nicolson and Patterson 1985, 228.

347 Naguib and el-Shafei 2014.

348 Naguib and el-Shafei 2014.

349 Redmount 2003, 185.

350 Detailed study of pipes production see below pp. 208-209.

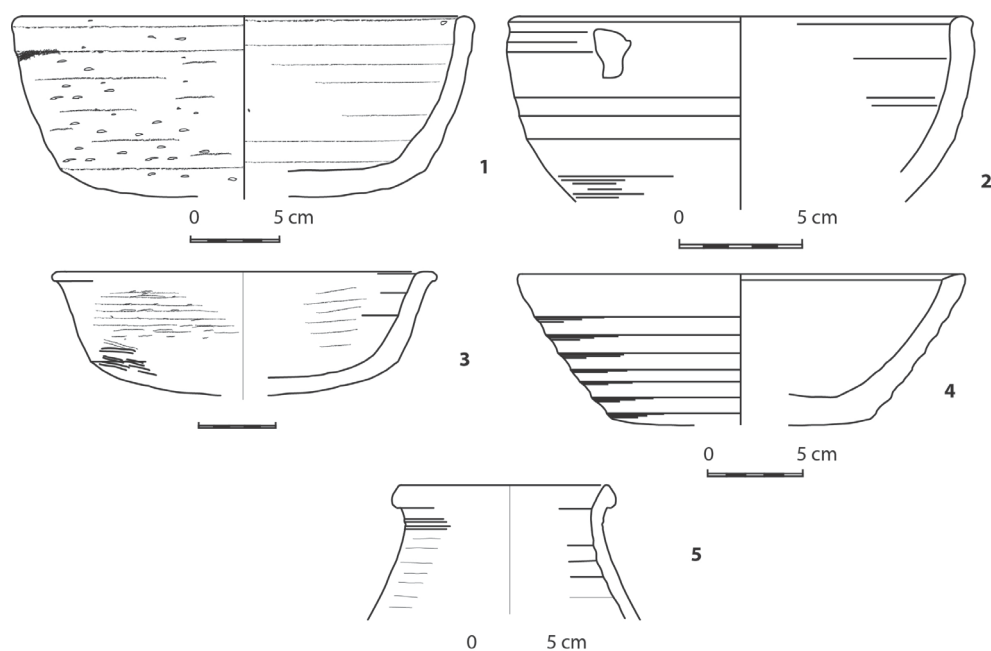


Fig. 182: Types of modern pottery

the nineteenth and early twentieth century's CE³⁵¹. Similar pipes were discovered during the Luxor town mound excavations.

The main modern type consists of a short-necked jar (**Fig. 182.5**), made from a medium-coarse Nile clay, with an ovoid body and a pre-firing hole in the base. These pots very often show traces of bird excrement. However, some of them could have also been used as an ornament on top of the roofs of houses³⁵². Indeed, houses were located above the tombs, and the whole area was depicted by the French expedition with such ornamentation.

Handmade cooking pots (**Fig. 182.1-4**) are very common in the modern time phase. They are of different types: shallow dishes with ledged handles or cooking pots with handles. They are usually made from a hard fabric, very rich in schist. This fabric is characteristic of the Late Islamic Period and is still used nowadays in the Theban region³⁵³.

1.8 Summary dating of pottery sorted by location:

Location	Detailed Location	Primary Date	detailed date	Style	Fig. No.
Z1		NK	18th	Beer jar	4.2
Z1		NK	mid 18th	Model Jar	6.2
Z1		NK	mid to the 2nd half	Decorated	7.1

351 Jakoel 2012, Simpson J. St. 2000, 157–164, Figs. 13.5:5–7.

352 Masson et al 2012, 134.

353 Masson et al 2012, 135.

Location	Detailed Location	Primary Date	detailed date	Style	Fig. No.
			of 18th	Pottery	
Z1	S1	NK	mid to the 2nd half of 18th	Decorated Pottery	7.2
Z1	S1	NK	mid to the 2nd half of 18th	Decorated Pottery	7.3
Z1	S2,B	NK	mid to the 2nd half of 18th	Decorated Pottery	7.4
Z1	S2,B	NK	mid to the 2nd half of 18th	Blow Painted shard	7.5
Z1	S2,C	NK	mid to the 2nd half of 18th	Decorated Pottery	8.1
Z1	S2,B	NK	mid to the 2nd half of 18th	Decorated Pottery	8.2
Z1	S3	NK		Stand	3.2
Z1	S2,D	TIP		Amphora	10
Z1	S1	LP	26-27	Amphora	14.1
Z1	S2,B	LP	26-27	Amphora	14.2
Z1	S2,C	LP		ovoid Jar	11.3
Z1	S2,C	LP		Two handled jar	12.1
Z1	S2,E	LP		Two handled jar	13.1
Z1	S2,E	PP	2nd -1st c. BC	Beaker	15.1
Z1	S2,D	PP		Small bag-shard jars	15.4
Z1	S2,D	PP		Unguentaria	16
Z1	S2,C	LRP	6th-8th c. AD	LRA7 Amphora	18.1
Z1	S2,C	LRP		LRA7 Amphora	18.2
Z1	S2	MP	1850 AD more or less	Decorated Pottery	20.1
Z1	S2	MP	1850 AD more or less	Decorated Pottery	20.2
Z1	S2,B	MP	1850 AD more or less	Decorated Pottery	20.3
Z1	S2,B	MP	1850 AD more or less	Decorated Pottery	20.4
Z1	S2,C	MP	1850 AD more or less	Decorated Pottery	20.5
Z2	H hall	NK	18th	Amphora	2.2
Z2	S1	NK	18th	Beer Jar	4.3
Z2	S1	NK		Funnel Necked jar	2.1
Z2	S1	LP		Two handled jar	12.2
Z2	S1	RP	1st-3rd c. AD	Amphora	17.1

Loc atio n	Detailed Location	Primary Date	detailed date	Style	Fig. No.
Z2	H hall	Modern	1850 AD more or less	Saqia pot	22.5
Z2 ?	S1	NK	mid to the 2nd half of 18th	Decorated Pottery	7.1
Z4	S6	NK or LP		Dish	1.2
Z4	S6,A	PP		Squat jug	15.3
Z4	S6	LR or LRP		Jar	19.5
Z4	S6,A	LRP	5th-8th c. AD	Bowl	19.1
Z4	S6,A	LRP	5th-8th c. AD		19.2
Z4	S6,A	LRP	5th-8th c. AD	Cooking pot	19.3
Z4	Inner shaft	LRP	5th-8th c. AD	Bowl	19.4
Z4	H hall	MP- Modern	1850 AD more or less	Decorated Pottery	20.7
Z4	S6	Modern	1850 AD more or less	Bowl	22.1
Z5	OC	NK	18th	Ribbed necked jar	1.3
Z5	OC	NK or LP		Dish	1.1
Z5	S1	NK		Storage jar	1.4
Z5	SP	NK		Model Jar	6.1
Z5	S1	LP		Two handled jar	13.2
Z5	S1	RP or LRP		Lid	19.6
Z5	OC	MP- Modern	1850 AD more or less	Bowl	20.6
Z5	S1	Modern?	1850 AD more or less	Bowl	22.3
Z6	S1	NK	18th	Beer Jar	4.1
Z6	S1	NK		Stand	3.1
Z6	S1	TIP		Plate	9
Z6	OC	RP		Jar	17.2
Z6	OC	Modern?	1850 AD more or less	Bowl	22.2
Z6	S1	Modern	1850 AD more or less	Bowl	22.4
Z8	H hall	NK	18th	Ovoid Jar	5.1
Z8	H hall	NK	18th	Ovoid Jar	5.2
Z8	H hall	NK	18th	Ovoid Jar	5.3
Z8	H hall	NK	18th	Ovoid Jar	5.4
Wal I		LP		Storage jar	11.1
Wal		LP		Storage jar	11.2

Location	Detailed Location	Primary Date	detailed date	Style	Fig. No.
I					
Clean Surface		NK		Tapered Jar	5.5
Clean Surface		NK		Tapered Jar	5.6
Clean Surface		Modern	1850 AD more or less (still used till now)	Ballas	21.2
Clean Surface		Modern	1850 AD more or less till 20 years before	Abriq	21.1

From the previous sample, it's clear the diversity of shapes and periods, which exist in the area, those shapes reflexive as well the diversity of the use of the pottery either for daily life or funerary purpose or both, this gives evidence that the area during NK was used as a burial only, but from the beginning of the LP was used as a residential area, in addition, to be used as a place for burial activities, and the beginning of the late Roman Period began to be used as a place accommodation or subsistence. Besides the emergence of forms which brought in from abroad.

2. Basketry accessories:

Part of baskets was unearthed mostly in tomb Z1 and was made of date-palm leaf. Those fragments were made of plaited or coiled technique, which refers to elements that cross over and under each other at fixed angles. This term is also entered as a Technique for objects loosely described as 'woven' or more specifically 'braided' or 'twill (or 'twilled')' unearthed. An additional technique probably has been introduced, e.g. 'coiled (basketry)'. Some fragments of coiled baskets were painted in red (Z1: **Cat. 001**). Generally this technique and shape date to NK³⁵⁴, especially the late Eighteenth Dynasty in the Amarna Period³⁵⁵. They were apparently used as funerary baskets containing household items, such as food and clothing as in the tomb of Tutankhamun³⁵⁶, and sometimes contained provisions³⁵⁷ and sometimes amber or resin³⁵⁸. These kinds of baskets are still made in parts of Egypt³⁵⁹.

A fragment of closely twined bags (ST01: **Cat. 294**) was also unearthed. It is made of dom-palm leaf and possibly served to transport heavyweights on a donkey, as is still widely done in Egypt at present³⁶⁰.

A fragment of closely twined bags (ST01: **Cat. 294**) was also unearthed. It is made of dom-palm leaf and possibly served to transport heavy weights on a donkey, as is still widely done in Egypt at present³⁶¹.

One more fragment of a basket made of palm leaves was unearthed, which was made using the Technique of Braid of 13 elements in 2/2 twill plaiting (Z1: **Cat. 004**). This kind of plaited basket is made of a single braid. It consists of several elements and mounts from base to edge. The coiled braid was not sewn together; rather, successive courses were joined around cords as the weaving progressed. In a complete basket, the cords are not visible, but they form horizontal ridges and a ribbed texture. This kind of basket usually had two arched handles made of palm-fiber rope (Z8: **Cat. 287**) attached to the rims by passing reinforcing cords through the plaited body of the basket. They probably date to the first century B.C.E. through

354 Parallel: two baskets were unearthed in the tomb of Mereyt-Amun in Deir el-Bahari, Winlock 1942, 176, pl. 70.

355 Nicholson 2000, 259.

356 Nicholson 2000, 260.

357 Parallel: examples were unearthed in a tomb in Thebes known now as "Bab El-Gusus", Grajetzki 2003, 94.

358 Parallel: examples were unearthed in a tomb in Thebes dating to the TIP, Grajetzki 2003, 94.

359 Wills and Hacke 2008, 86.

360 Nicholson and Shaw 2000, 259.

361 Nicholson and Shaw 2000, 259.

the first century C.E.. It was made of technique of compound 3-ply cable or final twist, it may have been used in packaging or to tie bundles and water skins.

A brush made from grass fibers doubled over and bound back (Z1: **Cat. 005**) was unearthed. It is short and stumpy and was used in wall painting and for setting out the wall design³⁶². This kind of brush could have been used for laying grounds or applying large masses of color³⁶³. A brush made from reed, held together at one end and bound with rope (Z1: **Cat. 006**) was unearthed. Based on the bounding system³⁶⁴, it could have been used for fanning charcoal or for sweeping the floor. Where each two or three were tied together and then attached to some more reeds alternating with plait style³⁶⁵. Another find was some woven sticks that were tied together with one rope (Z1: **Cat. 008**), which was probably a part of a personal fan.

A fragment of a sandal (Z1: **Cat. 003**) made of two layers of plant fiber was unearthed. It was made using the sewing technique in both the sole and the edges of the sandal. The passive bundles were made of the wrapping strand, which was made of dom palm leaflet and plant fiber. The edges were used to secure the ends of the horizontally sewn bundles, which represent the sole of the sandal. A similar item was unearthed in Deir El Medineh and dates to the NK. The shape of sandal is described by El-Hadidi and Hamdy³⁶⁶ as follows:

“longitudinally almost symmetrical and straight with a slightly constricted waist and towards the front the edge diverges outwards and terminates in a rounded toe.”

In general, most preserved sandals made of plant fiber date to the NK more than other periods, where sandals were one of the burial equipment³⁶⁷.

362 Davies 1936 , 32.

363 Davies 1936, 33.

364 Petrie 1914b, 143.

365 Petrie 1914b, 143.

366 El Hadidi and Hamdy 2011, 1053.

367 Veldmeijer 2014, 7.

3. Amulets:

Amulets were part of all ancient Egyptians' life. They served as a protective or magical tool during life as well as the journey through the afterlife. Accordingly, they were placed in different parts of the deceased's mummy³⁶⁸, where each kind of amulet had its own protecting role.

A **Wedjat Amulet**³⁶⁹ (Z1: **Cat. 019**) dating to TIP³⁷⁰ with detailed depiction without raised pigments was unearthed. The **amulet of god with falcon's head**, (Z1: **Cat. 021**) was unearthed. As usual, it is difficult to recognize which god is being portrayed; many gods could be represented as amulets with the shape of man with falcon's head such as Monthu, Khonsu, Qebhsenuf, and Sokaris³⁷¹. However, it probably represents the god **Ra-Horakhty**, as there is an indication of the triple Atef-crown. This form, which was made of faience, was common in the TIP³⁷² and was not unearthed in the nun royal tombs before that time³⁷³.

Some steatite **scarab amulets** in a *Beetles form* (Z1: **Cat. 010**), dated to Twenty-Second to Twenty-Sixth Dynasties³⁷⁴ were unearthed, which consider the most important among the amulets³⁷⁵. also parts of wings with two holes were unearthed (Z1: **Cat. 013**) (Z4: **Cat. 230**), which were made of faience, They were probably attached to a faience scarab³⁷⁶, as a part of its head was unearthed (Z1: **Cat. 011**) (Z4: **Cat. 229**)³⁷⁷. The **counterpoise amulet**, the Menat (Menkhet) (Z1: **Cat. 020**) usually hung on a necklace at the back of the neck was used as a counterpoise³⁷⁸. This protective amulet was common practice from the NK to the PP. In general, it was placed with the mummy but from the Saite Period was used as an amulet³⁷⁹. A

368 Oakes 2002, 408.

369 It was associated with fertility and rebirth for the deceased, Andrews 1994, 43.

370 Yamahana et al 2015, 200.

371 Andrews 1994, 14.

372 Andrews 1994, 28.

373 Andrews 1994, 29.

374 Parallel: samples from tomb TT-61-, Bács and Schreiber 2010a, 109, Cat. 45.

375 Which was placed above the heart left inside the deceased person's chest. The uninscribed steatite scarab has a symbolic purpose, which is a continuation of the older practice of the inscribed heart scarab amulets. The earliest examples of that kind of amulets are dated to the 17th dynasty, Cooney 2008, 2, 15; they were supposed to prevent the heart from attesting against the deceased and helping him pass through the deed's judgment successfully, Hodel-Hoenes 2000, 115; Andrews 1994, pp.72f; R. Ferreira de Sousa 2007, pp.713ff.

376 Parallel: Bács and Schreiber 2010a, 114, Cat. 49.

377 Parallel: from Asissf, Budka 2010, Reg. 118, JE 94438,

378 Petrie 1914a, 15, 33e.

379 Andrews 1994, 96-97.

part of **four sons of Hours amulets** of faience (Z1: **Cat. 014, 015**) dating to PP³⁸⁰, (Z1: **Cat. 016, 017**) dating to Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth Dynasties³⁸¹ (Z4: **Cat. 231**) also were unearthed. From the TIP, they replaced the canopic jars for the propose of protection, which in turn, were not used during that time anymore³⁸². When wrapping a mummy, amulets were placed in its swathing, so they would always remain in place and protect it. Especially popular was the **Djed-pillar amulet** (Z1: **Cat. 018**), which represents stability³⁸³.

A heart amulet³⁸⁴ (Z4: **Cat. 232**) was unearthed with a pitted surface, modeled in the round with a deep rim, long lug handle (trimmed artery) on both side, and a blind eyelet at the top³⁸⁵ was unearthed. It was part of the amulet set of the deceased beginning in the NK to the end of pharaonic periods³⁸⁶. Another god's amulets were represented among the small finds objects which were unearthed is **Taweret amulet** that was among the small finds objects (Z1: **Cat. 022**) with just 4 cm high. It is one of the more valuable objects that were unearthed, as it was made of bronze with remains gold layer. Taweret amulets were popular and appear into RP³⁸⁷ to invoke her protection. In general, bronze amulets had only a limited use until the TIP, when the small figures of deities and sacred animals made by the lost wax process become characteristic of the period³⁸⁸. It is worth mentioning that in most Taweter amulets, the goddess is represented holding nothing in her hands, with her hands instead placed on her pregnant belly; however, in our presented example, her hands

380 Budka 2010, 257.

381 In some cases the four sons of Hours amulets together with the winged scarab were applied with a gold layer, Bács and Schreiber 2010a, 110-111, Cat. 46; Budka 2010, 257.

382 During that time, the mummification process was changed and the inner organs were not put in the canopic jars but inside the mummy itself, Andrews 1994, 45.

383 Andrews 2004, 41f.

384 The heart was kept in the body so that the deceased would have it at the judgment in the afterlife. Heart amulets were placed within the mummy's wrappings near the chest of the deceased, so that if his and her real heart was damaged or destroyed the amulet could take its place. They were part of the amulet set of the deceased beginning in the NK until the end of the pharaonic periods, Andrews 1994, 72; The meaning of such heart amulets is probably that of a substitute for the real heart, <http://art.thewalters.org/detail/7479/heart-amulet>, last accessed 16/09/2016.

385 <http://mcclungmuseum.utk.edu/ancient-egyptian-heart-amulet>, last accessed 16/09/2016.

386 Andrews 1994, 72.

387 Redford, Vol. 3, 351.

388 Andrews 1994, 106.

are placed on her side. The hippo goddess Taweret protected mothers and children³⁸⁹, so maybe it was particularly appropriate for a child's burial³⁹⁰.

3.1 Summary dating of amulet:

3.1.1 Tomb Z1:

TIP: Wejat and god Ra-Horakhty

TIP to LP: scarab

LP :Four sons of Hours amulets, Menat, and Died pillar

RP: Tawert

3.1.2 Tomb Z4:

TIP to LP: scarab

LP :Four sons of Hours amulets.

4. Beads net³⁹¹:

Silvano divided the bead net typology into three types³⁹² but in general, the three types date no earlier than the second half of the Eighth Century BC³⁹³. They continued to become an important element of the surface decoration of late Period mummies³⁹⁴. Bosse-Griffiths give a date around 1000 BC³⁹⁵, but Aston argues, that date is too early³⁹⁶.

Type A as following:

"It's covering the height of the shoulder and may extend as far as the ankles, through may stop at the base of the torso. It is characterized by the presence of a winged scarab and figures of the four sons of Horus. This type is the most common and the

389 Oakes 2002, 448; the tomb itself could do with some protection too. During the Eighteenth Dynasty, an amulet was imbedded in a nook in each of its four walls, and later, in the Ramesside period, statuettes of deities were hidden in such niches, Hodel-Hoenes 2000, 128.

390 There is a same case in Tompos's burials in the third cataract, where small amuletic necklace including figures of the god Bes and goddess Taweret from a child's burial within the pyramid's compound included was found, Smith 2004, 149; also there are same amulets plus magical head were found in the burial of mother and child dating to the late the NK and early Nineteenth Dynasty found in Saqqara, Grajetzki 2003, 82-83.

391 Bead nets were unearthed usually inside coffins, covering the body of the deceased after wrapping. They symbolized the sky of the deceased and the goddess Nut was depicted under him in the lid of the coffin, Silvano 1980, 91.

392 For more information, see Silvano 1980.

393 Aston 2009, 293.

394 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 186.

395 Bosse-Griffiths 1978, 104.

396 Aston 2009, 293.

winged scarab and four sons of Horus are always made of a separate material, usually faience, and attached to the bead net”³⁹⁷.

While **Type B**:

Type B is similar to Type A, but has additional protective figures, (e. g. pictures of Nephtys, Isis, Mut, Maat, Anubis and other miscellaneous items). Aston subdivided this type into Type B.a and B.b³⁹⁸. The only difference between the two is the material of the protective figures: in the former, they were made from a separate material, usually cartonnage, then attached to the net, while in Type B.b they were made of beadwork as part of the net is knitting³⁹⁹.

Type C:

In this type, the bead net covers the whole mummy from the top of the head to the ankles⁴⁰⁰. It is characterized by beadwork faces, and the net strings are much closer than in previous types. The other attachments are all made of cartonnage and sewn with the bead net⁴⁰¹.

A lot of faience beads (Z1: **Cat. 024**) (ST01: **Cat. 296**) survived. Some of them represent a part of the three types by somehow, where many of faience bead with about 2 cm long was attached to the fragments of the winged scarab and the four sons of Hours were unearthed, which represent bead net Type A (See above), also, a fragment of faience bead shroud with the diamond-shaped pattern also was unearthed. It seems that they were sewn onto the outer mummy bandages (hence the holes) or were incorporated into a net of beads which was placed over the wrapped mummy⁴⁰². Sometimes this kind of net beads were unearthed without any attachments, during to LP⁴⁰³.

397 Aston 2009, 290.

398 Aston 2009, 290.

399 Aston 2009, 290.

400 Aston 2009, 290.

401 Aston 2009, 290.

402 Parallel: example mummy net beaded with cylindrical faience beads arranged in a diamond pattern with white double disc-shaped beads (some bone) at connecting points. Kheper (beetle) with wings and Four Sons of Horus recently attached (on mummy Nes-Per-N-Nub.) Provenance is unknown: Purchased by Adolph Sutro in 1880s, possibly in Thebes, <https://diva.sfsu.edu/collections/sfsum/bundles/220037>, last accessed 15/11/2016, and bead net in Brooklyn Museum http://brooklynmuseum.tumblr.com_and_post_and_133134305102_and_you-were-introduced-to-this-lovely-object-in-an, last accessed 15/11/2016.

403 Parallel: example a bead net was put over mummy child dated to Sixth Century BC in Fitchburg Art Museum https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Child%27s_Mummy_and_Sarcophagus_Egypt_6th_century_BC_polychromed_sy_camore_and_fig_wood_linen_faience_beads_-_Fitchburg_Art_Museum_-_DSC08584.JPG, last accessed 15/11/2016.

We also a fragment of a faience bead shroud was unearthed with a diamond-shaped pattern with tubular beads in royal blue and turquoise blue and the smaller spacer beads in white with white double disc-shaped beads at connecting points (ST01: **Cat. 297**)⁴⁰⁴, This can probably be categorized as Type C, as the strings of the net are much closer (each bead about 1cm). Another fragment of beadwork with bead mosaic design (ST01: **Cat. 298**) was unearthed, which may have been part of daily life clothing such as hassocks, bands, ceremonial rope, .. etc⁴⁰⁵.

4.1 Summary dating of beads:

Bead nets material, that has been unearthed, dated mostly to LP and was unearthed in tomb Z1 and ST01-02.

5. Canopic jars⁴⁰⁶:

One jar lid with a baboon head (Z1: **Cat. 025**) was unearthed. The normal practice up to the end of the NK was to provide jars with animal and human heads⁴⁰⁷. They tend to take the form of a mixture of animal and human heads associated with the deities who protect the organs and are made from various stones like limestone⁴⁰⁸. In addition, four of traditionally remains vassal jars (Z1: **Cat. 029**) and three lids with human heads (Z1: **Cat. 026**) were discovered, but it is clear that they are all not from the same canopic jar set, because of the different shapes of the human faces. The canopic jars themselves were made with the same technique, made of limestone and without inscriptions, but the lids – if they belong to the canopic jars - represent a distinct break in profile from the shoulder of the jars (Z4: **Cat. 233**) (ST01: **Cat. 299**). both represent one of the canopic jars types during the TIP⁴⁰⁹.

6. Coffins and Cartonnage:

Different types are very characteristic of different periods⁴¹⁰, At the beginning of Twenty-First dynasty, the deceased was not able to fill the tomb's walls with religious

404 Parallel: example LP (Twenty- Sixth Dynasty) Faience bead shroud No. E2179, in Penn Museum http://www.penn.museum/and_collections/object/56218 , last accessed 15/11/2016.

405 For more information about the use of Disc-Beads, see: Bosse-Griffiths 1975.

406 Canopic jars, vessels for containing the mummified internal organs of the body, Redford, Vol. 1, 231; go back to the OK.

The jars had plain lids when mummification was in its infancy, Oakes 2002, 412; though by the FIP jars with human heads, assumed to represent the dead, began to appear, Ian and Nicholson 1995, 59.

407 Ian and Nicholson 1995, 60.

408 Redford, Vol. 1, 233.

409 Aston 2009, 293, where he represented many examples of that type.

410 e. g., "*rishi*" coffins which appeared in the late MK for private individuals and continued throughout the first part of the Eighteenth Dynasty, Although it was reappeared during the TIP, but with in diffident design from the original "*rishi*" types,



Fig. 183: Smashed coffin's pieces

iconography and could only have paintings on his coffin⁴¹¹. By this Dynasty we see coffins with a *horror vacui* in every available field is covered with symbolic imagery (Z1: **Cat. 075 – 096**)⁴¹². I did a preliminary study of the fragments of wooden coffins and cartonnage mummy-cases. All of these had been smashed to piece⁴¹³ and the fragments dispersed throughout different parts of the tombs⁴¹⁴, especially tomb Z1, particularly in shaft S2. The pieces range in size from substantial sections more than 50 cm long to minute scraps less than 1 cm square (**Fig. 183**).

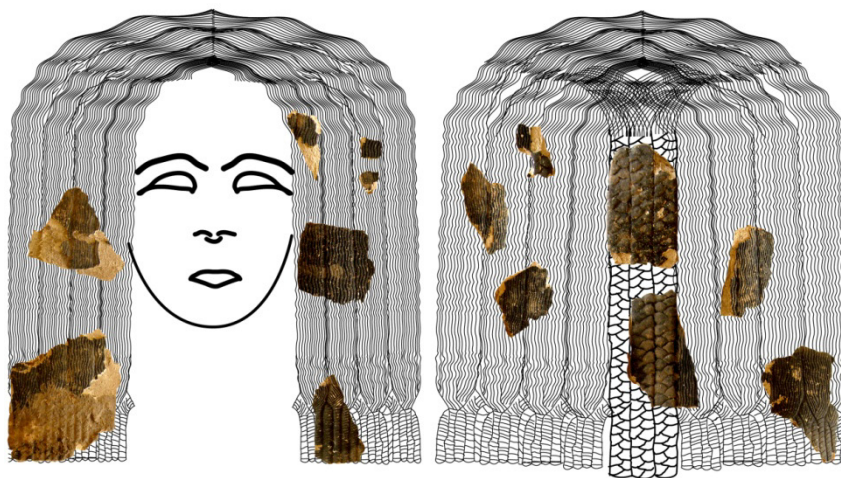


Fig. 184: Reconstruction of Gala hairstyle

6.1 New Kingdom:

Not many fragments from the NK were unearthed. On parts of valuable wood and plaster fragments of hairstyle was unearthed (Z1: **Cat. 035, Fig. 184**), with the fine detailed

Miniaci 2011, 23, *rishi* expression came from the Arabic word meaning "Feathered" and "*rishi*" coffins are defined by their anthropoid shape and feathered design, it first used by Uigi Vassalli Minaci 2011, 23.

411 Cooney 2011, 29.

412 Cooney 2011, 29.

413 where the souvenir-hunters sawing the coffins into smaller pieces to get maximum profit by selling the pieces separately, David 1981, 29; one of the workers in the site told the researcher that his grand of grandfather was one the tomb robberies, so they used to smash some part of coffins to be used for firing or sometimes they smash it to make some free spaces for other activities, and where the coffins are such big in size, so it not easy to move out of the tomb without drawing attention to it.

414 Parallel: tomb TT99.

Gala hairstyle which became widely popular in the Eighteenth Dynasty especially in the time of king Amenhotep II⁴¹⁵ and became common also in the Rameside Period⁴¹⁶. It seems that it continued to be worn until the PP⁴¹⁷. In general, it was worn by women who were a certain type of priestess or chantress⁴¹⁸, and it is rarely⁴¹⁹ represented in a cartonnage case. By the end of the Ramesside Period and Twenty-First Dynasty, women's wigs were richly ornamented with imitations of curls and plaits. Earrings (Z2: **Cat. 193**) and sculptured breasts (ST01: **Cat. 300**) (Z2: **Cat. 200**) were ornamented with small rosettes⁴²⁰, and a bunch of lotus-flowers, it is usually painted on the head⁴²¹ were unearthed. This type of coffin is considered the earliest type of the "yellow" coffin, preceding the Twenty-First Dynasty⁴²² (Z1: **Cat. 036 - 040**)⁴²³.

Post NK coffins

On the basis of this material, many phases were distinguished:

6.2 Late Twenty-First dynasty

This Period is represented by very small fragments of anthropoid coffins with the characteristic polychrome decoration and deep orange-yellow varnish (ST01: **Cat. 077, 081, 084, and 093**) (Z2: **Cat. 195**)⁴²⁴. They are known as Yellow coffins (Z1: **Cat. 041**) and became common during the Twenty-First dynasty and continued until the Twenty-Second dynasty⁴²⁵. Some fragments of outer coffins with some polychrome on the yellow background were unearthed, but this polychrome typical the tomb paintings style, where is depicting so-called tomb-scenes⁴²⁶ (Z1: **Cat. 042**,

415 Tassie 2009, 435.

416 Parallel: example the Iyneferty's outer and inner coffin (Metropolitan Museum of Art) and Amun Priestess Takait (Liebieghaus, Frankfurt), from the Nineteenth Dynasty, Rameside Period.

417 Tassie 2009, 435-7.

418 Tassie 2009, 436, Parallel: group statue of Djehutymes, dating to Ramesside Period was unearthed in the tomb TT32 and now in the Egyptian Museum CGC 649, where his mother was represented as she wearing a headdress with the same style and bear the title of "chantress of Nebtu, a local goddess, Bács et al 2010b, 46, Fig. 47.

419 The researcher knows only one example of cartonnage mask with the gala hairstyle of the Lady Ka-nefer-nefer, Nineteenth Dynasty (St. Louis Art Museum).

420 Niwinski 2017, 336.

421 Niwinski 1988, 12.

422 Niwinski 1988, 71.

423 Parallel: example the coffin of Prince Amenemhat from Thebes, Southern Asasif, Meketre Valley, burial of near Cliff Tomb (MMA 1021), inside the coffin, MMA excavations, 1918-19, No. 19.3.207a, b, Dynasty 20-21.

424 Aston 2009, 272.

425 Manley and Dadson 2010; Schreiber 2017, 466.

426 Where only the funerary scenes were depicted on the coffins and cartonnage board because of the funerary nature of the coffins and the lack of its space, for more information see: Abouelata 2017.

051). A cartonnage with the bead-net pattern was unearthed (Z1: **Cat. 071, 072**)⁴²⁷. Schreiber dates such pattern to the end of Twentieth Dynasty⁴²⁸, The bipartite Feather crown pattern of falcons and vulture (Z1: **Cat. 041, 073, 077**) is depicted⁴²⁹, The variations in of the decoration of the surviving pieces do not help to suggest how many burials had been placed in the tomb in this Period. This total included at least one man and one woman, as the iconography and figured decoration of the coffins indicates, but no names or titles are preserved. Internal details of the floral collars and the use of a repeating uraeus motif to decorate the lids of the coffin cases are characteristic features of the latter years of the Twenty-First dynasty and the beginning of the Twenty-Second dynasty⁴³⁰. In addition to the hands (see below).

6.3 Twenty-Second Dynasty:

There is a cartonnage was decorated with ram-headed falcons and winged goddesses (Z4: **Cat. 239**)⁴³¹ with green-red colors which might be dated to the first half of Twenty-Second Dynasty⁴³². Other fragments with the same pattern but with white ground and bright color (Z1: **Cat. 040, 043, 077**) (Z2: **Cat. 204**)⁴³³ were unearthed, those goddesses enfolding the body in a protective embrace⁴³⁴ by spearing their wings around the coffin⁴³⁵. In the majority of coffins of TIP and RP, those goddesses represented the Goddess Nut⁴³⁶. Thus a fragment with the vertical Feather crowns of a winged bird should be dated to this Period⁴³⁷. Other fragments with figured scenes arranged in horizontal registers and compartments (Z1: **Cat. 097**) (Z2: **Cat. 206**) were unearthed. The two styles most common in the Twenty-Second dynasty⁴³⁸. The combination of the yellow and blue is very common in this Period, where the yellow was used as a background (Z1: **Cat. 046, 238**)⁴³⁹, There were also, unvarnished large areas such as the winged head falcons (Z1: **Cat. 076**), and the

427 This painting style dating to Twenty-First Dynasty, Taylor 2001, 173; Niwinski 1988, Pl. 15b; Winlock 1924, 24 pl. 24.

428 Referring to some reasons related to the owners of Tomb TT 61, where such pattern was unearthed, during Ramesside Period, Schreiber 2017, 465.

429 Taylor 2011, 41.

430 Taylor 1989, 47.

431 Taylor 1989, 47.

432 Batros 2017, 60, Fig. 6 left.

433 Auria et al 1988, 168.

434 Taylor 1989, 47.

435 Mohamedi Abouelata 2017, 32.

436 Mohamedi Abouelata 2017, 33.

437 Parallel: fragment of cartonnage from the tomb TT65, Batros 2017, 59, Fig. 3.

438 Taylor 1989, 47.

439 Taylor 2001, 173.

varnish could have various colors ranging from dull, pale brown to brilliant orange-yellow (Z1: **Cat. 075, 080**)⁴⁴⁰. Sometimes the decoration was less crowded, especially under the chest where the Four Sons of Horus⁴⁴¹ were depicted in bright polychrome on a white ground (Z2: **Cat. 204**)⁴⁴². Some areas were left completely without decoration⁴⁴³. Stylistic variations in the paintings suggest that the burials in this Period took place over two or more generations, since iconographic features characteristics of both the earlier and later Twenty-Second Dynasty are present⁴⁴⁴. Many fragments of black-painted wooden coffins without decoration (Z2: **Cat. 199**) probably represent the remains of the outer coffin cases⁴⁴⁵. Fragments of coffin represent remains of different colored text on white background probably dated to that Period⁴⁴⁶.

6.4 Late Period

Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth Dynasties:

Those dynasties were provided with a set of coffins; Fragments of the anthropoid coffin with polychrome decoration date to this Period. Also unearthed were fragments of rectangular outer coffins of the qrsu-type, and cartonnage with columns of texts in a block on a white background (Z1: **Cat. 078**)⁴⁴⁷ with Htp-di-nsw formula arranged vertically in one column⁴⁴⁸. Based the paleography, in addition, another fragment with the same style (Z1: **Cat. 037**), they could be dated the late of Twenty-Fifth Dynasty⁴⁴⁹. Another part probably of qrsu coffin; Dating is the 4th century BC. was unearthed with the same formula arranged vertically but with white ink (Z1: **Cat. 111, 112**).

A small Ba bird was used to be added to the lid of the coffins set⁴⁵⁰ (Z1: **Cat. 039**), which is typical of tomb group of a member of the Theban aristocracy of this Period⁴⁵¹, where it dates from Twenty-Fifth dynasty until the Ptolemaic Period⁴⁵².

440 Taylor 2001, 172.

441 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 174.

442 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 174-75.

443 Pagès-Camagna and Guivhard 2017, 357.

444 Taylor 2001, 172.

445 Parallel: fragments unearthed in tomb TT99.

446 Parallel: unknown coffin Inv. 51.1995 and 1, Museum of Fine Arts (Budapest), Liptay 2017, Fig. 4; https://www.flickr.com/photos/and_130870_040871/23950053679/in/photostream/, last accessed 25/02/2018.

447 Taylor 2001, 174.

448 Pischikova et al 2014, 32.

449 Parallel: coffin of Djedkhonsuiufankh, Inv. D 2067.6.5, Sheikholeslami 2017, Fig. 2.b.

450 Budka 2010, 260.

Two fragments of cartonnage (Z1: **Cat. 079**) with squares pattern filled with red, white and turquoise colors were unearthed. This color scheme was common in PP, when this pattern was used to fill the middle part of the cartonnage panel that was put over the chest of the exterior mummy wrapping and surrounded with a central image of winged a scarab or a sun-disk with a checkerboard⁴⁵³. The same pattern on the foot case on the underside⁴⁵⁴, lotus blossom and tongue elements were depicted, all contained within tan borders, which all of them now are missing, where During the PP instead of covering the entire mummy with decorated wrappings cartonnage, the deceased was prepared with plaques that represented critical motifs depicting his blessed state and regeneration in the afterlife⁴⁵⁵. A fragment of a black wooden face (ST01: **Cat. 301**) was unearthed and probably dates from the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty⁴⁵⁶ and continued to PP⁴⁵⁷, as black coffins were common then.

Wooden human-headed birds (Z1: **Cat. 187**) partly burned is dating to PP, representing Ba, which usually attached to the top of funerary stela or used as a freestanding statuette in the tomb⁴⁵⁸, started from the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty could be add to the top of krsw coffins⁴⁵⁹.

In general, from the surviving pieces of coffins which present body parts such as:

Hands:

Z1: seven: three right (Z1: Male: **Cat. 062, 064**, Female: **Cat. 063**), four left (Z1: Male: **Cat. 066, 067**, Female: **Cat. 065, 068**)

Z2: two: right (Z2: Male: **Cat. 202**, Female: **Cat. 203**)

ST01: two: right (ST01: Male: **Cat. 303**, Female: **Cat. 304**)

Faces (partly or almost complete):

Z1: four: **Cat. 053, 054, 056, 100**)

Z4: three: (**Cat. 240, 241, 242**)

ST01: two: (**Cat. 301, 308**)

451 Auria et al 1988, 173; Parallel: example the coffins and sarcophagus of the prophet of Montu, Dieddthuiufankh, Ashmolean 1895. 153-6.

452 Budka 2010, 260.

453 The winged sun-disk is located above major doorways guarding the thoroughfare.

454 Parallel: cartonnage case of Tasenet from Theban tombs during PP, Schreiber 2012, 261, Pl. 56, 1.

455 Dunand 2006.

456 Parallel: example wooden inner-coffin of Djedmontuiufankh, Twenty-Fifth Dynasty (British Museum).

457 Parallel: example Outer wooden coffin of Neswaiu, PP (Museum for Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities).

458 Schreiber 2010, 137.

459 Budka 2010, 360.

Ears:

Z1: six: **Cat. 061**: three right, three left.

ST01: five: **Cat. 305**: three right, two left.

Noses:

Z1: one: **Cat. 055**

ST01: one: **Cat. 306**

Osirian beard for the male⁴⁶⁰:

Z1: four: **Cat. 057, 058, 059, 069**

Z2: one: **Cat. 201**

According to the recurrent iconographic details of coffins and cartonnage fragments, hands were one of the distinguishing features of the coffins of the men and women during the Twenty-First Dynasty⁴⁶¹, from the end of the Twentieth Dynasty⁴⁶² to the early beginning of the Twenty-Second Dynasty⁴⁶³ only the hands were exposed on the coffins⁴⁶⁴. Hands appear in the highest number (about eleven), followed by ears (about six). These could come from maximal average at least nine coffins from tomb Z1, six men and three women, There are several reasons to think this. First, the hands and ears are different in shapes, colors and sizes. Second, carved ears were only associated with male anthropoid coffins. Lastly, the folded hands were associated with women anthropoid coffins⁴⁶⁵, so that, three of them are for women. Alternatively, it represents three coffins set, one or two were for women.

6.5 Coffins dating according to the distinguishing features:

In addition to the indication of “Gala” hair style, which would be associated with women’s coffins dating to NK (see above). A part of Vulture-headdress cartonnage (Z1: **Cat. 099**) also was unearthed, which was usually depicted during TIP and LP for women’s coffins and cartonnage⁴⁶⁶, while tripartite wigs were for men’s coffins (Z1: **Cat. 100**) (ST01: **Cat. 302**)⁴⁶⁷.

In tomb Z2, there were at least two coffins, one for a woman.

In Z4, there were at least three cartonnage cases.

⁴⁶⁰ Aston 2009, 271.

⁴⁶¹ In addition the face and the wigs, Taylor 1989, 42.

⁴⁶² Taylor 1989, 43.

⁴⁶³ Taylor 1989, 47.

⁴⁶⁴ Taylor 1989, 43.

⁴⁶⁵ Taylor 1985, 231; for more details about the indication of gender on the women coffins, see Taylor 2017.

⁴⁶⁶ Taylor 2017, 542-548.

⁴⁶⁷ Taylor 2017, 542-548.

In tomb ST01, there were at least five coffins or two or three coffin sets.

Those coffins and cartonnage anthropoid cases date to TIP, where coffins with carved hands are dated between the late NK and Twenty-First Dynasty, they were gradually lost after 900 B.C.⁴⁶⁸ (see above). An interesting hand shows evidence of coffin re-use, where the hands, it seems, were originally folded (Z1: **Cat. 062**) but were cut to convert the hand into fists⁴⁶⁹.

6.6 Coffins manufacturing:

A few fragments of coffins were unearthed, which provide insight into the way coffins were manufactured:

- Short flat foot-board (Z1: **Cat. 044**).
- Fragments have nests (Z2: **Cat. 195, 196, 199**).
- Fragments dowels (Z2: **Cat. 195**).
- Pegs (Z2: **Cat. 197**).
- Pegs into the nests (Z2: **Cat. 195**).
- Cramps (Z2: **Cat. 209**) (rectangular dowels or peg inserted into nests which were cut by chisel in both connecting parts⁴⁷⁰

According to the coffin manufacturing technique showed by Niwinski⁴⁷¹, the coffin was made of four big parts, the bottom, two long side-walls, a short flat foot-board and a short head-board, and using the technique of tabular joints by doweling and tabular joints by pegging or dowelling By rectangular dowels or some time dowel of dovetail shape. Other fragments represent parts of coffin's lid (Z2: **Cat. 195, 198**).

The surviving fragments showed that the sides of some of the coffins were made of small pieces about 10 to 40 cm wide (Z1: **Cat. 042**). Elements like wigs, hands and the mask were fixed by putting round pegs into nests (Z1: **Cat. 043**) (Z2: **Cat. 195**)⁴⁷². Ears seem to have been fixed using glue⁴⁷³, as no ears with pegs were unearthed

468 Del Vesco 2009, 156.

469 Parallel: the coffin of nsy-prw-nbw NME 895 (ex-Cairo JE 29703, Bab el-Gasus, Thebes), Dodson 2015, 18, but without change the name, Dadson 2017, 147-148.


470 Sliwa 1975, 51.

471 Niwinski 1988, 57-60.

472 Niwinski 1988, 59.

473 Sometimes were not made of wood instead, it was modeled in different materials, Parallel: The ear of the coffin's lid of Djedmut, Prestipino 2017, 401, Fig. 7-8.

dating to the late Tenth and early Ninth century BC. Coffins were made in nested groups of two or even three around the one-piece cartonnage of elite persons⁴⁷⁴. Therefore the two fragments (Z1: **Cat. 046**) and (Z1: **Cat. 093**) belong to the same coffin set, and both have same style of ornaments and text.

The short flat foot-board in shape most likely T shape  was fixed to the sidewalls using the joint by dovetailing (Z1: **Cat. 044**). Some parts, such as the shoulders and head-board, were joined together with round pegs, not with the perpendicular direction but forward-slash directions (Z1: **Cat. 045**). A white mortar layer was applied on the floor of the anterior part (Z2: **Cat. 196**).


Two fragments (Z2: **Cat. 208**) potentially represent an open-work mummy-cover, which is common in NK⁴⁷⁵.


Part of cartonnage feet (Z1: **Cat. 098**) shows remains of ropes into nest, which indicate that the mummy was inserted into the mummy case through the feet, then closed with a piece of wood and laced in place⁴⁷⁶.

A number of coffins were made originally from old wooden objects, sometimes old coffins. Based on this fact, it is very probable that the coffins from the NK were re-used in the Twenty-First Dynasty⁴⁷⁷. In addition, some fragments show signs of re-use not as coffins but for another purpose (Z1: **Cat. 048**). The same is the case for cartonnage fragments, where two fragments (Z1: **Cat. 079**) bear marks of re-use, probably as sandals at a later time.

6.7 Surviving text:

Unfortunately, there is not much surviving text, only a few words or remains of text.

This surviving text may refer to titles such as  *s3 qr iry pr-hd...* "guardian of the treasure" (Z1: **Cat. 090**), which is an administration title that was held by one of the officials who was in the ranking under "the overseer of the store rooms"⁴⁷⁸. There is

another example with the title of  *iry nbwn pr Imn* "the keeper of gold in the House of Amun" (Z1: **Cat. 091**) and another fragment with what is probably the same

title of  *nbw in [pr] Imn..* ... "gold of [the house of] Amun" (Z1: **Cat.**


474 Elias 1993, 337.


475 Niwinski 1988, pl. 2b.




476 Parallel: example mummy case in the British Museum MB EA 30720, Ikram and Dodson 1998, 176, fig. 211.

477 Niwinski 1988, 57.

478 Grajetzki 2013, 243-244.

077), which is a Theban priestly bureaucratic position⁴⁷⁹. The word “Amun” was written in  form, referring to the water used during the Libyan Twenty Second Dynasty⁴⁸⁰ and became common the late and Greek Periods⁴⁸¹.

Some titles like  ...*Wsir* ((*W*)*sru*)⁴⁸² nbt pr SmAat... “....Osiris the masteries of the house, chantress ...” (Z1: **Cat. 046**) were repeated twice in columns on the feet of a wooden coffin, which indicates that the coffin belonged to a female. This title became common during the NK and TIP and has a strong relationship with the priesthood in Thebes. However, it seems that it was an honorary title during that Period for non-royal women⁴⁸³. Almost every elite and lesser elite household in Thebes could claim to have a chantress in the family⁴⁸⁴. however, the fact that the families of the Amun priesthood (Second. Third and Fourth prophets) are indicated and the women were wealthy enough to have burial equipment⁴⁸⁵, where both men and women were buried with almost the same equipment during TIP, often the Twenty-First Dynasty⁴⁸⁶. It is not strange to find a number of coffins and cartonnage for both men and women were represented in the tomb assemblage, as women in TIP were expected to join men in enjoying the afterlife and therefore received almost the same tomb assemblages as men⁴⁸⁷.

A title of Justified  *m3^ct-hrw* (Z2: **Cat. 207**) was indicated for women and was written with the flower sign and that became common from the ending of Eighteenth Dynasty. It could be based on the concept of the "corpse of justification" in which the dead just increases⁴⁸⁸. *mAat-xrw* was mentioned once again but followed by  *im3hy-hr* 'honoured on' (Z1: **Cat. 092**) was written vertically, probably associated with cartonnage of the fragment (Z1: **Cat. 091**), where both boarded with three lines, red between other two trequause. The same word  (Z1: **Cat. 047**) was written

479 Coony 2011, 24.

480 Where the water with Libyan language during that time was mean "Amun", Möller 1921, 193-4.

481 WB I, 84, note 17.

482 Werning suggest to use this transliteration for some gods, where the transliteration of the text into hieroglyphs in the course of preparing for the decoration of building walls could have been relatively easily 'improved' by writers in the individual case in the direction of a (personal) standard orthography, Werning 2011, I, 104-105.

483 Onstine, 82.

484 Onstine, 82.



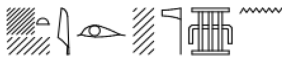
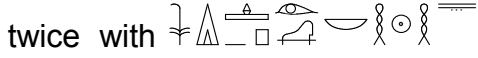




485 Onstine, 87.

486 Paganini 2017, 350.


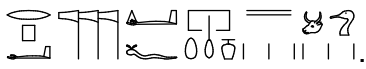


487 Moore 2014, 6.

488 WB II, 17.

horizontally (which is common in TIP) and was followed by gods Osiris or Ra-Hor Akhty⁴⁸⁹.

Htp-di-nsw formula  (Z1: **Cat. 049**) was mentioned in several positions name to one of Gods such as Osiris  *htp-di-nsw Wsir ((W)sru)ntr* [ʕ].... (Z1: **Cat. 112**) “Offerings are given to Osiris [the great] god” and (Z1: **Cat. 111**): ...  ... *Wsir ((W)sru) ntr* [ʕ] *hnty* [Imnty] Osiris [the great] God Khenty [Amenty] and once again twice with  *htp-di-nsw Wsir ((W)sru) nb nhḥ* ..[ns] *ty?* (Z1: **Cat. 050**) “Offerings are given to Osiris the master of eternity ..ty?”. In both cases, the text was written vertically and probably dates to the beginning of twenty first Dynasty⁴⁹⁰. In (Z1: **Cat. 050**), it indicates reusing marks, where is a gap between the sign below  and , so probably there was a long name, and then was covered and replaced with a short name. According to this possibility, it is possible that the word  has been replaced by .

A piece of cartonnage with the name of Khonso⁴⁹¹ was unearthed, who offers some goods to Osiris the first of the westerns (Z1: **Cat. 078**) :


-...  ... [Osiris] Khenty Amenty⁴⁹², the great God ...
 -...  ... *iry-pʕt ntrwnbt hwt di.f prt-hrw thnkt snw k3w 3bdw* ... the hereditary prince of the gods may he gives offerings of bread, beer, cakes, oxen, fowl,
 - ...  ... *irp irtt nbt ht n [kʕ.n]*.... Wine milk, everything good to [the soul of]
 - ...  ... *Imn hnsu m3ʕ-hrw*... Amun- khonsu justified


489 Aston 2009, 272.



490 Htp-di-nsw formula generally written horizontally on the coffins in the begging of the Twenty-Second Dynasty and continued throughout TIP, Aston 2009, 277; with same iconography and formula in coffin's feet was unearthed from tomb Kampp 157 in DAN north, now in Luxor Museum.



491 Names related to god Khonsu is very common during TIP, especially during the Twenty-First Dynasty, Sheikholeslami 2017, 484.

492 It seems that the determinative of Hnty Imntyw occurs early in the Middle Kingdom and drops out later from the time of Senwosert III, Bennett 1941, 78.

In addition,  *šs mnht* clothes in a fragment of cartonnage (Z1 above: **Cat. 093**) was unearthed, the earliest example of such writing is from the reign of King Senwosret III⁴⁹³.

A fragment of a coffin (Z1: **Cat. 038**) represents the remains of text  *di.s...* may give her..., referring that probably indicate for a female. Not only does the text refer to a female, but there are also some figures including inventive iconography from the Amduat on the coffin lid—especially a scarab beetle pushing the sun-disk (Z2: **Cat. 195**) to its rebirth partly underneath the crossed arms of the deceased woman. This became common from the beginning of the Twenty-First Dynasty⁴⁹⁴. It is probably a brief of the motive scene of the solar-osirian unity or rising solar⁴⁹⁵.

hnty (imnty)  one of Osiris titles⁴⁹⁶, (Z1: **Cat. 037**) is written in a vertical line and the same fragment below a word of western followed by the great god  *imnty nTr aA* was written in a horizontal line.

There are some other fragments with unreadable text, a fragment (Z1: **Cat. 095**) with what is probably the personal name of  *iddw*⁴⁹⁷, and another with the word  (Z1: **Cat. 096**) probably read as *dd "Isn"* or *Isn*⁴⁹⁸ said. Both names were common during TIP.

6.8 Summary dating of coffins and cartonnage:

From the discussed materials:

6.8.1 Tomb Z1:

Coffins and cartonnage from tomb Z1 mostly date to TIP, mainly Twenty-First to Twenty-Sixth Dynasties. There are at least seven coffins, four for men and three for women. Based on the representation of the hands, they date to the Twenty-First to the beginning of the Twenty-Second Dynasty.

6.8.2 Tomb Z2:

493 Ilin-Tomich 2011, 21.

494 Coony 2011, 29.

495 Where this scene were depicted on nine coffins and four mythological papyri from the early and mid-Twenty-First Dynasty, for more information, see Uranic 2017.

496 Word "Amenty" has been omitted by the scribe, the same way was written in the foot of painted wooden coffin of Bes-en-Mout, Abd el-Latif 1999, Fig 01.

497 Ranke, PN I 416.16

498 Ranke, PN II 260.5

The coffins and cartonnage from Tomb Z2 date to the Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties.

6.8.3 Tomb Z4:

They date to the Twenty-First to the Twenty-Second Dynasties. Three coffins at least were represented according to faces representing.

6.8.4 Tombs ST01 and ST02:

They date to the Twenty-First Dynasty to beginning of Twenty-Second Dynasty. Two coffins at least were represented according to the hands representing.

7. Osiris or Ptah-Sokar-Osiris figures:

it's common part of the burial equipment of upper-class private individuals during the TIP⁴⁹⁹, although Filer dating it to Nineteenth Dynasty⁵⁰⁰. Two fragments of black feather crowns of Osiris wooden statues were represented (Z1: **Cat. 102, 103**), probably associated with Type IA of the same classification, which date to the beginning of TIP⁵⁰¹. The fragment of Feather crown shows the remains of a sun-disk (Z1: **Cat. 101**)⁵⁰². It seems that a horn (Z1: **Cat. 104**)Z1 was attached to it through pegs, maybe representing a Swty crown in the Type III according to Raven classification⁵⁰³, it is joining to the lid of the casket, which the wooden statue of the mummified falcon bears of that type (Z1: **Cat. 105**)⁵⁰⁴. This type can be dated to the end of TIP and continued to LP⁵⁰⁵. A fragment of Osiris's beard (Z1: **Cat. 106**) that used to be attached to Osiris's statue was unearthed.

8. Fragment of boxes:

Many wooden fragments, Some of them represent geometric ornaments, which represent remains of some scenes, or remains of text. Because of the bad condition of those fragments, it is difficult to recognize elements that might help to date them. The only fragment, it represents part of a cavetto cornice with a frieze of khekeru-ornaments with black and white colors (Z1: **Cat. 113**) It is potentially a canopic box

499 Aston 2009, 302.

500 Filer 2003, 45.

501 Aston 2009, 302.

502 In which clear that painting was done after attaching all elements (horn, feather crown and Ptah-Sokar-Osiris figure) together.

503 Aston 2009, 305.

504 Aston 2009, 305, Parallel: examples from tomb Ankh-hor TT414, Budka 2009, Fig. 9

505 Aston 2009, 307; Parallel : samples from Asassif, Budka 2010, Reg. 363.

in the form of a naos shrine dated the first half of TIP⁵⁰⁶. Other fragments (ST01: **Cat. 309**)(Z1: **Cat. 209**) of parts of boxes were unearthed, probably canopic chest, shabti box or Osiris coffin dating to Saite Period and PP⁵⁰⁷, a fragment of geometric ornaments (Z1: **Cat. 114**) that was probably part of the cosmetic chest was unearthed. Also many wooden knobs (Z1: **Cat. 107, 109, 110**) were unearthed used in the box's lid.

9. Shabtis⁵⁰⁸:

A collection of fragmentary shabtis were unearthed, which include objects of clay, painted clay and faience, all relatively small and roughly modeled; the fragments had been glued together. The following is a typology of the shabtis based primarily on the material from which they were produced⁵⁰⁹.

9.1 Shabtis Groups:

9.1.1 Group 1:

506 Parallel: canopic chest of Nodjmet (Cairo T.20 and 12 and 25 and 11, (TG 912)) and Leiden AH 184, Aston 2009, 301; this style was similar to NK style, Aston 2009, 301.

507 Parallel: small model of coffin represent the tomb of Osiris during the Saite and Polemic Period, D'Auria et al 2008, 175.

508 A simple definition for Ushabti was given by Richie "it is a mummy human body position, , The feet themselves run into a rectangular base leading into a back pillar which runs up the entirety of the figure's body up to the neck. The head is covered by a lappet wig", Richie 2015, 1; They were usually written on by the use of hieroglyphs typically unearthed on the legs and were intended to act as servants or minions for the tombs owner, should he be called upon to do manual labor in the afterlife. They from the Twenty-First dynasty, Schneider 1977, vol. 1, 2; a very common feature of Egyptian burials from the NK onwards Schneider 1977, vol. 1, 2. They tended to be, put individually or in very low numbers, into burials in the Eighteenth dynasty, but it seems according to a Papyrus recently acquired by the British Museum and published by Edwards, Smith 1992, 199; that in the Ninetieth Dynasty eventually, the standard number became 401, one shabti for each day of the year and 1 overseer (the great of 10), Edwards 1971, 120; for every 10 ordinary ones. Shabtis, in general, were made of various stones, metal, faience, and glass, Černý 1948, 121. A short chronology of the shabtis productions was given by Tomorad, Tomorad 2014, 141: "During the Thirteenth Dynasty: shabtis were made of wood, granite or calcareous stone, presented with the hands crossed over the breast, but without any agricultural implements, with the name and titles of the deceased". At the beginning of the NK, shabtis were made in glazed faience, which were used until the end of Saite Period. During the Eighteenth Dynasty they began to carry various agricultural implements (e.g. hoe, mattock, and basket), during the Nineteenth Dynasty the shabtis are usually shown wearing the garments which the deceased wore during their lifetime. During the time of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty shabtis were usually made in moulds and colored with light blue and green pigments or were glazed and represented stood on a square pedestal and had a rectangular upright plinth on the back. From the end of the Saite Period, they were made with less care and had short inscriptions. By the end of Ptolemaic period, shabtis became small and were usually without inscriptions.

509 Overall, the researcher followed (Murkowski 2015, 139-140) into the shabtis typology analyzes, where he divided it to three groups, which cover most shabtis samples which were unearthed.

The group is formed of pottery that was painted white (Z1: **Cat. 121**) or blue (Z1: **Cat. 118**) to simulate faience shabtis⁵¹⁰. It is relatively small but varied. Four types of subtypes were distinguished⁵¹¹.

Type IIB includes mummiform workers (Z1: **Cat. 119**) (IIB.1) and overseer shabtis (IIB.2). The surface was painted using natural pigments that were applied after baking, thus the poor durability of the paint, which easily deteriorates in the deposition conditions⁵¹². They are dressed as a living person, a similar style is known from the Nineteenth and Twenty-First Dynasties⁵¹³.

9.1.2 Group 2:

A lot of fragmentary shabtis made of pale blue (Z1: **Cat. 120**) or green (Z6: **Cat. 268**) faience were unearthed, shown with mummiform with arms crossed over the chest holding agricultural tools (hoes⁵¹⁴) for work in the afterlife, wearing a tripartite wig and black fillet tied or seed-bag in black pigment extends the width at the back, well-defined face with wide eyes in addition, one vertical line of text in black pigment in the front with Osiris spell, which is characteristic of shabtis of the Twenty-first to Twenty-Third Dynasties. Helios Gallery's classification confirms this item to date to the early TIP⁵¹⁵ (types CI. VIII and IX Schneider⁵¹⁶), where the faience shabtis are catalogued strikingly TIP with two stylized hoes and an Osiris spell⁵¹⁷.

9.1.3 Group 3:

Most of those are in fragments and made of Egyptian faience, an ideal material for cheap mass production. The color of green glaze (Z1: **Cat. 122**) is considered a characteristic in TIP, the blue being earlier than the green, but never abandoned throughout the whole Period⁵¹⁸.

However, the shabtis must have been made before the Kushite Period when faience shabtis became very rare⁵¹⁹. The mummiform shabtis have no modeled details

510 Aston 2009, 361.

511 Makowska 2015, 140.

512 Makowska 2015, 140.

513 Redford 2006, 202.

514 It was designed often as two sticks tied together with a rope in-between them; Smith 2014, 11.

515 Graham 2016, 2.

516 Schneider 1977-1, 219-224

517 Smith 2014, 34; Bács and Schreiber 2010a, 103.

518 Makowska 2015, 140 after Aston 2009, 360.

519 Makowska 2015, 140 after Aston 2011, 25.

except the shoulders and elbows, which were marked strongly in outline with gently rounded but schematic, and it is difficult to recognize the position of the hands⁵²⁰.

9.1.4 Group 4:

They are of small size (Z5: **Cat. 255**) and beardless, recalling with a kind of “Kalathos” and basket of food depictions of the goddesses, normally with their specific costume⁵²¹. Most of these copies are probably interpreted as representations for women. This does not mean, however, that it is only inventoried for women - the large number would be dated hereto KP⁵²².

9.1.5 Group 5:

Group 5 consists of shabtis made of baked clay and sun-dried mud (Z1: **Cat. 116**) (subtype IA.2) dated to Twenty-first to Twenty-Second.

Clay was cheap material, so it was in wide use for a long time⁵²³, but since the beginning of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty shabtis were made only of faience⁵²⁴. Sun-dried mud shabtis were common from the Twenty-First and Twenty-second Dynasty to the end of the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty⁵²⁵.

The shabtis were cast in open terracotta moulds. Four types with subtypes were distinguished in this group (Z1: **Cat. 117**) (Z4: **Cat. 244**) (IA.1, IA.2, IB.1, IB.2, IB.3, IC.1, ID.1), based on the presence of a beard. All can be dated to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty or the beginning of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty⁵²⁶. They wear lappet wigs with molded front surfaces⁵²⁷. The bottom parts of the shabtis were narrowed towards the feet, which were shaped after removing the shabti from the mould⁵²⁸.

9.1.6 Group 6:

Group five consists of pottery shabtis of poor quality. For example, there were a group of shabtis (Z2: **Cat. 210, 213**) with a plain duplex wig, invisible hands with straight thin body and flat back (Type XII B⁵²⁹) dating to the Late Period mostly Thirtieth Dynasty.

9.1.7 Other types:

520 Makowska 2015, 140.

521 Parallel: samples from Asasif Tomb VII, Reg. K02 and 17, Budka 2010a,344..

522 Budka 2010a, 344.

523 Makowska 2015, 139.

524 Schneider 1977: 234

525 Makowska 2015, 139.

526 Makowska 2015, 140.

527 Makowska 2015, 140.

528 Makowska 2015, 140.

529 Schneider 1977-1, 233.

Some other types were unearthed in a few numbers, between one to three shabtis:

There is two fragments of fairly shabti made of pottery and painted in several colors (Z1: **Cat. 124**) (TT145: **Cat. 321**) (Z4: **Cat. 245**), and the black was applied to the tripartite wig dated probably to the end of the NK⁵³⁰.

A white-glazed faience shabti (Z1: **Cat. 123**) was unearthed with hoes and colae, Osiris spell and seed-bag in black with two vassals, which is not commonly unearthed together. Thus this shabti might date to the transition time between the end of the NK and TIP, as the white faience was common in the late NK⁵³¹ and Osiris spell became common from TIP.

9.1.8 Special cases:

In addition, there are two fired pottery terracotta shabtis of Khiw xiw about 20 cm (Z1: **Cat. 125**) with mummiform, all of them were unearthed in two pieces. The shoulders were not represented or are located under the wig. The sides are semi straight, and a single vertical line of Osiris spell was dedicated in the front, where it gives the name of the Khiw as a simple sHD Wsjr formula⁵³². They may date to the Ramesside Period, when shabtis in terracotta form became common⁵³³ or TIP where the pottery is more common⁵³⁴ and the winged seated god above the twisted hands was common also in the TIP anthropoid coffins especially during the Twenty-First Dynasty. Only a few shabtis were unearthed which made of the glazed technique of bright blow faience shabtis with a beard (ST01: **Cat. 312**) (Z1: **Cat. 126**), another shabti with the style of horizontal sunk relieves text, usually shabti spell (Z1: **Cat. 127**)⁵³⁵ was used on sandstone⁵³⁶, would be dating to LP, Twenty-Sixth Dynasties⁵³⁷.

9.1.9 Overseer shabtis:

530 Parallel: example the shabtis of Bakenmut, Wab priest, Late Twentieth Dynasty, Archeological Civic Museum (MCA) of Bologna KS 2132, KS-2133; also Shabti of Tjanefer from tomb TT148, Ockinga 2009, 218, Fig 10.

531 Parallel: with the Vice-King Hori's shabtis and his wife's shabtis, Schneider 1977: code: 4.3.1; parallel: with Shabti of Adjedet-aa from TT 148, Ockinga 2009, 218, Fig 11.

532 This formula probably means Osiris Khiw probably illuminated, justified was used during the Ramesside period as well, Parallel: example shabtis of "Parahotep" from the ramesside period, Franzweir 2014, 159-161; although think that it established only by the late Eighteenth Dynasty, Kockelmann 2017, 188.

533 Parallel: Terracotta shabti of Neshor, Late Nineteenth Dynasty, in Ashmolean Museum, No. 1926.211.

534 Smith 2014, 25.

535 Which is chapter 6 of the Book of the Dead, which describes the process of "activation" for the shabtis and what they have to do; Wilfong 2009, 87.

536 Parallel: example shabti of Horiraa, Overseer of the Ergastulum, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, Queen's College loan 63.

537 Wilfong 2009, 87.



Many overseer shabtis in everyday dress were unearthed, most of them with duplex wig and a whip in the right hand, with the left hand down (Type IXA Schneider⁵³⁸) (Z1: **Cat. 128,129, 132**) (Z2: **Cat. 214**) (Z6: **Cat. 269**). They date to the TIP, probably the Twenty-First or Twenty-Second Dynasties. Except for a few modeled samples the left arm holds the whip and the right is down (Z2: **Cat. 213**).

9.2 The Osiris spell:

Smith⁵³⁹ described it:

"as consisting of "(sHdj) Osiris (titles) name (justified)". The variant that uses "Osiris name justified" can be positively dated to this Period. No other inscriptions are present in this Period."

This formula is written down vertically on the shabti⁵⁴⁰. Most of the examples that were unearthed ended with mAa-xrw for male or mAat-xrw for female, noted that

Osiris name in all cases was written like  or . This was common in the Twenty-First and early Twenty-Second Dynasties⁵⁴¹, though many examples where

Osiris was written with  do occur in early Twenty-Second Dynasty documents⁵⁴².

Below is an overview of the list of Osiris spells that were mentioned in some shabtis: Unfortunately, there are some shabtis where the ink used for the inscription has almost completely vanished and it is not easily identified.

9.3 Names and titles:

The largest number of shabtis bears inscriptions for only the name without titles (**Fig 185**). Paganini thinks that they might belong to Wab-priest⁵⁴³. Some are missing the whole or part of the name or titles:

Name ⁵⁴⁴	Text	titles	Location	Date	Notes	Account
Khiw	Osiris Khiw probably illuminated,		Z1: Cat. 125	Ram esside		4

538 Schneider 1977-1, 222

539 Smith 2014, 24.

540 Aston 2009, 359.

541 Andelković and Sagrillo 2003, 9. 78.

542 Andelković and Sagrillo 2003, 9. 77.

543 Where few shabties were unearthed in Bab el-Gasus cache, belong to Wab-priests bears Wsir (N) mAa xrw, Paganini 2017, 353.

544 A letter by Henry Barker to the Swedish minister of foreign affairs, which describes the gift (Lot 14) from Cairo to Stockholm, Doc 1E listed shabties from Bab el-Gasos such as "Nesamun" "Hori" "Neskhonso" "Padiamon" "Istem[kheb] (Nespanferher, Nesipahirar) Bettum 2014, 172.

Name ⁵⁴⁴	Text	titles	Location	Date	Notes	Account
	justified			Period		
Ankhefist	Osiris chanters of Amun, Ankhefist justified	Chanters of Amun	Z1: Cat. 134	TIP	In boarder, (0001) not	18
Ankhesist	Osiris, Ankhefist justified		Z1: Cat. 135	TIP		7
Ankhesenist ⁵⁴⁵	Osiris, Ankhefist justified		Z1: Cat. 136	TIP	<i>m3^c-hrw</i> was written one sign in boarder	1
Djedkhonsui uef'nhk ⁵⁴⁶	Osiris, Djedkhonsuiuef'nhk justified		Z1: Cat. 137	TIP		38
Hor	Osiris, ....of Amun, justified	.... Of Amun	Z1: Cat. 138	TIP		1
Nspaib? (<i>ns p3 nfr hr</i>)	Osiris, Nesupahr?		Z1: Cat. 140	TIP	<i>Wsir ((W)sru)</i> with man set , sw was added	3
Neskhonsu ⁵⁴⁷	Osiris, Neskhonsu justified		Z1: Cat. 141	TIP		10
Nesamun ⁵⁴⁸	Osiris, the lord of eternity, Nesamun, Justified		Z1: Cat. 139	TIP		3
....ist	ist justified		Z1	TIP	In border	1
. Pa...	.... Pa....		Z1: Cat.	TIP	Same style of	1

545 PN I, 67, 17, Parallel: shabti in Florenz No. 6632; was mentioned on one of the coffins in the list of finds from Deir el-Bahari in the tomb of the Priests of the Twenty-First Dynasty by Legrain, Legrain 1908, 9.

546 PN I, 178, 7.

547 PN I, 178, 20; Parallel: example from Brooklyn Museum 16.182, from Thebes, <https://www.brooklynmuseum.org/opencollection/objects/9456>; last accessed 15/02/2018, also another example from Deir el-Madina, Schlögl and Brodbeck 1990, 228, No. 151, Her mummy were found in the Deir el-Bahari Cache DB320, the wife of Pinudjem II and the chanter of Amun.

548 PN I, 173, 19; Parallel: example listed in the lot 5 from Bab el-Gasos to Florins Museum No. 148 Darasy 1907, 19.

Name ⁵⁴⁴	Text	titles	Location	Date	Notes	Account
			0142			
	Osiris, the lord of the eternity ...		Z1: Cat. 123	TIP		1
Neferteri ? ⁵⁴⁹ ..	Osiris, mistress of the house chanters of Amun, Neferti ?...	mistress of the house Chanters of Amun	Z5: Cat. 254	NK		1
Hor ⁵⁵⁰	Osiris, Hor justified		Z6: Cat. 271	TIP	<i>m3^c-hrw</i> was written one sign	12
Istem [kheb]...	Osiris, Istem [kheb]... ..		ST01 : Cat. 315	TIP		1
Neshor	Osiris, Neshor, Justified		ST01 : Cat. 316	TIP	<i>m3^c-hrw</i> was written one sign	11
Padiamun ⁵⁵¹	Osiris, Padiamun, justified		ST01 Z1: Cat. 317	TIP		5
Ankhef...	Osiris the high priest of Amun, Anchef ..	The high priest of Amun	Surface Clean : Cat. 330	TIP		2
	Osiris, mistress of the house chanters of Amun,	mistress of the house Chanters of Amun	Surface Clean : Cat. 328, 329	TIP	In boarder	3

549 PN I, 201, 16 (NK).

550 PN I, 245, 18; parallel : shabti in BM from Deir el-Bahri, Temple of Hatshepsut, southeast lower court in rubbish, MMA excavations, 1923–24, No. 25.3.201e,

http://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/671403?sortBy=Relevance&what=Shabti&ft=*andamp;offset=200&rpp=20&pos=202; last accessed 15/02/2018, was mention on a statue for him as the first priest of Amun in Karnak No. 81 and son of Nesriamun and his mother is "Ankhesenist" the chanter of Amun as mentioned on Statue No. 81, Recueil , Legrain 1908, 172-173 or the son "Ankhesenist" Mastery of the house as mentioned in a statue No. 498 from Karnak also, Legrain 1908, 173-174.

551 PN I, 122,6 ; parallel: example in Leiden from Cache 2 of Deir-el Bahri, <http://www.shabticollections.com and Content and TIP and SC97-padiwimn and SC97.html>, last accessed 20/08/2017, this name was used frequently during Twenty-First Dynasty, Jamen 2017, 223.

Most of these shabtis are of the same type, except those of Khiw and Nefeteri, which were both, were made of fired trakota dating to the Ramesside Period. The others were made of blue faience dating to the TIP, mainly the Twenty-First or the Twenty-Second Dynasties. They could be for individuals from the same family, but unfortunately, there is not more information about the nature of the relationship between them.

9.4 Summary dating of shabtis:

9.4.1 Shabtis from tomb Z1:

Small groups: Date to the end of the NK and another group end of the NK to beginning of the TIP.

Group 1: Between Nineteenth Dynasty to Twenty-First Dynasty

Group 2: The TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Third Dynasties

Group 3: Beginning of the TIP to before the Twenty-Sixth Dynasty.

Group 5: The LP, Twenty-Fifth to Twenty-Sixth Dynasties.

Overseer shabtis: The TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties.

Shabtis with Osiris spell: The TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties.

9.4.2 Shabtis from tomb Z2:

Group 1: Between the Nineteenth Dynasty to Twenty-First Dynasty

Group 6: The LP, The Thirtieth Dynasty.

Overseer shabtis: The TIP, The Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties.

9.4.3 Shabtis from tomb Z4:

Small groups: The end of NK.

Group 5: LP, The Twenty-Fifth to Twenty-Sixth Dynasties.

9.4.4 Shabtis from tomb Z5:

Group 5: The LP, Twenty-Fifth Dynasty.

Shabtis with Osiris spell: TIP, The Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

9.4.5 Shabtis from tomb Z6:

Group 1: Between the Nineteenth Dynasty to Twenty-First Dynasty

Group 2: The TIP, The Twenty-First to Twenty-Third Dynasties

Overseer shabtis: The TIP, The Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties.

Shabtis with Osiris spell: TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties.

9.4.6 Shabtis from tomb ST:

Shabtis with Osiris spell: The TIP, The Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties.



Fig. 185: The most important inscriptions were indicated on the shabtis

10. Mummies:

The study of mummies can give us a huge amount of information about the society's mortuary behavior, practices, and their burial customs. The remains from the tomb whether skeletal remains or mummies, can provide us with a great amount of information about those people's life and death, diet, paleopathology, paleogeography, mortuary behavior and their quality of life in general⁵⁵².

During the cleaning work, skeletal remains and some damaged mummies were unearthed, in addition, the different materials associated with the mummification process.

The tombs have been re-used for additional burials over time. So most of the materials from the tombs are disturbed and disarticulated materials.

At this point, I will attempt a brief investigation of both the mummies and the skeletal materials, but it should be noted that it needs more precise and more detailed study. Such a study would provide the opportunity to investigate patterns of tomb re-use as a part of the Theban necropolis history. In addition, I need to focus on establishing a minimum number of individuals (MNI) and analysis, as well as documentation of pathologies identified in the remains.

Many badly broken up and disarticulated mummies and skeletons were unearthed mostly in the sloping passage in shaft S2 in the Horizontal hall, Shaft S3 in the vertical hall and Shaft S5 of tomb Z1. It is clear how much damage was inflicted on the materials due to the activities of robbers, who were looking for small finds to sell to antiquities dealers⁵⁵³, which is very common in Theban tombs in the area⁵⁵⁴. In fact, the horrible treatment of the mummies by mummy robbers made it difficult to know precisely how many individuals were buried inside the tombs and prevented us from reuniting parts of the mummies such as torsos, limbs, skulls, etc., except for a few cases that were unearthed articulated. Additionally, it was not possible to use examination tools such as CT scanning and X-ray. Therefore, these materials need to undergo a minimum number of individuals, or MNI, analysis, as well as a documentation of pathologies identified in the remains.

In the next few pages, I will go through some cases that were unearthed from the tombs.

⁵⁵² Nelson and Wade 2015.

⁵⁵³ That is showed clearly in one of the skulls whereas it was harshly separated from the body.

⁵⁵⁴ Parallel: example from the tomb TT16, Onstine 2013, 229; tomb TT32, Fóthi et al 2010.

Mummy's cases, ordered according to find location:



10.1 Burial Cases:

10.1.1 Cases of tomb Z1, S2:

10.1.1a Case 1:

Unearthed: Tomb Z1, in the sloping passage in shaft S2.

Gender: Male based on skull morphology. The skeleton shows irregular bilateral bone overgrowth at the sites of muscle attachments⁵⁵⁵.

Condition: Bad condition, missing the lower part, left arm and right hand.

Description:

Male mummy. Partly covered with linen wrapping bandages but broken and disturbed, so that it was hard to recognize any type of bandaging pattern. It has a well preserved soft tissue in the skull and the face, in addition to some parts of the body with the extensive presence of skin, which still survives. Some tendons and ligaments in some parts of the body were also present.

Arm position: Extended on the thigh

Cavity packing: There is no evidence of cavity packing.

⁵⁵⁵ All features indicating to a male individual were diagnosed according to the scoring system for sexually dimorphic cranial features from Walker in Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994, after Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994, 16–17.

The Evisceration and the Evisceration Incision is unclear due to the robbers' activity. This also affects the wrapping of the bindings, but the soft organs were removed and placed away from the body.

Embalming materials: Based on visual documentation, the using of resin is clear but using bituminous is not quite clear, but this kind of the study needs lab analyses.

10.1.1b Case 2:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, in the sloping passage in shaft S2

Gender: Male based on the skull and pelvis morphology, which show a male adult with strong muscle attachments are the zygomatic process and the supra orbital ridge and margin, which shows male features. The skeleton shows irregular bilateral bone overgrowth at the sites of muscle attachments.

Condition: Bad condition, missing the lower limbs, left and right hands.

Description:

Male unwrapped mummy in supine position, with no traces of bandaging, no hair but with extensive skin and surviving soft tissue.

Arm position: The arms were straight and it seems that the hands were rested on the inner surface of the thighs. There was an evisceration incision in the left flank of the abdomen.

Visceral Disposal: In the body cavity there is a roll of linen wrapped with resin inside the incision, which may be contained the evisceration. In some cases, they put it in the body's cavity or between limbs⁵⁵⁶.

Embalming materials: Based on the visual documentation, the use of resin or bituminous is not quite clear, but this kind of study needs lab analyses.

Age: The individual was an old adult. This was identified using the Todd pubic symphysis scoring system⁵⁵⁷ and based on dental wear according to Brothwell (Brothwell, 1989)

10.1.1c Case 3:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, in the sloping passage in shaft S2

Gender: It was not possible to determine the gender due to the bad preservation.

Condition: Bad condition. Missing the skull, upper limbs, the upper part of the torso and the foreleg.

⁵⁵⁶Roasalie 2008, 30; Gray 1972, 197.

⁵⁵⁷McKern and Stewart 1957.

Description:

The lower part of an adult mummy. It was unearthed in the supine position with some traces of skin and soft tissue.

Hard to determine the sex due to the extensive robbing and resulting mummy damage.

Wrappings: There is a thin layer of linen bandages with no traces of any pattern.

Arm position: Not able to be determined, as both arms were missing.

10.1.1d Case 4:

Unearthed: Tomb Z1, in the sloping passage in shaft S2

Gender: Not able to be determined.

Condition: Bad condition. Missing skull, arms, legs, pelvis, and part of the lower torso.

Description:

Adult unwrapped mummy with extensive skin in patches and quite well preserved soft tissue. The spine is not complete. Part of the frontal was found inside the abdomen cavity. A large part of the torso and the ribs area are badly smashed due to the robbers' activity.

Hard to determine the sex or the precise age due to the extensive robbing and the mummy damage.

Arms position: Not able to be determined.

10.1.1e Case 5:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, in the sloping passage in shaft S2

Gender: Not able to be determined

Condition: Bad condition. Some of the thoracic and lumbar spine is present, as well as articulated ribs, pelvis and right femur.

Description:

Unwrapped adult mummy with skin in patches, no flesh, with well preserved soft tissue

Arms position: Not able to be determined.

Hard to determine precise sex or age due to the extensive robbing activity and the resulting mummy damage.

Pathology: The lumbar vertebrae shows some lipping and slight osteophytes growth grade 1.

10.1.1f Case 6:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1 in the sloping passage in shaft S2

Gender: Not able to be determined

Condition: Bad condition. only the right arm, left humerus and upper part of the chest (ribs and spine) survive.

Was unearthed in the supine position, skull and the lower limbs completely missing due to the robbing activity.

Arm position: The right arm is flexed. The hand is also flexed toward the ribs. It was not meant to be like that but happened because of looting. It seems the left hand was straight.

Partly covered with linen bandages in more than one layer, but it is disturbed so it was hard to recognize any type of bandaging pattern

Hard to determine sex or age due to the extensive robbing activity and the resulting mummy damage.

Embalming materials: Based on the visual documentation the use of resin is clear but it is not clear whether bituminous and the other Embalming materials were used.

10.1.1g Case 7:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, sloping passage in shaft S2

Gender: Could not be determined

Condition: Bad condition. Only the right and left scapula, part of the mandible, part of the cervical spine vertebrae, the complete right humerus and only proximal left humerus are present.

Was unearthed in the prone position, wrapped and badly smashed.

Arms position: Could not be determined

Hard to find precise sex or age due to the extensive robbing activity and the resulting mummy damage. Partly covered with linen bandages but it is disturbed so it was hard to recognize any type of bandaging pattern.

10.1.1h Case 8:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, sloping passage in shaft S2

Gender: Could not be determined

Condition: Bad condition. Only the spine and the back part of the torso survive.

Was unearthed in the supine position. There is clear evidence of the black resin layer.

Arms position: Could not be determined

Visceral Disposal: In the body cavity, there is wrapped roll with risen was found inside the abdomen cavity which may be contained the evisceration. In some cases they put it in the body cavity or between limbs⁵⁵⁸.

Embalming materials: Based on the visual documentation, the use of resin is quite clear but bituminous use not recorded.

10.1.1i Case 9:

⁵⁵⁸Roasalie 2008, 30; Gray 1972, 197.



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, sloping passage in shaft S2

Gender: Male according to the pelvic morphology, which shows male features (see Phenice's techniques⁵⁵⁹). The diameter of the femoral head measurements also indicate male gender.

Condition: Bad condition. Only the lumbar vertebrae, right pelvis with the femur and the left femur survive.

Arms position: Could not be determined

Age: Could not be determined

Partly covered with linen bindings but it is disturbed so it was hard to recognize any type of bandaging pattern.

Pathology: The lumbar vertebrae number 3, 4, and 5 show slight osteophytic growth grade 1.

10.1.1j Case 10:

⁵⁵⁹Burkstra and Mielke 1985; Phenice 1969.



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, sloping passage in shaft S2

Partly disturbed wrapped mummy of a female individual, based on the pelvic morphology, which shows probably female features. Sex differences in the subpubic region.

Age: Could not be determined due to the bad preservation

Condition: Bad condition. Partly disturbed. Only the right and left pelvis with femur left and right.

Partly covered with a thin layer of linen bindings but it is disturbed with no bandaging pattern. With the use of resin.

Arms position: Could not be determined.

10.1.1k Case 11:





Unearthed: Tomb Z1, sloping passage in shaft S2

Gender: Could not be determined

Condition: Missing the right hand, left and right feet.

Was unearthed in prone position above the debris at the end of sloping passage. Wrapped but the wrapping was damaged in most of the body parts. The chest region is smashed, and there is a trace of burning in the face.

Arm position: The two arms are flexed. The right arm is flexed at a ninety-degree angle and the left at a 135-145 degree angle.

Completely disturbed due to the robbing activity and partly covered with linen bandaging with more than one layer. It is disturbed so it was hard to recognize any type of bandaging pattern.

Hard to determine sex or age due to the extensive robbing activity and the resulting mummy damage.

10.1.2 Cases of tomb Z1, S3:

10.2.2a Case 12:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, Shaft S3

Gender: Male according to the skull and pelvis morphology. Sex was determined using Phenice's technique for sex determination. The skeleton shows irregular bilateral bone overgrowth at the sites of muscle attachments.

Condition: Bad condition, missing the lower limbs. The left pelvis was unearthed with the rest of the skeleton but not in an anatomical position.

Male individual mummy was unearthed in standing position against the wall, unwrapped.

Evisceration Incision in the left flank of the abdomen, indicating the removal of the viscera from a lateral incision on the left flank.

Age: Could not be determined due to the bad preservation

Arm position: Crossed over the chest. The left rested upon the chest and the right arm rested on the right elbow.

10.1.2b Case 13:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, Shaft S3

Gender: Male based on the skull and pelvis morphology. Sex was established using Phenice's technique for sex determination. The skeleton showed irregular bilateral bone overgrowth at the sites of muscle attachments.

Condition: Bad condition, missing the lower part of the right and left pelvis with the lower limbs.

Unearthed in standing position against the wall, unwrapped. The wide incision in the left flank of the abdomen is clear. There was another incision in the ribs region, which seems to have been done during the mummification process.

Arm position: Crossed over the chest. The tongue showed in the open mouth, in addition to the presence of the ears.

10.1.2c Case 14:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, Shaft S3

Gender: Disturbed unwrapped male mummy.

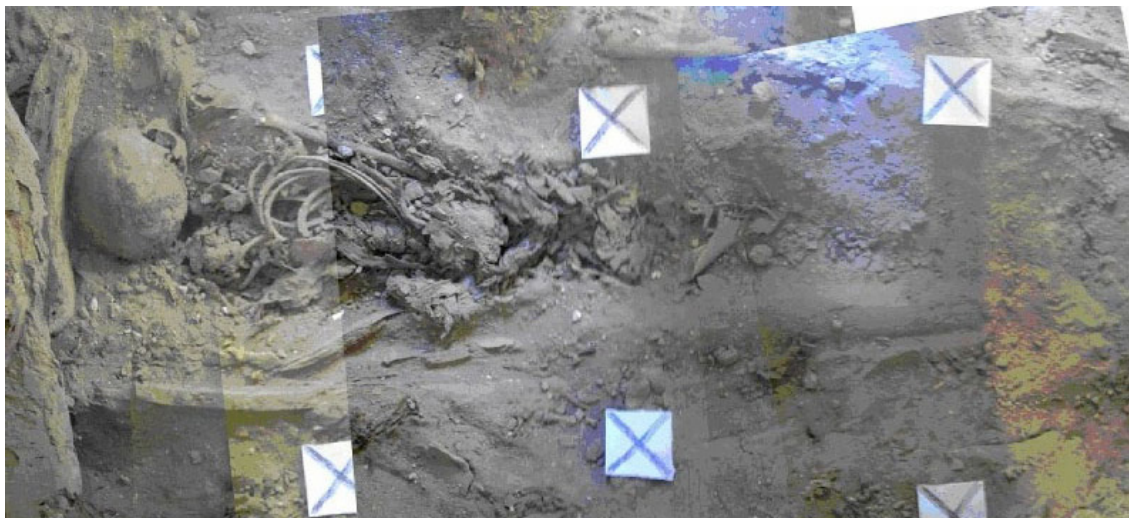
Condition: Bad condition. Missing the skull, the lower part starting from the pelvis, and the two hands.

Was unearthed in the supine position, unwrapped. It seems that the body was cut in two parts by a sharp tool in the same alignment, where the hands and the pelvis were in the same alignment and then the head was cut, to pack the mummy inside the shaft without taking up too much space. It seems that **cases 13 and 14** were all dumped in the shaft S3 at the same time, as they were unearthed in the same context.

Arm position: Possible extended and placed on the thigh.

10.1.3 Cases of tomb Z1, S4:

10.1.3a Case 15:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, Shaft S4, open courtyard

Gender: Male based on the skull and pelvis morphology. Sex was established using Phenice's technique for sex determination⁵⁶⁰. The skeleton showed irregular bilateral bone overgrowth at the sites of muscle attachments.

The skeleton belongs to a young adult and was unearthed in a very fragile rectangular coffin. The signs of a clear violation are present, which happened after the body decomposed, as the head and the rest of the skeleton are not in their normal position. The coffin cover was unearthed also just above the edge of the coffin itself at the head side. This violation appears to have been a result of the flood activities.

Arm position: It is unclear, but it is possible that they were extended.

⁵⁶⁰ Burkstra and Ubelaker 1994, 16–17.

Case 16:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, Shaft S4, open courtyard

Gender: Could not be determined.

Condition: Only the back of the skull and the upper part of the spine were present.

It was unearthed in the corner of room shaft S4, beside **Case 15** and in the prone position. It is clear from the body position and location that it was not there from the beginning but brought in at a later time by the tomb robbers, as it is older than **case 15**. There are many bones in the same form, probably mixed from the two **cases 15 and 16**.

Arm position: Unknown.

10.1.4 Cases of tomb Z1, S5:

10.1.4a Case 17:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, Shaft S5

Gender: Unwrapped young adult male based on the presence of genitals.

Age: Could not be determined due to the bad preservation

Condition: Bad condition. Missing the skull, the right and left forearm, and the distal humerus with the two feet.

Was unearthed in the supine position, not wrapped, and mixed with linen bandages and pottery shards. There is no evidence of whether it is *in situ* or moved to that location with **case 18**.

Evisceration Incision: The wide incision in the left flank of the abdomen is clear. There is another incision in the ribs area. It seems that this was done during the mummification process, possibly to extract the viscera from the body and place them again inside the body cavity. The same was unearthed in **case 13**: there is a horizontal incision from right to the left clavicle and part of the upper right chest is smashed.

Arm position: Possibly extended on the thigh.

10.1.4b Case 18:



Unearthed: Tomb Z1, Shaft S5

Gender: Could not be determined.

Condition: Bad condition, missing arms and legs.

Unearthed in the supine position, wrapped. The skull is in very bad condition. There is a linen cone role in the left eye-opening, possibly used as a support for the artificial eye. There is no indication of a wide incision in the left flank of the abdomen. It was unearthed like **case 17** in the supine position mixed with linen bandages and pottery

shards. There is no evidence of whether it is *in situ* or moved to that location with **case 17**.

Arm position: Could not be determined.

There were disturbed mixed human and skeletal remains mixed with linen bandages, and it was not clear whether they belonged to the same individual. It was difficult to determine the age and sex due to the bad preservation.

10.1.5 Cases of tomb Z2, S1:

10.1.5a Case 19:



Unearthed: Tomb Z2 Shaft S1

Gender: Adult male based on the pelvic morphology and the presence of genitals.

Age: Could not be determined due to the bad preservation and covering with mummification materials.

Condition: Bad condition. Missing the left and right radius and ulna and the middle third and distal epiphytes of the left humerus. Right and left tibia and fibula with both feet.

The mummy was in the supine position, not wrapped. The abdomen and lower part of the chest are smashed.

Embalming materials: Based on the visual documentation, it is clear that resin was used inside the abdomen and pelvic region. The use of bituminous and other embalming materials was not recorded.

Visceral disposal: Possibly inside the body cavity due to the presence of a black mass inside the abdomen, which is probably the soft organs.

Arms position: Extended.

10.1.5b Case 20:



Unearthed: Tomb Z2 Shaft S1

Gender: Male, based on the pelvic morphology and the presence of genitals.

Age: Could not be determined due to bad preservation.

Condition: Bad condition. Missing the right and left forearm with the distal humerus, left and right tibia, fibula, and feet.




Male individual unearthed in the supine position. The abdomen, chest, and parts of the left and right ribs are smashed.

Embalming materials: Based on the visual documentation, it is clear that resin was used.

Arm position: Possibly extended.

10.1.6 Skulls:

Some skulls were unearthed in tomb Z1 without a body. They do not match with the mummies that have no skull, as they do not share the same technique until the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty, condition, gender or age.

Skull 01	Skull 02	Skull 03
		
<p>Gender: Male adult.</p> <p>Condition: Male skull with no remains of skin. The lower quadrant is separated from the skull. Most of the teeth seem to have been lost post-mortem.</p>	<p>Gender: Female adult.</p> <p>Condition: Female invaluable mummified skull with extensive traces of skin represented in most of the skull. Remains of wrapping linen are present in the eyes and right forehead areas. Clear use of resin in the mummification process. Hard to determine precise age using teeth wear because it is covered with mummification materials.</p>	<p>Gender: Adult female.</p> <p>Condition: Mummified female skull. There are remains of skin, covered by a layer of wrapping linen covering the eyes area. There is something like an eye patch that was applied to the eyes.</p>

Skull 04



Gender: Could not be determined.
Adult skull with active Cribra Orbtalia in the left and right eye socket.

Skull 05



Gender: Possible female skull based on the supra orbital ridge and margin.

Skull 06



Gender: Adult male.

Condition: No soft tissue or skin still present. Missing the lower part of the eye and the lower and upper quadrants.

Skull 07



Gender: Adult female skull with remains of soft tissue and skin still present. Partly covered with linen and resin-soaked with traces of black resin on linen and body.

Skull 08



Skull 09



Gender: Adult female skull with

Gender: Could not be determined due to the bad preservation	remains of soft tissue and skin still present. Partly covered with linen and resin-soaked with traces of black resin on linen and body.
Condition: The skull was fragmented and broken in some parts. Partly covered with linen and resin-soaked with traces of black resin on linen and body.	

Although the mummies have been unwrapped and smashed in most cases, many observations could be made. In general, the mummies were cut into pieces in the weak areas, especially at the joints. Because the neck is a weak point, most of the skulls were unearthed separately and were not attached to torsos. The torsos were mostly unwrapped, which is of course due to the looting process. This was done, as said before, in the hope of finding small finds that were placed inside the mummy, such as rings, necklaces, and amulets⁵⁶¹. Many human remains were unearthed partly burned as in **Case 11**. Based on the mummies' positions and contexts, it was clear that we did not find them in their original location, though at least coming from the same tomb and the tomb re-use.

Based on some of the parts that could be used for diagnostics, such as the skull and torso, at least 30 individuals were buried in the tomb. This includes adults (men and women) and children. In some cases, it was easy to determine the gender using the skull and pelvis features and morphology. In other cases, it was more difficult to determine the sex or the precise age due to the extensive robbing and the resulting damage to the mummies, or sometimes because the skulls were covered completely with layers of linen bandages.

Not much can be said about the socio-economic position of the mummies. Additionally, no deep study on the human remains has been done to search for health concerns including diseases and causes of death, though in some cases this could be seen through the teeth wear in the premolar and molar. In the case of **Case 2**, the dental wear presented evidence of a hard diet⁵⁶², which is associated with lower socio-economic classes. However, this conflicts with the quality of the coffin fragments, which were unearthed, which show that the owner of the coffin was

⁵⁶¹ Onstine 2013, 235.

⁵⁶² While eating the bread mixed with sand.

enjoying a comfortable life⁵⁶³. Another point that would be indicated through the teeth is the age, so when the wear in the same individual is homogeneous and follow the same pattern, in this case, the wear can be a function of determining the age⁵⁶⁴ and serve as an indication for the age. In many cases (**Cases 2 and 18, Skulls 1 and 2**), third mandibular molar wear gave an estimated age of over 21 years⁵⁶⁵, and in other cases third mandibular molar wear gave an estimated age between 35 and 45 years⁵⁶⁶.

10.2 Mummification's technique⁵⁶⁷:

There are some signs relating to religious reasons for mummification, which aims to represent the deceased in a perfect appearance⁵⁶⁸ (though not always⁵⁶⁹) and to stop the most rot that affects the mummy⁵⁷⁰, e.g., make the spine straight without the normal anatomical curvatures⁵⁷¹, by using a wooden palm stick inserted through the vertebral foramen⁵⁷² before the influence of rigor mortis⁵⁷³. Although the stick does not appear in remains, it is clear that the spine was made straight⁵⁷⁴ in most cases. This is possibly not for religious reasons, but just to join the vertebrae together, as it

563 The same case in individuals recovered from tomb TT16, Onstine 2013, 236.

564 White, Tim D., and Pieter Arend Folkens 2005, *The Human Bone Manual*. Burlington, MA: Elsevier-Academic Press.

565 Eladany 2011, 393.

566 Eladany 2011, 393.

567 The mummification techniques vary according to the different periods of the Egyptian history, so each period has its own style and technique. It is also affected by economic and religious factors according to each period, Zimmerman 1986, 169. Dating relevance! Start with this.

The attempts to preserve the body went through experiments and start from the natural Preservation in some cases, Aufderheide 2003, 219; until they reach to the optimum maximum quality in the NK, which has been, studied intensively, Aufderheide 2003, 235. The preservation of the body was believed by Ancient Egyptians that is essential to the continuation of life after death, for that The body of the deceased to be treated to make it incorruptible, Colombini et al 2000, 19; the first complete mummy form was during the Archaic Period, Colombini et al 2000, 19; and became with an excellent mummification results during the NK and through the Twenty-First Dynasty, but from the Twenty-Second Dynasty shows a considerable decline in the quality of mummification, Ikram and Dodson 1998, 119. In particular, more attention is noticeable in the outer side of the mummies, while treatments preserve the bodies themselves were neglected, Giuffra et al 2006, 276; and then false mummies during PP specially mummies of the animals, Giuffra et al 2006, 276, note 6; Ikram and Iskander 2002; then continued until the Christian time, Ikram and Dodson 1998, 131.

568 Herrerín et al 2014, 128.

569 Where is in some times the embalmers doing some adaptation for the body to fit in the available coffin, Parallel: example a mummy child where his arms were taken away and his leg was broken to fit his body in the coffin, Eladany 2011, 128.

570 For more information about the benefit of mummification, see: Peck 1998, 15-37.

571 Herrerín et al 2014, 131.

572 Herrerín et al 2014, 131.

573 About the "*rigor mortis*" and the process of insert the stick through the spine, see: Herrerín et al 2014, p142-143.

574 In general the technique of using the wooden (palm) stick wrapped with linen in the mummification process as either countervailing or supplementary of missed parts of the body is used, also in some cases to join the skull with torso, in order to make the body appear in the integrated image and idealism, Herrerín et al 2014; Onstine 2013, 236-237.

is known that the vertebrae are connected with each other during the life through cartilage, muscles and the marrow; post mortem they decompose, so the vertebrae do not have anything joining them. Mummification in the NK was of the highest quality, with a large number of mummies unearthed dating to this Period. During this Period the kings choose the valley in Western Thebes to bury themselves⁵⁷⁵. As for the evisceration incision in this Period, they usually made a lateral incision⁵⁷⁶ of about 10 cm or a little more on the left side of the abdomen to remove the viscera.

In the presented materials, many cases were smashed in the chest and abdomen areas (**Cases 1, 4, 6, 19, 20, 17, and 11**) as a part of a heavy looting process to take out the inner bundles⁵⁷⁷, which contain the viscera that were extracted from the body and placed again inside the body cavity **Case 17**, usually made of wax. The intervening space was filled with a mixture of sawdust and resin. That was common in the embalmment during the Twenty-First or the Twenty-Second Dynasty⁵⁷⁸. Other cases show a premortem evisceration incision in the left flank of the abdomen, which is known to be the area of extraction of the internal organs⁵⁷⁹. At the same time this was used with sixteen other incisions differing from one time Period to another⁵⁸⁰, which were smaller than that of the left flank and were made in the skin to let the embalmers to fill the areas between the skin and the body with the backing material⁵⁸¹ so that the body would be in a natural shape. TIP mummies are recorded with no more than five incisions⁵⁸². **Case 2** has a roll of linen covered with resin inside the left flank of the abdomen, which was possibly used to close the incision in the left flank of the abdomen to keep the packing of the abdomen's cavity.

In some cases, a thick layer of resin⁵⁸³ (**Cases 1, 6, 8, 19 and 20**) was observed inside the chest (Thorax) and abdomen cavities, mainly in the spine area, where the body was in the supine position during the observation. Such a step was part of the

575 Brier 1994, 91.

576 Which started from before the NK and continued during this period but later in the time of Tuthmosis III it start to be more laterally, Aufderheide 2003, 236.

577 The robbers believed that it contains amulets and other valuable objects.

578 Gray 1967, 78; Ikram and Dodson 1998, 125.

579 Herrérín et al 2014, 131.

580 Its locations were mentioned in the Bremner-Rhind Magical Papyrus, Ikram and Dodson 1998, 124.

581 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 124.

582 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 124.

583 Which was mentioned in an ancient papyrus as a part of funerary activities or mainly the final preparation of the mummy, Chapa 1994, 525, cross reference, Eladany 2011, 73.

embalming process during the TIP⁵⁸⁴, in addition, it was applied over the cartonnage cases.

(Cases 1, 10 and 12) show indications of false eyes made of varying materials e.g. stone, glass, faience, calcium carbonate – calcite and painted linen⁵⁸⁵, which was common in the TIP after the Twenty-second Dynasty⁵⁸⁶. In **Case 16** it seems that this happened in the form of a cone of linen⁵⁸⁷.

Starting from the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty, the organs were not removed with a flanked incision but through the anus with a sharp instrument that was used both as a probe and a hook⁵⁸⁸.

10.2.1 Male organ:

Starting in the NK, it was very important to keep this part of the body, especially in the royal mummies⁵⁸⁹, in accordance with his title of "strong bull"⁵⁹⁰. From the Twenty Fifth Dynasty the embalmers put a round sack-like piece of stiff linen filled with some vegetable powder in the pelvis cavity⁵⁹¹, and support it with small piece of wood during the TIP to keep it in an erect position⁵⁹² (**cases 3, 17, 11, 19 and 20**).

10.2.2 Arms and hands position:

Arm and hand positions can be used as a dating tool. Starting from the NK, arms in male mummies were in most cases crossed over the chest (Osiris form), and the arms of females were extended⁵⁹³. However, according to a study done by Gray⁵⁹⁴, some mummies, especially those that came out of shaft S1 of tomb Z2 (**cases 19 and 20**), were unearthed with extended arms. It is not clear if the arms rested on the inner or outer surface of thighs; the hands in most of the cases in that position are missing. This position was common from the Twenty-First Dynasty to the start of

584 Eladany 2011, 309.

585 Parallel: example of such kinds of materials, see: Eladany 2011, 120.

586 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 128.

587 In some cases, onion was used as artifact eyes, this technique was used during the Twenty Dynasty and continued during Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Dynasties, Eladany 2011, 120.

588 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 129.

589 Parallel: example the mummy of Tutankhamun, Ikram and Dodson 1998, 130.

590 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 122.

591 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 128, parallel with the mummy's male unearthed in the coffin of "Kareset" dating to Twenty-Second Dynasty, Inv. E-668, Uranic 2017, 555 .

592 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 130.

593 Eladany 2011, 81.

594 Where he X-rayed of figures enclosed concern 111 mummies in various museums, Gray 1972.

PP⁵⁹⁵, and most of the mummies in the British museum dating to TIP have the same position⁵⁹⁶.

There are some cases with flexed or crossed arms in different positions:

Case 6: Flexed, right arm on the chest, the left is missing

Case 12: Flexed, right arm on the elbow, the left on the chest.

Case 13: Crossed upon the chest (right arm over left arm).

Case 11: Flexed, right arm on the abdomen, left with a wider angle (135-145).

These four cases were unearthed in tomb Z1: **cases 12 and 13** were unearthed in shaft S3⁵⁹⁷ and **cases 6 and 11** were unearthed in shaft S2. According to Gray, those positions date to RP. That being said, kings in the NK had the same position. Therefore, these mummies either belong to NK kings⁵⁹⁸, frequently in the eighteenth Dynasty⁵⁹⁹, or the elite of LP. The latter is more likely, as no indication of a royal foundation context was unearthed. On the other hand, during LP those positions were common for men and women⁶⁰⁰.

10.2.3 Wrapping:

In the case of private mummies, the limbs were wrapped individually and the bandages were about 4 to 6 cm and wrapped in tight spirals. Sometimes the mummy was wrapped in a shroud⁶⁰¹. In the Twenty-First Dynasty, the bandages were the same as they were in the NK but the wrapping was almost horizontal⁶⁰² instead of spiral, as in **cases 6, 7, 10 and 11**. After bandaging, the legs were wrapped

595 Gray 1972, 200.

596 Eladany 2011, 309.

597 Both cases in addition to Case 14, Ikram refer them to probably PP, according to the mummification technique, Salima Ikram 2017, Personal communication.

598 Starting from the king Amenhotep I, Ikram and Dodson 1998, 122; where his mummy bore evidence of disturbance, an unusual position of the arms; the right forearm is across the chest while the left arm is straight, at the side of the body, Harris and Wente 1980, 171; a mummy CG 61070 of a NK Queen, (For the identification of the Queen, see: Habicht et al 2016, 223) was unearthed in the tomb KV35 in the Valley of the Kings, with arms position: left forearm is across the chest and the right arm is straight, at the side of the body, Smith 1912, p. 39; the same position of two mummies one of them is believed to belong to Queen Hatshepsut, were unearthed in KV60, Hawass 2007, 24; unknown woman was unearthed among Royal mummies dated to the eighteenth Dynasty with left arm flexed, hand over the sternum and right arm straight, hand A.T. and, both hands clenched, Gray 1972, 203; the same position of maybe female of uncertain date Louvre no.3, Gray 1972, 203; another unknown royal woman maybe NK with the left arm straight, the hand on thigh and the right arm flexed at the elbow, Gray 1972, 203.


599 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 124.

600 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 129.

601 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 157.

602 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 160.

together⁶⁰³. This technique was also used in LP, especially in the Saite Period, but more clothes with text from funerary books were used as bandages and less care was taken in wrapping the limbs individually. In LP the arms were not wrapped individually⁶⁰⁴.

As for **case 15**, based on the wooden coffin style of trapezoidal shape , the skeleton would be dated to RP⁶⁰⁵. It seems that both **cases 15 and 16** suffered together from the flood, and the case was moved to shaft S4 by ancient robbers. In general, the church leaders believed that mummification was related to an earlier polytheist religion, so they avoided it as much as possible.⁶⁰⁶

Based on the visual examination of the embalming materials, e.g., soft tissue., it was quite clear that resin was used in some cases, but it was not so clear whether the bitumen and other embalming materials were used. They were not unearthed in the mummified remains, but, as mentioned above, a more detailed lab analysis of the other organic embalming materials is required and will likely be conducted in the future.

603 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 160.

604 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 163.

605 The same case of a mummy of child from Roman Period in Painted Linen Shroud and Wooden Coffin with the same shape in the British Museum, also coffin of the mummy from Hawara from Ptolemaic Period in Ashmolean Museum, the cover is made of horizontal panels fixed with nails in the coffin.

606 Ikram and Dodson 1998, 131.

10.3 Mummies summary dating:

case	Date	Unearthed location	detailed Position	F/M	technique	Position's Mummification	Arm and Hand	wrapping	Context	Notes
Case 01	LP	Z 1	S2	M	X					25-26
Case 02	TI P- LP	Z 1	S2	M						24-25
Case 03	TI P	Z 1	S2	N/A	X					
Case 04	?	Z 1	S2	N/A						
Case 05	?	Z 1	S2	N/A						
Case 06	TI P	Z 1	S2	N/A	X	X	X			RP
Case 07	LP	Z 1	S2	N/A			X			
Case 08	TI P	Z 1	S2	N/A	X					
Case 09	?	Z 1	S2	M						
Case 10	TI P	Z 1	S2	M	X		X			
Case 11	TI P	Z 1	S2	M	X	X	X			RP
Case 12	PP	Z 1	S3	M	X	X				TIP/ RP
Case 13	PP	Z 1	S3	M		X				RP
Case 14	PP	Z 1	S3	M					Related to case 13	
Case 15	RP	Z 1	S4	M					The Coffin dating	Young individual

Notes	Context	wrapping	Arm and Hand Position	Mummification's technique	F/M	detailed Position	Unearthed location	Date	case
				X	N/A	S4	Z 1	RP	Case 16
Young individual				X	M	S5	Z 1	TI P	Case 17
					N/A	S5	Z 1	TI P	Case 18
25			X	X	M	S1	Z 2	LP	Case 19
25			X	X	M	S1	Z 2	LP	Case 20
					M	S2	Z 1		Skull 01
					F	S2	Z 1		Skull 02
					F	S2	Z 1		Skull 03
					N/A	S2	Z 1		Skull 04
	?				F	S2	Z 1		Skull 05
					M	S2	Z 1		Skull 06
					F	S2	Z 1		Skull 07
					N/A	S2	Z 1		Skull 08
					F	S2	Z 1		Skull 09

10.3.1 Mummies from tomb Z1:

Cases unearthed in shaft S2 and S5 some of them mostly date to TIP and LP, based

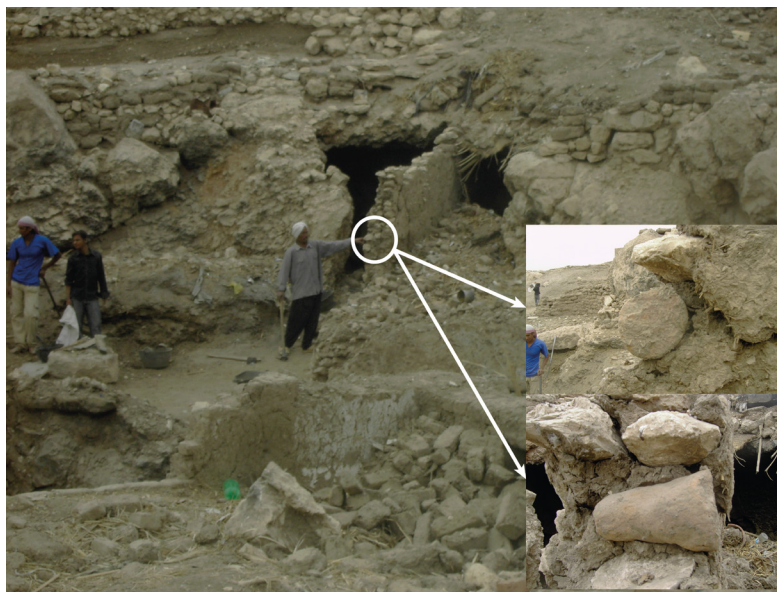


Fig. 186 :One of the workers point to a funerary cone used as wall filler

on the mummification techniques, arm positions, and wrapping methods. The other cases were unearthed in those shafts are not known its date. The cases from shaft S3 probably date to PP to RP, based on the arm positions and mummification techniques, if is to be assumed that they did not come from another place. This means

they are later than the mummies unearthed from shaft S2, where shaft S3 is later than S2⁶⁰⁷.

Cases unearthed in shaft S4 mostly date to RP, based on the coffin remains.

10.3.2 Mummies from tomb Z2:

Cases were unearthed in shaft S1 of tomb Z2 mostly date to LP, according to the arm positions and mummification techniques.

11.Funerary cones⁶⁰⁸:

In this chapter, funerary cones and their various features have been reviewed in a more concrete way and exceptions have also been mentioned⁶⁰⁹.

It is hard to know the exact position of funerary cones in the DAN, as it is a part of the Thebes Necropolis⁶¹⁰. They might have moved a bit away from their original location due to human activities during, such as antiquity and Twentieth Century robbers' activities. They may also have been used as stoppers for narrow-mouthed amphora,

⁶⁰⁷ See chapter 2, 41.

⁶⁰⁸ "In general, funerary cones are considered to be conical objects that were used to adorn tombs in the Theban necropolis. These cones were placed in front of the tombs in two or more rows in such a manner that only the flat, circular bases were visible. On these bases, a seal or seals bearing the names and titles of the tomb owners and their relatives were stamped", Zenihiro 2009, 10.

⁶⁰⁹ Zenihiro 2009, 10.

⁶¹⁰ Kruck 2012, 73.

especially type LRA7 ⁶¹¹, and in some cases, they were used as a filler in the walls of modern houses (**Fig. 186**). So funerary cones should not be taken lightly as archaeological evidence ⁶¹², but should be followed by other archaeological evidence, although Zenihiro ⁶¹³ uses them as an element for reconstructing the social hierarchy through the titles that were mentioned in them.

Most of the discovered funerary cones mainly date to the NK, especially the Eighteenth dynasty ⁶¹⁴.

A mound of cones was discovered, most of which were fragmentary. Among them, 127 ⁶¹⁵ have fully or partly readable impressions, and the owner and his titles could be identified. Most of them are included in the cones collected by Davies and Macadam ⁶¹⁶ and later updated by Zenihiro ⁶¹⁷.

About sixteen cones bearing "Chief bowman, overseer of hunters, Amunemopet" ⁶¹⁸ (Z1: **Cat. 143**) besides a red brick stamped (Z1: **Cat. 144**) with the same text ⁶¹⁹ were unearthed. They were associated with tomb Z1 based on the titles that were mentioned in the vertical hall of the tomb. Unfortunately, the owner's name was hacked.



Try p^ct h3ty^c mh-ib mnḥ n nb t3wy ḥsy n sdm w^cw ḥry pḏt imy-r nw.w

Prince, the effective trusted one of the owner of the two lands. who hears alone, chief of bowmen, overseer of hunters ⁶²⁰.

611 Parallel: Funerary cone of Ramose unearthed among shards of a shattered LRA 7 amphora, Górecki 2014, 134.

612 Galán and Borrego 2006, 197.

613 Zenihiro 2009.

614 Zenihiro 2009, 19.

615 The number of samples due to the coming funerary cones is not fixed, since the area is not fully excavated.

616 Davies and Macadam 1957,

617 Zenihiro 2009, who had created website with up to date information about funerary cones <http://www.funerycones.com/index.html>, last accessed 02/06/2017.

618 Davies and Macadam 1957, # 304.

619 Some tomb owners had several types of cones that hold the same seal reading, Zenihiro 2009, 10

620 Usually not all titles were mentioned in other places or monuments were mentioned in the funerary cone known as "cone title", Zenihiro 2009, 3.



Fig. 187 :Funerary cones dump above tomb Z1

Other examples of the same funerary cone group were unearthed in the area nearby, one in the tomb TT 260⁶²¹ and another one in the tomb TT 261⁶²² and three in DAN⁶²³ by Hayler. Hayler noticed that the letter nw in the first line is not the same as U 21 but U 19 in Gardiner's list⁶²⁴. The

same name and titles are mentioned in the corpus of Davies and Macadam # 96 and # 305, but in # 305 the letters nw and w were switched and n lmn "of Amun" was added. The titles "overseer of hunters" and "overseer of hunters of Amun" are potentially one title or it was meant "overseer of hunters of the house of Amun-Ra"⁶²⁵. It also seems the name of "Amun" inside tomb Z1 was hacked totally. There are also two partly damaged samples matching with # 96, meaning that "Amunemopet"(1) had 4 different types of cones: in total # 96, 304 and the stamped red brick which had been unearthed in and above the tomb Z1 beside # 305.

Except Amunemopet's funerary cones, unfortunately, there were no other cones were followed by supported archaeological evidence from the recently discovered tombs in CDAN.

--The area above tomb Z1 was used to store funerary cones (**Fig. 187**), and it is not known whether this was a result of ancient activities related to the re-use of the tombs and area or a result of Twentieth Century robbers' activities. Three groups

621 Zenihiro 2009, 138, cross-reference Nasr 1993, 202.

622 In Davies's notebook, in <https://sites.google.com/site/dataonfunerarycones/general-catalogue/davies-macadam-301-320>, last accessed 20/02/2017.

623 Zenihiro 2009, 138, cross reference Heyler 1959, 87 No. 2.

624 Zenihiro 2009, 138, cross reference Heyler 1959, 89.

625 Where it seems the title "overseer of hunters of Amun" and "overseer of hunters of the house of Amun-Ra" was identified to the same person in the papyrus Leopold II 2,3 and 3,12, Capart et al 1936, 171, 172.

among that dump bore inscriptions and many did not have legible impressions. Those three groups bearing names:

- "Amunemopet (1)" which mentioned above, "Overseer of the cattle of Amun, Amunhotep, born of Nefer justified" #184 (Z1: **Cat. 145**) twenty one samples,
- "Chief of the barque Tennay justified, overseer of the barques of Amun, overseer of the barques of the lord (?), Tennay, scribe of horses, Tennay justified, army scribe, Tennay." #111 (Z1: **Cat. 146**) eighteen samples
- in addition "Revered one before Osiris, child of the Kap, chamberlain, Amunemopet (2) justified" #60 (Z1: **Cat. 147**) sixteen samples.

-The set of "Amunhotep" with that number could be associated with a tomb nearby, especially given that the German Archaeological Institute mission at Dra' Abo el-Naga headed by Polz has unearthed three samples of the same cone (two in the area E, exactly in front of the two tomb complex K93.11/K93.12 and one from the monastery of Deir el-Bakhet⁶²⁶ just about 300 m from the cone dump). The set of "Tennay" could be associated with tombs nearby also, since the other three groups were unearthed under the same conditions and not many samples have been unearthed in other areas. On the contrary, Zenihiro associated Amunemopet(2) cones with the tomb TT276 in Qurnah Marai based on inscription and provenience, since forty samples were unearthed near to the tomb TT276⁶²⁷. Also seventy samples of the same name and titles were unearthed but without "Revered one before Osiris" in the beginning but "Justified before Osiris" at the end⁶²⁸. Some samples of both styles were mentioned by Fakhry⁶²⁹ but were unearthed in the court of the tomb TT276, which is located about 1.5 km away from the CDAN, meaning the samples which were unearthed in CDAN traveled for some reason from the tomb TT276 to there. However, that is quite normal; for example the cones of Neferrenpet have been unearthed in DAN and also Sheikh Abd el-Qurna⁶³⁰.

-A group of eleven samples of "Second prophet of Amunet, first prophet of (queen) Merytamun justified, Mehu" #226 (Z1: **Cat. 158**) have been unearthed. Eichler thinks "Mehu" was mentioned in tomb TT88, where the same titles were depicted⁶³¹.

626 Kruck 2012, Kat.25, 67, 116.

627 Zenihiro 2009, 66, cross reference Gaurhier 1919, 176-183.

628 Zenihiro 2009, 66, cross reference Gaurhier 1919, 176-183.

629 Zenihiro 2009, 66, cross reference Fakhry 1937, 35.

630 Galán and Borrego 2006, 197.

631 Eichler 2000, 284.

-A group of six samples of "Accountant of the grain of Amunre, Nebamun" #317/318 (Z5: **Cat. 256**) were unearthed near to tomb Z5 and the tomb TT145, both tombs are near each other's. The German Archaeological Institute's mission has unearthed three samples of the same cone on the area E, one of the two tomb complex K93.11 and Deir el-Bakhit⁶³². Unknown examples were unearthed in the tomb TT251, and some samples were unearthed in the most recently discovered re-used tomb Kampp 157 in DAN North⁶³³. Again the five locations are not far away from each other: Z5, TT145, K93.11, and Deir el-Bakhit, joined to them the tomb TT231 of Nebamun, who held the titles " Scribe, Counter of Grain of Amun in the Granary of divine offerings, the tomb itself is not finished⁶³⁴", so they could be the set of cones of Nebamun associated with the tomb TT231. In case the cones have traveled quite far from their original position, like the set cones of Amunemopet (2), they could be associated with the tomb of Nebamun TT179 in Khokha, who has the same titles as well⁶³⁵.

-A set of four samples of "Wab-priest of Amunhotep I, Khaemwaset" #272 (Z5: **Cat. 257**) have also been unearthed near tomb Z5. Many samples were unearthed in the area as well, such as one cone in the tomb TT260⁶³⁶, bricks from the tomb TT261⁶³⁷ and others whose exact location is not known⁶³⁸. One sample was unearthed by Polz's mission in Deir el-Bakhit⁶³⁹. Most studies associate them with the tomb TT261 based on the name and titles, which were mentioned in it, although the tomb is unfinished⁶⁴⁰.

-Two samples of "God's father, fan-bearer, first king's herald of the lord of the Two Lands, Aamy"⁶⁴¹ (Z7,Z8: **Cat. 281**) were unearthed in the entrance of tomb Z8 in the downhill. Three samples were unearthed in Mond's Magazine⁶⁴². It is associated with the tomb TT94 in Shekh Abd el-Quena based on the inscriptions⁶⁴³.

632 Kruck 2012, Kat. 11, 67, 96.

633 <http://luxortimesmagazine.blogspot.de/2017/05/exclusive-photos-recently-discovered.html>, last accessed 20/02/2018

634 PM I, 1, 328.

635 PM I, 1, 285.

636 Nasr 1993, 202.

637 Kampp 1996, 439.

638 Northampton et al 1908, 4.

639 Kruck 2012, Kat. 60, 153.

640 Zenihiro 2009, 129.

641 Davies and Macadam 1957, # 200 and 248.

642 Mond 1904, 100.

643 Also was identical to those of # 248 and 591, Zenihiro 2009, 108.

- Two samples of "Steward, Paentjebu justified" #509 (Z5: **Cat. 258**) were unearthed near to the tomb Z1. The same, one sample was unearthed from DAN⁶⁴⁴ and some samples are unknown its exact location in southern DAN⁶⁴⁵. According to the previous, it could be referring to a tomb in the area.
- Two samples of "Osiris, servant of Amun, Pawah justified" were unearthed, one sample on the floor of tomb Z2 and one sample above tomb Z1. Two or more were unearthed in DAN⁶⁴⁶, one sample was unearthed in the tomb TT16, and eighteen samples were unearthed in tombs TT11-12⁶⁴⁷.
- One sample of "Revered one before Osiris, accountant of the grain of Amun, Netjermose justified, mistress of the house, Mutneferet" #71 (Z1: **Cat. 149**) was unearthed above tomb Z1, and one sample was unearthed in the court of tomb A21⁶⁴⁸. According to PM, this tomb is located in the middle valley (shiq el-Ateiyat) and el-Mandara⁶⁴⁹, where both are located in DAN, and one sample was unearthed also by Polz in Dei el-Bakhit⁶⁵⁰, so again it could be associated with a tomb in DAN. Manniche thinks that "Netjermose may have been a son of a scribe of accounts of the grain Nebamun of a lost tomb, whose wall relief fragments are mainly preserved in the British Museum"⁶⁵¹.
- One sample of "Revered one before Osiris, scribe of the treasury of Amun, Mery" #505 (Z1: **Cat. 150**) was unearthed in the site. Northampton unearthed some samples, but its exact location is not known⁶⁵². One sample was unearthed in the court of the tomb TT333 in DAN south⁶⁵³. Three examples were unearthed by Carter in el-Birabi, one example was unearthed by Newberry in the tomb TT161 in DAN, and one example was unearthed below in the tomb TT71 in Shikh Abdo el-Qurna⁶⁵⁴.
- One sample of "Revered one before Osiris, scribe, overseer of the fields, corn measurer of Amun, User justified" #61 (Z1: **Cat. 151**) was unearthed, which is

644 Heyler 1959, 87.

645 Northampton et al 1908, 4.

646 Northampton et al 1908, pl. 24-25.

647 Galán and Borrego 2006, 206.

648 Zenihiro 2009, 69, cross reference Ishibashi 2007, 97-99.

649 PM I, 1, 453.

650 Kruck 2012, Kat.42, 134.

651 <https://sites.google.com/site/dataonfunerarycones/general-catalogue/davies-macadam-61-80>, last accessed 23/02/2017
cross reference Manniche 1988, 141.

652 Northampton et al 1908, 4.

653 Ishibashi 2007, 97-98, 100.

654 <https://sites.google.com/site/dataonfunerarycones/general-catalogue/davies-macadam-501-520>, last accessed 23/02/2017.

associated with the tomb TT260 based on its inscription and provenience. Nasr mentioned that nine samples were unearthed at the tomb TT260⁶⁵⁵. Several examples were also unearthed from TT in Davies's notebook and in Macadam's Red file. One example was unearthed below the tomb TT121 in Davies's notebook and in Macadam's Red file. Three examples were unearthed below the tomb TT252 (in Davies's notebook and in Macadam's Red file)⁶⁵⁶.

11.1 Samples were registered either by Davies/Macadam or Marquis of Northampton, with motioning from they were unearthed, (ordered according to its amount):

Name	Tomb No.	Titles	Amount	D/M ; Daressy
Amunhotep	DAN	Overseer of the cattle of Amun	21	184 ;
Tennay	DAN	Chief of the barque Tennay justified, overseer of the barques of Amun, overseer of the barques of the lord (?), Tennay, scribe of horses, Tennay justified, army scribe, Tennay.	18	111;
Amunemopet (2)	TT 276	Revered one before Osiris, child of the kap, chamberlain, Amunemopet justified.	16	60;
Amunemopet (1)	Z1	Chief bowman, overseer of hunters, Amunemopet.	13	304/305; 142

⁶⁵⁵ Nasr 1993, 201.

⁶⁵⁶ <https://sites.google.com/site/dataonfunerarycones/general-catalogue/davies-macadam-61-80>, last accessed 23/02/2017.

Name	Tomb No.	Titles	Amount	D/M ; Daressy
Mehu	Probably TT88	Second prophet of Amunet, first prophet of Merytamun justified, Mehu.	11	226; 72
Nebamun	Maybe TT231 or TT179	Accountant of the grain of Amunre Nebamun	6	317/318; 139
Khaemwaset	TT261	Wab-priest of Amunhotep I, Khaemwaset	4	272; 251
Ramose (Aamy)	TT 94	God's father, fan- bearer, first king's herald of the lord of the Two Lands, Aamy.	2	200/248; 126
Paentjebu	DAN	Steward, Paentjebu justified.	2	509; 227
Amunemopet (1)	Z1	Osiris, overseer of the hunters of Amun, chief bowman, Amunemopet justified, mistress of the house, Huy.	2	96;
Netjermose	DAN	Revered one before Osiris, accountant of the grain of Amun, Netjermose justified, mistress of the house, Mutneferet.	1	71;
Mery	DAN	Revered one before Osiris, scribe of the	1	505; 239

Name	Tomb No.	Titles	Amount	D/M ; Daressy
		treasury of Amun, Mery.		
User	TT 260	Revered one before Osiris, scribe, overseer of the fields, cornmeasurer of Amun, User justified.	1	61;

11.2 There are different samples that were registered either by Davies/Macadam or Marquis of Narthampton, but neither mentioned where they were unearthed:





Name	Unearthed Location	Titles	Amount	D/M ; Daressy
Qenamun	Z2: Cat. 218	Chief scribe, Qenamun, one who lives again, justified, born of the scribe Neferemheb.	5	363; 67
Iky	TT17 (Area B): Cat. 322	King's messenger, overseer of the cattle, steward, mayor, overseer of the prophets of Montu, IKY	3	498;
Amunhotep	Z8 (Open Court): Cat. 282	Overseer of gs-pr (?), Amunhotep justified.	3	268; 143
Setimose (0011a)	Z6 (Open Court): Cat. 272	chief of workhouses	2	421
Seth (0285)	Z1 (Upper): Cat. 152	Osiris, standard- bearer(?)[...] Seth [...].	2	479

11.3 There are different samples that were not registered by Davies/Macadam or Marquis of Narthampton (Fig. 188):



Fig. 188: the unrecorded funerary cones

A group of six cones with a seal impression of three vertical lines were unearthed, which belonged to" the overseer of the double granary of the royal mother (or King's mother), Djehutynefer, Justified" (Z8: **Cat. 290**). The left first line is mostly missing in all samples. It seems that it was missing from the beginning, as the ancient workers stamped them not vertically but with a little angle to the right. In any case, the titles do not match any of the tombs, which its owner bear name of "Djehutynefer"⁶⁵⁷ in the Theban necropolis, so it could be belong to a tomb in DAN.

-Again one sample of five vertical lines that belonged to "Revered one before Osiris [.....] Deputy [i] justified before Osiris" (Z8: **Cat. 289**) was unearthed in the open court of Z8. Between the name  and male antroponym , there is another sign or logogram, but it is hard to recognize, although its elements is almost clear. There a similar case but different sign in "Djehuty's" cones that were unearthed in the tombs TT11-12 by Galan, where a logogram  "venerated" was written between his name and the man antroponym⁶⁵⁸. However, Davies/Macadam # 263 has a question mark for those signs, since it is not usual to include a sign or logogram between the name and suffix, unless it was part of the name. In any case, it seems he held a position relating to royal administration, since a sign  was indicated twice.

⁶⁵⁷ Only five tombs hold "Djehutynefer", TT80, TT104, TT317, A.6 and A.10., TT80 and TT104 belong to the same person.

⁶⁵⁸ Galán and Borrego 2006, 198.

-Another partly damaged sample of cone of probably four or five vertical lines was unearthed, with not many clear signs: "Wia mistress of the House"
 Wia *nbt pr k*" (Z7: **Cat. 283**).

-One more sample of four horizontal lines was unearthed, with the inscription "the revered one before Osiris" "*im3h hr 3sir w3h ? pr*"

Name	Find Location	Titles	Amount	Cat.
Djehutynefer	Z8 (Open Court)	[..] Overseer of the double granary of the King's mother, Djehutynefer, Justified.	6	Cat. 290
Djehuty ...	Z8 (Open Court)	Revered one before Osiris [.....] Djehuty [i] justified before Osiris	2	Cat. 289
Wia ?	Z7 (Open Court)	..... Wia ..mistress of the house K... ..	1	Cat. 283

12. Mud-brick seal impression (Fig. 189):

A mud-brick seal impression of "mayor, Amunemheb [of Waset]⁶⁵⁹" (Z1: **Cat. 153**) was unearthed in the course of the excavation outside the tombs. It should be associated with unknown structures that were once standing nearby. Most of the sealings have been unearthed removed from their original location, some even re-used elsewhere. Nevertheless⁶⁶⁰, Spencer suggests that the style of the inscriptions shows that they were used in the construction of the tomb. The seal was stamped once on one of the two broader sides in an arbitrary way, as the impression is generally not carefully aligned with any of the brick's edges. The seal has a double rectangle frame and the inscription within it is



Fig. 189: Mud-brick seal impression, Cat. 153

⁶⁵⁹ Assmann refer to read "of Waset" as part of the title: the Mayor of Waset, or as a part of the name: Amunemhab en waset, Assmann 1979, 58.

⁶⁶⁰ Galán 2008, 164.

arranged vertically. The lower part of the inscription and the brick is missing. *ḥ3tj-ꜥ Imn m ḥbis* quite clearly carved with raised relief. There are very little remains, that could be the upper part of *nꜥ* or *W3st* "Waset".

The only funerary cones with the same name and title are Davies/Macadam # 532 and #554. Both belong to the individual associated with tomb A.8 in the north of DAN. Two samples were unearthed by the Spanish-Egyptian mission at TT11-12 in DAN⁶⁶¹, and 20 samples were unearthed in Area E in DAN⁶⁶².

12.1 Pure mud clay of Lump Fragment (Fig. 190):

A pure mud clay Lump Fragment was unearthed at the tomb Z1 made of pure mud clay, with very little straw. It preserves part of two identical parallel oval impressions with the inscription "Amun-R", (Z1: **Cat. 154**)⁶⁶³.

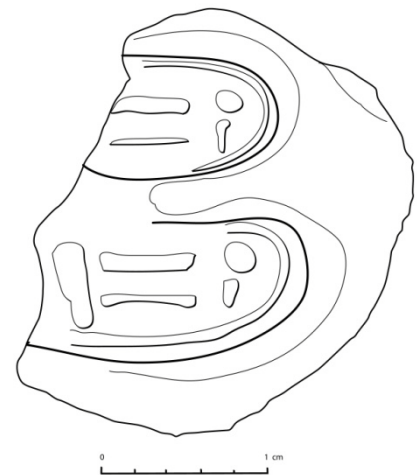


Fig. 190: Pure mud clay lump Fragment, Cat. 154

It potentially served as a small patch of finer mud attached to the seal of the necropolis made of less fine mud with a dense bituminous glaze black paste⁶⁶⁴. Alternatively, based on the mud plaster and oval form though not the measurements, it could be itself the seal of the necropolis. Galán made the following comments in his article:

*"Through the dimensions and deepness of the oval frames, and the good quality of the mud plaster, it can be suggested that these impressions probably related to the seal of the necropolis ..., or they were meant to bear a royal name"*⁶⁶⁵,

In the current case, it bears God's name "Amun-R", so it could be a seal of the temple of "Amun", where the title of "seal-bearer of the god of Amun"⁶⁶⁶ was mentioned before in the Funerary cone of Useramun⁶⁶⁷. The person with this title was

⁶⁶¹ Galán and Borrego 2006, 207.

⁶⁶² In three groups, group A ten samples # 532, group B five samples #554 and Group C five samples, Kruck 2012, Kat. 7, 89-92.

⁶⁶³ Scarab of very small unearthed in the rubble of a tomb on the north slope of the circus, and bearing the inscription of Amun-Ra Gauthier 1906, 144.

⁶⁶⁴ The Spanish-Egyptian mission in TT11-12 unearthed such compound with deferent impression, Galán 2008, 175.

⁶⁶⁵- Galán 2008, 173.

⁶⁶⁶ Newberry read it as "divine sealer of Amen", Newberry 1906, 32.

⁶⁶⁷ Davies and Macadam 1957, # 370 of Useramun TT61.

meant to keep the temple treasure, furniture and goods⁶⁶⁸, which is more specific in the title "Seal-bearer of every seal in Amun's temple" in the tomb of Ineni TT81⁶⁶⁹. Again, "Rekhmira", one of his duties is to seal up all the precious things in the temple of Amun⁶⁷⁰. Additionally, there are many scarab-shaped Seals bearing the name of "Amun-R" and dating to NK⁶⁷¹.

12.2 Jar stopper with Impression of the monogram of (potentially) Paul or Paulos? (ST01: Cat. 318) (Fig. 191):

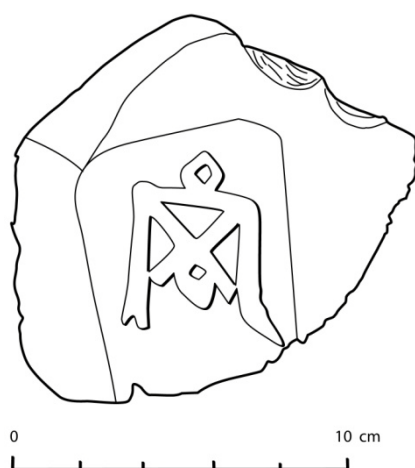


Fig. 191: Jar stopper with Monogram impression, Cat. 318

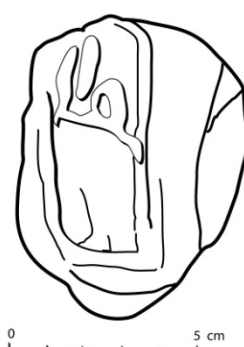


Fig. 192: Jar stopper with Monogram unclear impression, Cat. 319

The connection between Ancient and modern Egypt is shown in the practice of using the clay sealing system of wine jars, which started in Ancient times and continued later. Later examples were stamped with Byzantine monograms⁶⁷², and some high clay jar stoppers with impressions were used to seal the large jars⁶⁷³. Two of them have a non-textual marking system⁶⁷⁴ or monogram⁶⁷⁵ probably read as Apa "Paul"

668 Newberry 1906, 32.

669 Al-Ayedi 2006, 453; URK IV, 86.

670 Newberry 1906, 18; Newberry 1900, Pl. XII.

671 Newberry 1907, Pl. VIII.

672 Winlock 1915, 150.

673 Parallel: stoppers of amphora but without seals were unearthed in Deir el-Bakhit, Beckh 2013, 84, Pl.7, Figs. 21-22.

674 Which is "directly link the particular object they mark with an individual, a group of persons, a workshop, an institution or a locality? They often serve as a sort identifying mark or unique signature indicating ownership, real, or symbolic possession, authority, responsibility, affiliation, authorship, or producer", Budka et al 2015, 1, cross-reference Kammerzell 2009, 280-283.

675 "Monogrammatic seals were very common in Late Antique Egypt; they normally consisted of the letters of a name or short saying (often heavily abbreviated) arranged into designs based around the shape of a cross or a square.", Teeter 2003, 202.

or St. Paulos⁶⁷⁶, who would be related to the Dier el-Bakhit monastery of Thebes. The monastery was known as "Paulos theologian" according to textual finds that were unearthed in the northwestern area of the monastery and address the name of monks Apa Zacharias and Apa Papas. To date, both names were only attested in association with the so-called Monastery of Paul⁶⁷⁷, which dates to the period between the late Sixth or early Seventh century until the end of the Ninth or early Tenth century⁶⁷⁸.

Another jar stopper (ST01: **Cat. 319**) (**Fig. 192**) with the same dating as above but with an unclear impression was unearthed in the valley.

13. Pottery Coptic Ostracas (Z1: Cat. 155-166, Z2: Cat. 219-226, Z4: Cat. 247-248, Z5: Cat. 259-261, ZTT: Cat. 323-326, CS: Cat. 331:

Many objects related to LAP were unearthed in CDAN such as about thirty fragments of pottery ostracon (**Fig. 193**). By comparing it with the publication of the Coptic texts in the database "Kopto-online" accessible via the Internet⁶⁷⁹, they are very popular with the materials came up from the monastery of Deir el-Bakhit⁶⁸⁰. Therefore, the monastery is extended in all directions from a central tower to the west, the steep CDAN runs from north to south⁶⁸¹. Any way the CDAN which so-called (Wadi shig el-Ateyat) served as processional ways⁶⁸² and later as the eastern entrance of Deir



Fig. 193: sample of Coptic ostraca

676 There are two pottery shards with almost the same monogram were unearthed in Deir el-Bakhit, which is thought to be read as "Paulos", Beckh 2013, 88, Pls. 120-121.

677 Beckh et al 2011, 30.

678 Rummel et al 2012, 127.

679 <http://www.aegyptologie.uni-muenchen.de/forschung/projekte/koptostraka/index.html>, last accessed 01/03/2017; the paleography of the text is Parallel: those of Pottery ostraca are coming from Monastery of Cyriacus near to the tomb TT65, which dated to sixth to eighth Centuries, some of them is bearing literary text and others basically text, Schreiber 2010, Cat. 70-71.

680 Frederic Krueger, personal communication.

681 Rummel et al 2012, 130.

682 That has been established during the Pharaonic period, Rummel et al 2012, 122.

el-Bakhit monastery, then to the present time served as a road. The old el-Ateyat mosque itself is situated in the processional way⁶⁸³. Monks used the tombs in CDAN beside their Hermitages as a part of the monastic community⁶⁸⁴. In the general review of the ostraca⁶⁸⁵, there were texts recording commercial exchange and parts of letters between some of the monks⁶⁸⁶, such as a portion of a letter addressed to our Father, sometimes including signatures like "Yoannis" and "Thomas". Monks during the LAP wrote such letters to each other⁶⁸⁷, usually using either the inner or the outer side of shards from LP Amphora 7.

14. Other Coptic finds:

A fragment of Coptic papyrus with writing on two sides in black ink was unearthed inside Tomb Z1 (Z1: **Cat. 185**). This supports the suggestion of Eichner that there

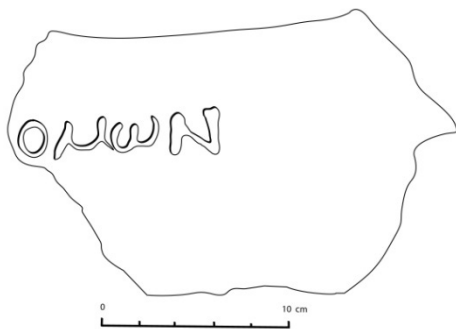


Fig. 194: A part of a storage bin has a Coptic word, Cat. 167

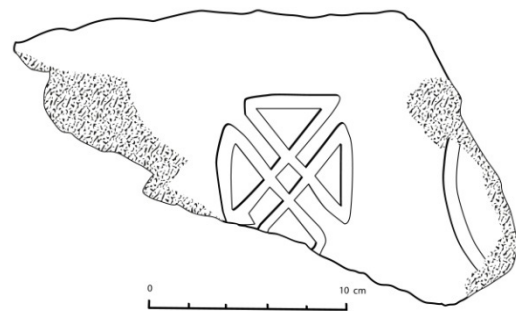


Fig. 195: re-used block with a cross sign, Cat. 351.

must have been at least one parchment in Deir el-Bakhit (St. Paulos) monastery's collection, as many tiny fragments of papyrus were unearthed in Deir el-Bakhit⁶⁸⁸ that belong to a book⁶⁸⁹.

A part of a mud storage bin was unearthed in the inner chamber of the tomb Z1. The same storage bin exists in the central monastery of Dier el Bakhit⁶⁹⁰ probably for grain storage⁶⁹¹ and was still in use in modern times⁶⁹². One of the parts has an

683 Rummel et al 2012, 122-123.

684 For further information regarding the monastic dwellers in the Theban tombs, see: Górecki 2014, 130-150.

685 Many thanks to Ibrahim Qeder, for giving a general interpretation of the ostraca.

686 Probably Parallel: Coptic ostraca from tomb K93.11 in DAN north, which have Religious and economic text, Burkard et al 2003, 65.

687 Schreiber 2010, 150.

688 Eichner 2015, 245, Fig 6.

689 While a book cover in Dier el-Bakhit was unearthed, Eichner 2015, 242, Fig 3.

690 Rummel et al 2012, 125, Fig. 3.

691 Polz and Eichner 2006, 302, Fig. 6.

incised Coptic word (ⲟⲙⲱⲛ) (Z1: **Cat. 167**) (**Fig. 194**) probably Salomon, an important person was mentioned in one of ostracas from Ramesseum⁶⁹³. Connecting it to the Coptic era. A re-used limestone block (CS: **Cat. 351**)(**Fig. 195**) was unearthed, which bore a crosses sign that matches with a sign on one side of a Coptic inscription block and 8 arms cross on the other side⁶⁹⁴.

All in all, it is clear that those previous substantial installations were a part of the monastery Dier el-Bakhit. The same interpretation was given to the large rock-cut tomb (K93.11) in the Hillside of DAN⁶⁹⁵.

15. Coins⁶⁹⁶:

A coin (Z6: **Cat. 273**) (**Fig. 196**) was unearthed in the tomb Z6, with the head of Zeus Amon wearing the apex and with one eagle with closed wings maybe standing on a thunderbolt⁶⁹⁷ on the reverse. It is 23mm and 11 gm. This image was most common on Ptolemaic copper coins and was used on several denominations of the new

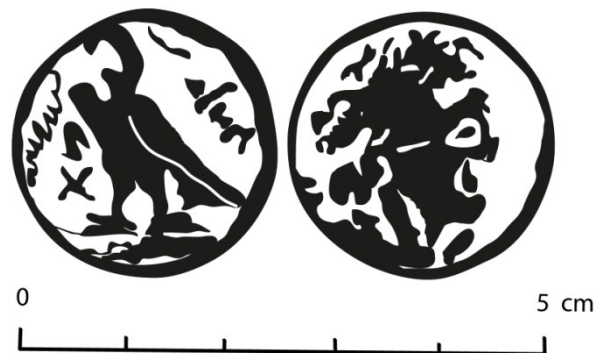


Fig. 196: Ptolemaic coin, Cat. 273

series. This head refers, of course, to the God of Siwa and explicitly evokes Alexander the Great and his conquest of Egypt. This is a typically Greek head⁶⁹⁸. Most references agree that these coins can be attributed to the mid or later part of the reign of Ptolemy III (246-221 BC). According to the size and weight showed here, (Sv967– XP)⁶⁹⁹ are the 'nominal ideal' for the types. Actual sizes and weights may

⁶⁹² Winlock 1915, 150.

⁶⁹³ Heurtel 2008, 74-75.

⁶⁹⁴ Crum 1902, 93.

⁶⁹⁵ Burkard et al 2003, 64-65.

⁶⁹⁶ The trade exchange system was known since the earliest historical times, and with the widespread of trade, the disadvantages of bartering became clear. The first idea of using metals started in Greece, Crete, and Egypt with a scale to determine the value. In the beginning, metals were determined by size and weight, as an evidence of their value Eastern civilizations such as Sumerian and Pharaonic did not resort to the currency industry like in Greece, but used metal units in their commercial transactions. After the invention of currency, it was used because it was easy to carry and move and became used to amass wealth, 2010 قادنوس, 124-125.

⁶⁹⁷ Hazzand 1995, 65-67.

⁶⁹⁸ Boraik 2010, 81.

⁶⁹⁹ Svoronos 1904, 134.

vary somewhat due to the striking and manufacturing technology at the time⁷⁰⁰. Same as the coins, which were unearthed by Carter in the Barabi area⁷⁰¹, just southwest of CDAN. He discovered a number of Ptolemaic vaulted tombs and unearthed 47 Ptolemaic copper coins⁷⁰².

A coin with a layer of rust also was unearthed, but its dating is not known. A few coins (Z1: **Cat. 168**) were unearthed during the excavations, including a Spanish coin of Value1 Peseta (1 ESP) dating to 1975 in the tomb Z1 in the shaft S2, with the profile of Juan Carlos I and “JUAN CARLOS I REY DE ESPAÑA” written around him. Maybe the presence of this coin is due to Spanish activity in the area by the dealers or it was just brought to the area by one of the inhabitants. In any case, it indicates that the area was occupied around 1975.

Another coin (Z8: **Cat. 291**) was unearthed in the open courtyard of tomb Z8, that is dating to the Egyptian Kingdom, mainly 1939 AC, with the face of King "Farok the first" on one side and his name ملك مصر فاروق الأول in Arabic and 10 piastres “10 قروش” in the middle and at the sides 1358-1393 in Arabic also on the other side. It was used as a part of a necklace with 6 rails hanged in the neck as an amulet for kids and was made by the mother who does not have living children.

16. Ottoman clay pipes⁷⁰³:

A group of fragmented tobacco clay pipes was discovered on the site, which were very common during the Ottoman Empire⁷⁰⁴. In this time, (1517-1867) Egypt came under the rule of the Ottoman empire, mostly by the dynasty of Muhamed Ali Due to the fact that most of the fragments that were discovered on the site are not

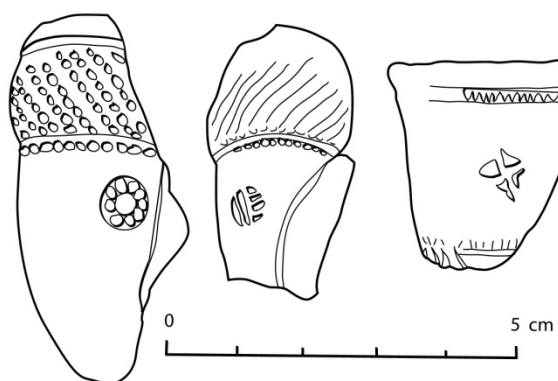


Fig. 197: Some marks were indicated on some pipes

700 <http://ptolemybronze.com/ptolemyseries.html>, last accessed 18/07/2016.

701 Carnarvon and Carter 1912, 42.

702 Carnarvon and Carter 1912, 44.

703 General bibliography for Ottoman clay pipes chronology was given by Batchvaerov 2009, 267-269; Ward and Baram 2006, 144-145.

704 Ward and Baram 2006, 142.

diagnostic, it is hard to recognize the exact style and the specific date. Similar unpublished fragments were unearthed in the Luxor town mound in Luxor Temple⁷⁰⁵. In general, the three pipes types (round bowl, disk-based and lily-shaped) were produced in the same periods, in addition to many shapes were produced, so in some cases, it is difficult to give an exact dating⁷⁰⁶. Some of the fragments unearthed are parts of the rim of the lily type, which are slipped red and burnished. Some others have a puffy end to the stem that is decorated with a rosetted pattern (Z2: **Cat. 227**). This type dates to the second half of the nineteenth to early twentieth century's CE. Similar pipes were discovered in Belmont Castle⁷⁰⁷. There is a fragment of a shank with part of a bowl. The angle between the bowl and shank is 90 degrees (Z2: **Cat. 227**). This type is the earliest type of pipe⁷⁰⁸. There are no fragments of the bowl typeset on a disc base with a folded pedestal. Both the rounded bowl and disk-based pipes existed starting in the seventeenth century⁷⁰⁹. Some marks existed on some pipes fragments(**Fig. 197**), which were probably the name of the pipe maker⁷¹⁰. According to the historical data, the pipe making was mostly in the hands of the Turks⁷¹¹. It seems that the area was a coffeehouse and it has, as usual, a dump nearby where the fragmented pipes were buried in the sand⁷¹².

17. Modern Objects:

By the seventeenth century AD, people were living in the tombs to earn money from the sale of tomb objects to dealers who lived in the West Bank⁷¹³. It seems that around the end of the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, the inhabitants moved from around Seti I temple to the rock-cut tombs, in order to be safer on one

705 During the salvage Archaeological Field School (SAFA-2) 2010, which the researcher was a supervisor of illustration, this mound dating from Roman, Medieval and early modern periods, Masson et al 2012, 126; a brief summary of the LTM project see: AERAGRAM 2010, 2-7, AERA 2010, 5-9.

706 Robinson 1985, 163.

707 Simpson 2000, 157-164 and DAN north, in the shaft of tomb K01.9, Polz 2007b, 29, Fig. 32.

708 Robinson 1985, 163.

709 Robinson 1985, 163.

710 Ward and Baram 2006, 145.

711 Batchvaerov 2009, 277.

712 Parallel: the sites in the Red Sea during the Ottoman-Period, Ward and Baram 2006, 145.

713 Górecki 2014, 134

hand from the Ottoman rulers⁷¹⁴ and on other hand from the flood, which covered most of the cultivated land in the valley⁷¹⁵. In addition, it was easier for them to search for antiquities to sell⁷¹⁶, for example to cut some scenes and tomb paintings and sell them to Europeans⁷¹⁷. They used the tomb elements where there were stable temperatures, such as corridors, inner rooms, and chapels, for storage and elements like the horizontal hall in the tomb Z4 as animals barns⁷¹⁸. The entrances of the tombs were also usually occupied with a granary staff or sometimes with dwellings that were constructed out of mud-brick masonry⁷¹⁹. During the early nineteenth century, some tombs in CDAN were inhabited⁷²⁰, Gardiner and Weigall mentioned that some tombs were occupied with families⁷²¹:

TT145: Magazine of Ahmed Ali Salim;

TT231: House of Abd el-Na'im

There was some pottery from the medieval period (see above), and a some fragments of modern colored glass bracelets. There was a fragment of paper and a part of an unusual ostraca bearing Arabic text (Z7: **Cat. 284**). It could have been part of the magic mantra or a similar tool⁷²². There was also a fragment of paper containing the name "Mohamed" "محمد" (Z1: **Cat. 171**).

There were also other kinds of objects that were left by all kinds of travelers, seekers of antiquities, and treasure hunters in the more recent past. The few truly modern finds, like matchboxes (Z1: **Cat. 172**) (Z8: **Cat. 293**), cigarettes⁷²³, tee packets (Z1: **Cat. 173**), and Arabic and English newspaper⁷²⁴ (Z1: **Cat. 171**), that clearly refers to modern tourists and explorers from the past 100 years and the issue of the

714 Strudwick 2013, 46.

715 Some tomb's inhabitants were foreigners like M[?]Piccinini, in Dra' Abo el-Naga in the other areas of the Theban tombs, Górecki 2014, note No. 3.

716 Górecki 2014, note No. 3.

717 Gardiner and Weigall 1913, 8.

718 Górecki 2014, 134.

719 Górecki 2014, 134.

720 Gardiner and Weigall 1913, pl. 12.

721 They used convention of H. to refer to (House of), Gardiner and Weigall 1913, 12.

722 This kind of texts, in most of the cases are not has neither unclear words nor sentences and were written by clergymen (religion) or magicians, to bring good luck, happiness or childbearing and other purposes, it has written on any surface possible or available.

723 Different companies of cigarettes and matchboxes, which were unearthed, were established during the end of Nineteenth century AC.

724 Some of them dating to the 1950s.

intervention of the site stratigraphy⁷²⁵. The most recent finds, such as a knife (Z1: **Cat. 174**), bean seeds, and a spoon, in deeper layers in some shafts indicate that the tombs were looted at some point in the twentieth century.

18. Blocks and Objects:

During the excavations in CDAN, many blocks and objects were unearthed, which were re-used either by monks in their Hermitage or later by local residents. Some come from tombs nearby or temples. Each block and object related to a specific name, title or place is indicated below; the rest are listed in the objects catalogue.

18.1 Blocks:

18.1a Quartzite relief fragments of Hatshepsut (Z6: **Cat. 275**)(Fig. 198):



Fig. 198: Quartzite relief fragments of Hatshepsut, (Z6: Cat. 275)

The most important find is a reconstructed scene represented on red quartzite stone fragments coming from the excavation. It can be dated to the reign of Hatshepsut. The new fragments from Deir el-Bahari are likely to attest the presence of the barque shrine of Hatshepsut on the West Bank of the Nile and may have been added later during the reign of

Hatshepsut. In addition to the limestone barque shrine noted by the French and excavated by the MMA expedition. Markedly different in building technique from the Red Chapel in Karnak, this new quartzite shrine had a remarkably similar design, including one of the festival scenes. It would need further fragments of the decoration to show any further presumed links to the scenes on the Red Chapel⁷²⁶. Probably it was used as floor paving slabs or as a floor tile under the brick masonry.

⁷²⁵ Parallel: the hermitage in tomb MMA 1152 in Sheikh Abd el-Gurna, Górecki 2014, 130.

⁷²⁶ More information see: Aglan 2019.

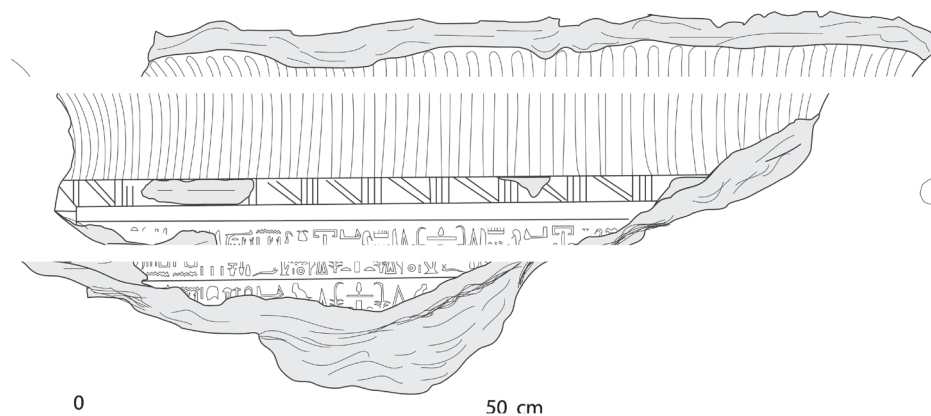


Fig. 199: Part of False door of the overseer of workers of Amun, (Z6: Cat. 338)

18.1b Lintel of a False Door of the overseer of the works of Amun (CS: Cat. 338)(Fig. 199):

During the removal of debris from the middle area of the valley to reach the bedrock and the lower most level of the tombs, a false door fragment was unearthed, which is likely to attest a false door of the overseer of the works of Amun in Karnak. Based on the style, paleography and iconography, it should probably be dated to the early to middle eighteenth dynasty, in the time of Thutmose IV or Amenhotep III⁷²⁷. It might associated with the tomb TT142 in the hill above CDAN that belonged to "Simut"⁷²⁸, who held the position as the "overseer of the works of Amun-R' in Karnak". There is another the tomb TT166 in the north DAN whose owner held the same title. However, this tomb is from the Ramesside Period and a bit far from the unearthed place, about 500 meter. It is unlikely that it was moved such a distance, as it weighs about 50 Kg. It was potentially used as a threshold.

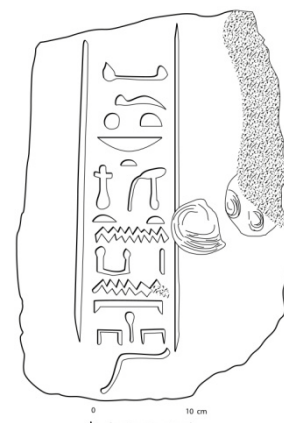


Fig. 200: A part of jamb of the chief of the two treasuries, Cat. 332

18.1c A part of jamb of the chief of the two treasuries⁷²⁹ (CS: Cat. 332)(Fig. 200):

This object is made of sandstone with a relief of *htp-di-nsw*

⁷²⁷ More information see, Aglan 2015.

⁷²⁸ Porter and muss dated it to Thutmose III and Amenhotep II, according to the decorations style, Kampp 2006, 428.

⁷²⁹ The researcher could find a matching title in neither other tomb nor object.

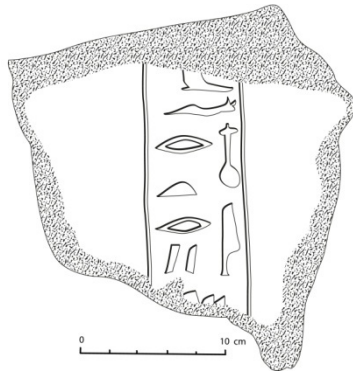


Fig. 201: A part of doorjamb of Neferetiry, Cat. 285

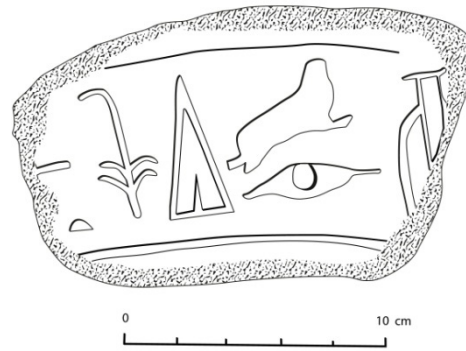


Fig. 202: Part of stela, Cat. 336

formula. It seems it was used as a door socket in one of the houses, where two sockets were indicated. The bigger one was mostly smashed because of the door's friction, and then the new socket was used. It could date to the Ramesside Period. This title was not seen before in Theban tomb.

18.1d A part of doorjamb of " Neferetiry" (Z7: Cat. 285)(Fig. 201):

Only the name "Neferetiry" remains. It is dating to the NK and is made of sandstone. That doorjamb comes from a nearby tomb, possibly the tomb TT231 of "Nebamun", whose wife was called "Neferetiry"⁷³⁰. In any case, this name was very common in Theban tombs⁷³¹. Before the name, there are two signs: the first is the remains of a bird's leg and the second is "f". It could be read as mwt.f "his mother". In this case, the fragment would be read as "his mother Nefertiry". "Nefertiry" was mentioned as a mother in only three tombs:

- 1) tomb TT148 of "Amunemopet" in the reign of RIII from Dra' Abo el-Naga⁷³².
- 2) tomb TT291 of "Nekhtmin" Eighteenth Dynasty from Deir el-Madina⁷³³.
- 3) tomb TT324 of "Hatiay" Ramesside Period in Sheikh Abd el-qurna⁷³⁴.

Alternatively, it is associated with a tomb in the CDAN.

18.1e Part of stela (CS: Cat. 336)(Fig. 202):

The upper top part of a round sandstone tomb's stela was unearthed, dating to the NK. It bears the remains of Htp-di-nsw formula and was reworked to act as a part of

⁷³⁰ PM I,1, 328.

⁷³¹ PM I,1, 484.

⁷³² PM I,1, 259.

⁷³³ PM I,1, 374.

⁷³⁴ PM I,1, 395.

an arch to one of the house's entrances. It was possibly originally part of "Nakht's" stela, which was unearthed in his tomb K01.3 in DAN by the DAI⁷³⁵; both have the same curve and sunk reliefs style.

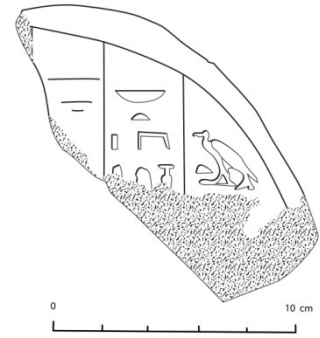


Fig. 203: Fragments of stela, Cat. 180

18.1f A part of stela with title of "the House mistress"

probably called "Hesi.." (Z1: **Cat. 180**)(**Fig. 203**) was unearthed. It probably joined the upper part of a limestone stela of the Second priest of Amun, which was unearthed above the original floor level in front of the tomb's façade of K93.11⁷³⁶. If this is so, it confirms the suggestion given by Polz that this stela did not belong to Ramsesnakht, because none of his relatives hold this name⁷³⁷.

18.1g Fragment of stela of Wennrfer (Z1: Cat. 179)(Fig. 204):

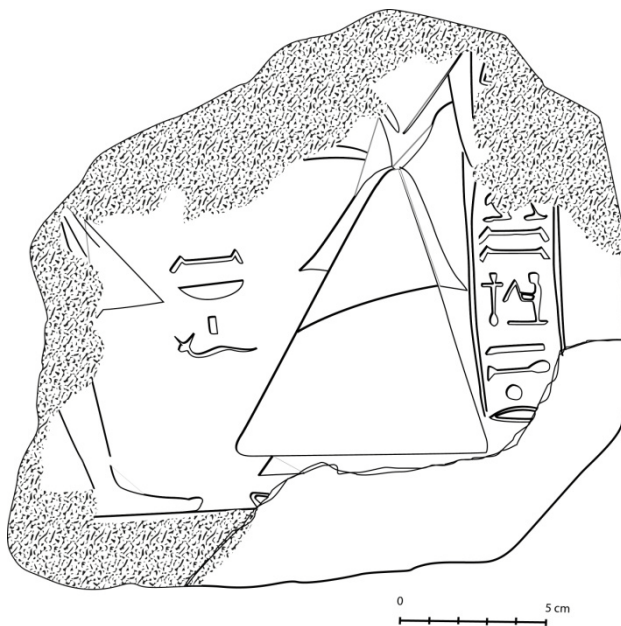


Fig. 204: Part of stela of Wennefer, Cat. 179

The remains of a limestone stela of "Wennefer" were unearthed, which represent him standing in adoring position in front of a God "his master", who is represented barefoot⁷³⁸ and seems to be dressed in a short wide kilt. It could date to the Ramesside Period, based on the dress style of "Wennefer", who is dressed in a pleated long tunic with an apron above (sash). This style is typical for this Period and refers to the fact that he was a part of the temple

⁷³⁵ Polz et al 2003, 381, Pl. 63b.

⁷³⁶ Polz 1998, 265-266.

⁷³⁷ Polz 1998, 281-285, Figs. 6,7..

⁷³⁸ As it is known that gods represented barefoot.

administration. There is also the remains of a sandal was represented. It may be associated with the Tomb TT237's owner, who was named "Wennefer"⁷³⁹. The tomb

is located in the south DAN. The fact that no titles survived in the stela makes it hard to find the position or titles of Wennefer. It may have been used as a floor-paving slab or as a floor tile under the brick masonry.

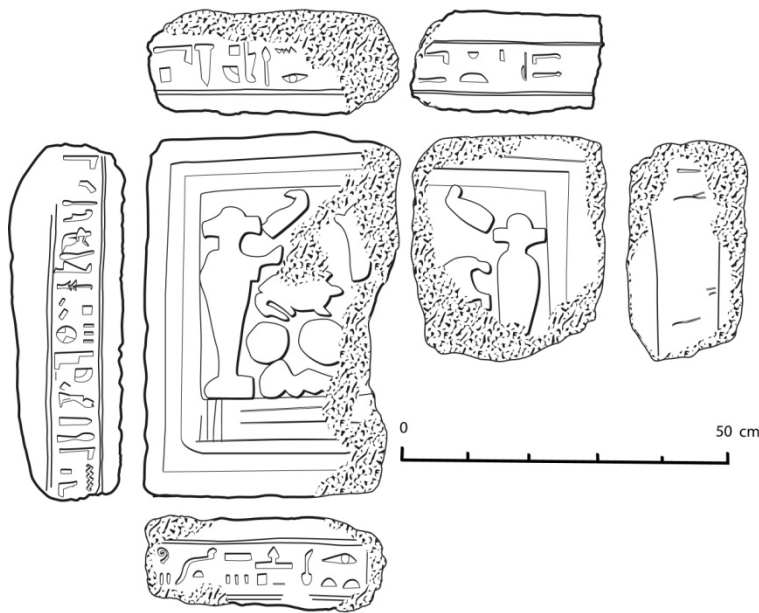


Fig. 205: Fragments of Offering table of Padishuti, Cat. 274.

18.1h Fragments of offering table of "Padishwti?" (Z8: Cat. 274) prophet of Amun in Karnak Temples(Fig.

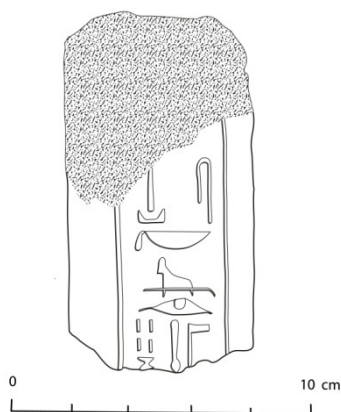


Fig. 206: Part of jamb, Cat. 286

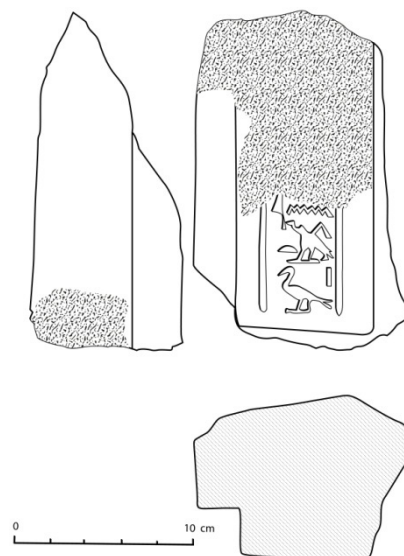


Fig. 207: Part of jamb, Cat. 333

205):

Two fragments of a sandstone offering table were unearthed, dating to LP. They have decoration in the top and round sunk relief inscriptions in the sides, where many chisel marks eroded, making the text hard to read. The title and name of "

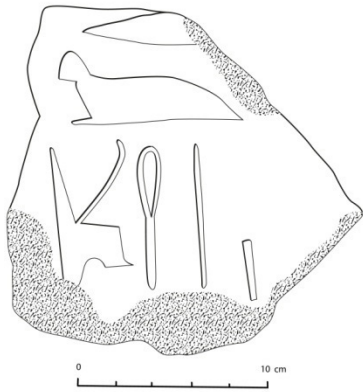


Fig. 208: Fragment of a block, Cat. 340

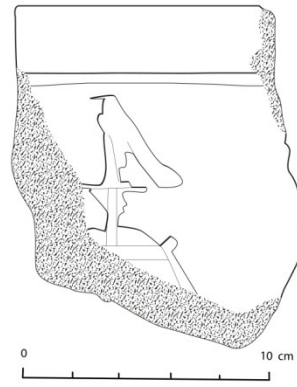


Fig. 209: Fragment of a block, Cat. 341

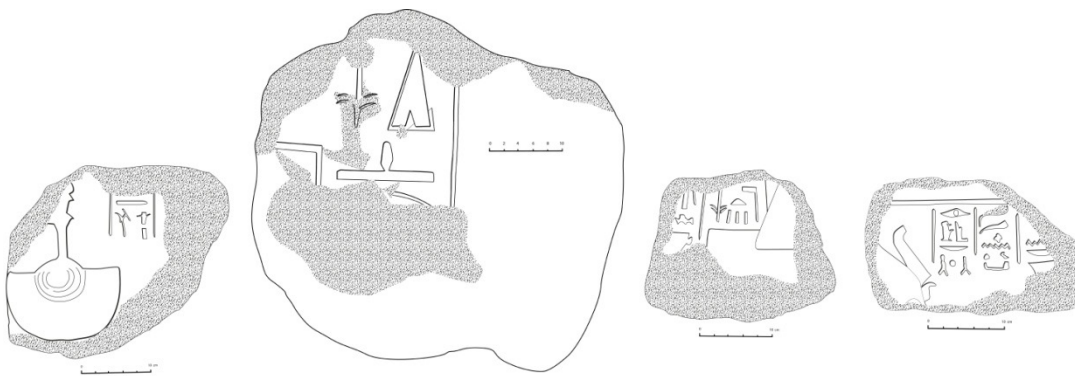


Fig. 210: Fragments of temple block, Cat. 342, Cat. 343, Cat 344, and Cat. 345

padiamunenipt⁷⁴⁰", who is possibly the father of the offering's table owner, were clear. They were probably used as floor paving slabs or as a floor tile under the brick masonry.

Many other fragments that are either the upper or the lower parts of stelae were unearthed during the excavations. They came from nearby temples, and many were used as floor paving slabs or as a floor tile under the brick.

18.1i There are many blocks⁷⁴¹ that were re-used in later periods, but it is not known for which purpose and where. Titles were indicated in a jamb of the "Fourth prophet of Amun⁷⁴²" (Z7: **Cat. 286**) (Fig. 206). This was one of the most important titles during the LP (see chapter 1), but was part of the hierarchy of initiated of priests⁷⁴³. It is

740 PN I,1, 122, 4.

741 The rest of the blocks were recorded in the catalogue.

742 This title was held by "Montomhat" TT34 in Assasif; "Imeseba" TT65 in Qorna Mar'i, LD Text 3 p. 256; "Neferhotep" funerary cones D and M 301, 302 and 359 and "Rasia" TT159 DAN south, which is the nearest sample from the unearthed Location.

743 Paganini 2017, 351.

probably related to a part of a doorjamb with the name of Samut⁷⁴⁴ (CS: **Cat. 333**)(**Fig. 207**), as both have the same paleography layout style and material.

18.1j A fragment of "the 1st prophet of⁷⁴⁵"(CS: **Cat. 340**)(**Fig. 208**) was unearthed.

A block of a head, of Goddess "*Imntet*"⁷⁴⁶ (CS: **Cat. 341**)(**Fig. 209**)was also unearthed.

Above her head, a falcon stands upon the sign of the Theban Nome ⁷⁴⁷.

Four sandstone blocks were unearthed(**Fig. 210**),

- With sunk relieve of fan of solar or procession bark and ward of WAsT. (CS: **Cat. 342**).
- With *htp di nswt* formula. (CS: **Cat. 343**)
- With the rest of a long wide rope with the text *nswt ntrw* the king of the Gods in (CS: **Cat. 344**)
- Of "Nakht the Overseer of ... " beside Osiris Atef crown and title of the lord of eternity in front of him (CS: **Cat. 345**)

The first three blocks are probably associated with the Ramesside temple in the open courtyard of tomb K93.11 in DAN north, as the hieroglyphs signs were carved in sunk reliefs while the decorations were carved in high reliefs. The same is the case for the fragments, which were unearthed in the open courtyard of the late Ramesside temple without exception⁷⁴⁸, especially the fragment with a fan of procession park⁷⁴⁹. It is worth mentioning that the late Ramesside temple was demolished shortly after its construction: a group of coffins from the Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Dynasties were unearthed

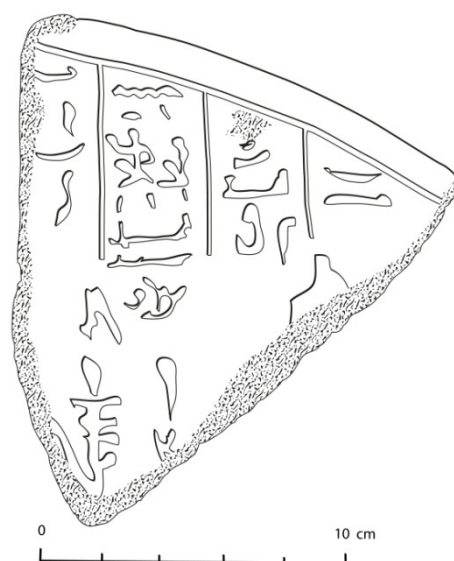


Fig. 211: fragment of stela of Nakht..., Cat. 293

744 PN 382-3, it was common during the NK.

745 This title was very common in Theban Necropolis.

746 Her title is usually "She of the West", and represented in woman wears above her head the sign of the west and the falcon above it.

747 The capital of Theban Nome, Budge 1994, 366, note. 1

748 Polz 1998, 264.

749 Where some sandstone blocks were unearthed there belonged to the Ramesside tomb, representing part of Solar Park, Polz et al 1999, 356, 409, Fig. 8A.

directly above the sandstone debris. The first was discarded by tomb robbers then blocked by Coptic structures⁷⁵⁰, indicating that if those blocks belong to this structure, it somehow found its way to the area CDAN during the time between the late Ramesside Period and TIP as a re-use phase, particular during that time, where they were re-used for some unknown structures, then to be re-used during the later periods, which ended by the last re-use phase of the modern activities by the local people for their houses structures, where most of it was unearthed with remains of a mud layer cover it.

18.1k A fragment of stela (Z8: **Cat. 293**) (**Fig. 211**) represent the name of a person named Nakht ... and probably was represented in front of one of the gods, mostly Osiris.



Fig. 212: Fragment of a block, Cat. 346

18.1l A fragment of sank relives (SC: **Cat. 346**) (**Fig. 212**) was unearthed, probably it represents a part of the book of the dead in two vertical lines:

The first from the right:

d3d3.t imi[-ht]?

Probably is read:

- Council, which is in [...]
- Or in which [...] (god) in ...
- Or which is behind (*imi-ht*) [.....]⁷⁵¹

The second line would be read, as you shall cause that one to travel

18.2 Statue Fragments(Fig. 213):

Four fragments (Z1: Cat. **183**) were unearthed. One of them is a fragment of the front part of a face painted in red (**Fig. 213-A**). The other three fragments represent a part of the right arm of a seated statue and holding a napkin in his hand (**Fig. 213-B,C,D**), which in turn, he is resting

⁷⁵⁰ Rummel 2014b, 387.

⁷⁵¹ Frank Kammerzell, personal communication.

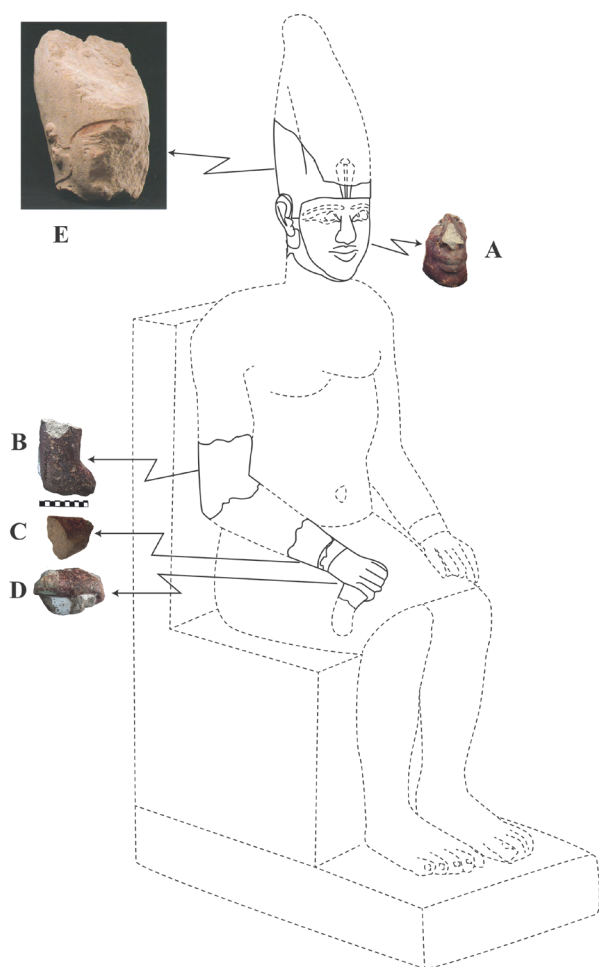


Fig. 213: Reconstruction of the statue Fragments, Cat. 346

the head's iconographic and stylistic features suggest earlier dating. However, the statue may well have been usurped by Nubkheperre and taken from another site, such as the temple of Nebhepetre Mentuhotep at Deir el-Bahri⁷⁵⁴. This face fragment probably belonged to that defaced head, especially since the face's measurements match with the defaced head.

Altogether, the fragments are likely to attest to a life-size seated royal in a painted sandstone statue wearing either a white short kilt or white long dress and probably matching with the defaced head of Nubkheperre Intef himself was unearthed in tomb shaft K01.9 and comes from Deir el-Bahari, which had a remarkably similar significant features of MK. Nearly to Mentuhotep II.

17.2b A very interesting fragment of a pottery group statue (CS: Cat. **353**) was unearthed, probably from a statue placed in the inner niche or the tomb facade.

it on his thigh. A part of the napkin is damaged. A part of a turquoise and yellow⁷⁵² bracelet is represented on the wrist. Which was represented in the two fragments is.

Significant features are shown in the face fragment. The can thus and the eyebrows, which are represented in black relief, both show that the eyes were wide, prominent chin and cheekbones, and faintly thick smiling lips. With their edges defined by ridges, the muscles at the corners of the mouth were treated with the same fold of flesh running in an arc toward the chin⁷⁵³.

An intentionally defaced head of a life-size royal sandstone statue, probably once seated, was recovered from the debris of the tomb shaft K01.9 (**Fig. 213-E**). It is doubtful that this statue was originally carved for Nubkheperre Intef himself, as

752 Which are used to use in the bracelets, where the yellow represents the gold, and the turquoise represents to turquoise.

753 Aldred 1970, 35-36.

754 Polz and Seiler 2003, 23.

19. The blending of objects location:

As in many other parts of the Theban Necropolis, it is difficult to follow the typology inside each tomb and its shafts, due the fact that its debris is mixed and not in its real context, because of the looting activities by the local inhabitants (**Fig.214**).



Fig. 214: mummy faced down, above mixed debris in the sloping passage of tomb Z1

For example, a fragment of an amulet (**Z1: Cat. 016**) from shaft S2, chamber C is associated with another fragment of amulet (**Z1: Cat. 017**) from shaft S5. Another example is a fragment of cartonnage (**Z1: Cat. 046**) from Shaft S2, chamber C, which is associated with another fragment of cartonnage (**Z1: Cat. 093**) unearthed from above tomb Z1. Group shabtis



Fig. 215: Ramesside shabti fragment beside LP mummy in tomb Z1, shaft S3



Fig. 216: TIP cartonnage fragment beside NK funerary cone above tomb Z1





















of Khiw dating to the Ramesside Period were unearthed in many places inside tomb Z1: one














































































































was found in shaft S2 (**Z1: Cat. 125**) and another one was unearthed in two parts in Shaft S3(**Z1: Cat. 052**), both parts were unearthed in two parts in Shaft S3(**Z1: Cat. 052**). Both parts were unearthed inside the shaft in different levels, with about 75 cm in between them. The lower part was located just beside a mummy dating to LP (**Fig.215**). In addition, another unknown object (**Z1: Cat. 186**) with the fired pottery and bearing the same name of Khiw was unearthed in Shaft S2-chamber **D**. Above tomb **Z1** a fragment of cartonnage (**Z1: Cat. 093**) that dates to TIP was located just beside a NK funerary cone (**Z1: Cat. 146**)(**Fig.216**). In Appendix 3, one can clearly see the mass debris, where many periods were represented in each shaft and chamber of the tombs.

IV Chapter 4

1. The summary of the using and reusing of the tombs:

The table below shows in brief the occupation and topography of the CDAN tombs:

T= tomb, = Pottery, =coffin/Cartonnage, =Mummy, =Osiris Statue, =Shabti, =Box, = Basket, =Amulet, =Beads net, = Canopic jars, =Funerary cones, =Seal impressions, = Coptic ostracon, =Papyrus , =Storage bin, =Blocks, =Coins, =Ottoman clay pipes, =Modern objects, =Statue

	NK	TIP	LP	PP	RP	LRP	LAP	IP	M	
Z1	T          	     	    	  O?	 			  	 	
Z2	T    	 	   						 	
Z3	T									
Z4	T  	 	 						 	
Z5	T   		 						 	
Z6	T   	 							 	
Z7	T  									
Z8	T   								 	
ST01	T  	  	 							
CS	  									
Wall		T								

1.1 Tomb Z1:

1.1.1a NK:

This phase is represented as the early occupation of the tomb as a burial for private officials Amunemopet; he served as governor, mayor, one of the highest administrative positions, although his tomb does not commensurate with his title, there is no information regarding his family is available.

ceramic material dating to the NK was the most feature was represented in tomb Z1.

The oldest pottery in this assemblage, represented by deposit jars in addition to small

and usually worn-out shards, comes from the early NK, the middle Eighteenth Dynasty. The most numerous forms include: beer jars with rounded bases; ritual jars model jars, decorated jars and blue-painted pottery from shafts S1, S2,B and C, in addition to a stand from shaft S3. Basely for funerary use, All were apparently connected with cult activities, presumably burial (remains of embalming) and the cult of the dead (censer). Many funerary cones were unearthed from the tomb, were unearthed in different parts of the tombs e.g. the area above, open courtyard or inside, according to its number and general place of unearthed, like set cons of Amunemopet, Amunhotep, Tennay, Mehu, Netiermose, Mery, and User. Part of the tomb assemblage is basketry products.

During Amarna Period, the tomb was suffered by hacking the names of Amun and other gods in the vertical hall.

Tomb Z1 was re-used during the Ramesside Period by an individual called Khiw, where two shabtis bearing his name were unearthed from shafts S2, B and S3, also in addition to perfume or elaboration vases dating to the same Period from the same tomb was unearthed.

Fragments of cartonnage of Gala hairstyle dating to that period also were unearthed in shaft S2, C and D. In addition, small groups of shabtis dating to of NK and another group end of NK to the beginning of the TIP were unearthed in shaft S2, B, C, D, and E. Varying of Basketry, e.g., Baskets and brushes in shaft S2, C and shaft S3, Fragment of sandal Shaft S2, D.

Some of objects and blocks mostly are not belonging to the tomb but dating to NK was unearthed, e.g., mud brick with seal impressions of Amunemheb also was unearthed in shaft S2, E.

1.1.1b TIP:

This phase was represented in using the underground facilities of the tomb as a burial places. It seems that tombs Z1 was re-used during the TIP for many generations⁷⁵⁵, as multiple burials within the same tomb or in some cases in the

755 Parallel: many tombs around CDAN, e.g. tomb K93 in DAN north, where many cartonnage fragments referring to using phases between the Eighteenth Dynasty until the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty, Rummel and Fetler 2017, 457, TT14 in DAN North also, Betrò 2017, 63, tomb TT16 in DAN south hillock, Onstine 2013, TT233 in DAN, Ockinga 2006, 146, beside the most recently discovered reused tomb Kampp 390 by MoA, <http://luxor-news.blogspot.de/2017/09/official-press-release-on-new-tomb-tt390.html>, last accessed 01/072018; in addition to many parts of Theban Necropolis, e.g. the tomb TT61- in Southern slop of El Khokha hillock, for more information see Schreiber 2017; TT 65 in Sheikh Abd el-Gurna, Partos 2017.

same chamber⁷⁵⁶, with complete families is high potential possibility, where an individuals of varying ages and sex, between adults (men and women) and infant were unearthed in shafts S2 and S5, they were at least seven coffins, four of them are for men and three for women, in addition, Fragment of basket in the vertical hall, amulets such as Wejat and god Ra-Horakhty amulets, shabtis, coffins and cartonnage fragments dating especially to Dynasties Twenty-First, Twenty-Second, all were unearthed in shaft S2, B, C, D, and E, shaft S3 and shaft S5. Those generations belonged to the administrative sector, tells that they belonged to the priesthood family members and the temple of Amun, where they were priests and chantress of Amun⁷⁵⁷, although they were playing a great role to get great wealth⁷⁵⁸, e.g. individuals were buried in shaft S2 with titles of the guardian of the treasure, keeper of the gold in the house of Amun, titles of masteries of the house and chanters of Amun unearthed several times was indicated for woman called Ankhesenist, also many names through shabtis were indicated e.g. Nesamun, Neskhonso, Hor, Djedkhonuiuefankh, Nespaneferher, Pa.. were dating to Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties.

The presence of the equipment of the different tomb refers to the great wealth of its owners to buy all that kind of objects, which is very typical of the Twenty-First Dynasty⁷⁵⁹, those owners belong to the priests' hierarchy and their families which is, from up to down: High priest - Prophet – God's Father – Wab priest, for sorry there is no available information about the nature of the relationship between those individuals, anyway the names of most of them is very popular in the cache of tomb Bab el-Gasus. There is unexcavated vaulted tomb probably dating to this Period according to its design and it was still in use during LP, were pottery jars filled with a residue of embalming material dating to this Period were unearthed in front of it.

1.1.1c LP:

During LP Tomb Z1 was still used as a burial place in tombs Z1, where the tomb assemblage were represented e.g. tombs Z1 in shaft S3, shabtis, coffins, where an individual called Khonso with remains of titleof Amun dated to the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty was unearthed in shaft S2, B, in addition, many mummies dating from that

756 <http://luxortimesmagazine.blogspot.de/2017/01/swedish-mission-discovered-12-new.html>. last accessed 01/07/2018.

757 Paganini 2017, 351.

758 Paganini 2017, 353.

759 Paganini 2017, 350.

Period were unearthed. Bead nets in shaft S2, B, C, D, S5 and ceramic material including Oasis clay Amphora dating from Kushite Period, ovoid jars residue of embalming material, and two handles storage jars.

1.1.1d PP to LRP:

Those phases were represented through only the Taweret amulet was unearthed in shaft S2, D, in addition, three mummies unearthed in shaft S3. Funerary ceramic materials in tombs, including beakers with string-cut base, small bag-shaped jars and carinated bowls from shafts S2, D, while LRP was characterized by LP Amphora 7 (LRA7) from shaft S2,C and D. During RP, remains of two mummies and one coffin were unearthed in shaft S4.

1.1.1e LAP:

This Period the Monks used the tombs in CDAN beside their Hermitages as a part of the monastic community⁷⁶⁰, fragments of mud storage bin unearthed in shaft S2, E beside fragment of Coptic papyrus was also unearthed in shaft S2, E. Many Coptic ostraca were unearthed in open courtyard, shaft S1, and shaft S2, and its chambers B, C, D, E; it provides commercial exchange "trade" and parts of letters between some of the monks, such as a portion of a letter addressed to our Father, as well as the indicating of some names as a signature e.g. Yoannis and Thomas.

1.1.1f IP:

The occupation of Tomb Z1 during this Period is not clear as only a few decorated cooking put and different types of Ottoman/Modern pottery reflex largely the daily life activities of the inhabitances was unearthed from the tomb, indicating probably that the area was continued to be used as a living place.

A group of fragmentally tobacco clay pipes were discovered in tombs Z1, dating back to the Ottoman Empire⁷⁶¹. It seems that the area was coffeehouse and it has, as usual, a dump nearby where the fragmented pipes were buried in the sand, although Polz referring its presence to the looting activities⁷⁶².

1.1.1g MP:

As referred before, by the 1700th AD, People used to use the tombs as either a living place or animals barns, where some families occupied already both the certain





















760 For further information about the monastic dwellers in the Theban tombs see: Górecki 2014, 130-150.




























































































761 Ward and Baram 2006, 142.

762 Polz 2007b, 29.


recorded tombs and all the new discovered tombs, that resulted in some modern objects varied between e.g. matchboxes, cigarettes, tee packets, Arabic and English newspaper and others were unearthed⁷⁶³ in Shaft S2, B, C, which also clearly refers to modern tourists and explorers from the past 100 years or so it is clearly an intervention that they do not overshadow the issue of site stratigraphy. Many modern daily live use objects referring to modern inhabitants' activities also were unearthed, e.g. cooking puts, knife, ..

1.1.2 The using and reusing of the shafts of tomb Z1:

T= tomb,  = Pottery,  = Coffin/Cartonnage,  = Mummy,  = Osiris Status,  = Shabti,  = Box,  = Basket,  = Amulet,  = Beads net,  = Canopic jars,  = Funerary cones,  = Seal impressions,  = Coptic ostraca,  = Papyrus,  = Storage bin,  = Blocks,  = Coins,  = Ottoman clay pipes,  = Modern objects,  = Statue

Z1	NK	TIP	LP	PP	RP	LRP	LAP	IP	MP
S1									
S2	  	   					X		 
S2,B	   	   	   						 
S2,C	    	    	    						  
S2,D	 	      	 	 					
S2,E	 	    					 		
S3	   								
S4		 							
S5		 	 						

763 Parallel: modern objects were unearthed from tomb TT16, Onstine 2013, 230.

Z1	NK	TIP	LP	PP	RP	LRP	LAP	IP	MP
									

1.2 Tomb Z2:

1.2.1a NK:

This phase is represented as the early occupation of the tomb as a burial for a private individual. there is no information about him or his family is available, only the name of mother or wife of tomb's owner was represented in horizontal hall, who called Towy, she was titled of mistress of the house.

Ceramic material dating to the NK. The oldest pottery in this assemblage, represented by Amphora, Beer Jar, and Funnel Necked jar, comes from the early NK, from H hall and shaft S1. All were apparently connected with cult activities, presumably burial (remains of embalming) and the cult of the dead (censer). Many funerary cones were unearthed from the tomb, were unearthed in different parts of the tomb e.g. area above, open courtyard and horizontal hall, e.g., cones set of Amunhotep and Qenanum.

During the Amarna Period, the tomb was suffered by hacking the names of Amun and other gods in the horizontal hall.

1.2.1b TIP:

This phase was represented in using the shaft S1 as a burial place, where the tomb assemblage was represented.

Basketry, coffins, and cartonnage fragments dating especially to Dynasties Twenty-First and Twenty-Second were unearthed in shaft S1 and horizontal hall.

1.2.1c LP:

During LP Tomb Z2 was still used as a burial place, where tomb assemblage was represented, ceramic material including two handles storage jars in the shaft S1. To groups of shabtis dating to the Thirtieth Dynasty were unearthed in shaft S1. In addition, two mummies were unearthed in tomb Z2 in shaft S1, in addition to varying of shabties.

1.2.1d PP to LRP:

Those phases were represented through only the funerary ceramic materials in tombs, including Egyptian Amphora from shaft S1, During LP remains of two mummies and coffin were unearthed in shaft S1 of tomb Z2.

1.2.1e LAP:

Tomb Z2 served as a part of the monastic community, that witnessed through many Coptic ostraca were unearthed in open courtyard and shaft S1.





















1.2.1f IP:






















A group of fragmentary tobacco clay pipes were unearthed in shaft S1, dating to Ottoman Empire.

1.2.1g MP:

As referred before, by the 1700th AD, People used to use the tombs as either a living place or animal barns. Modern objects such as matchboxes and Saqia pot were unearthed in the horizontal hall.

1.2.2 The using and reusing of the areas of tomb Z2:

T= tomb,  = Pottery,  = Coffin/Cartonnage,  = Mummy,  = Osiris Status,  = Shabti,  = Box,  = Basket,  = Amulet,  = Beads net,  = Canopic jars,  = Funerary cones,  = Seal impressions,  = Coptic ostracon,  = Papyrus,  = Storage bin,  = Blocks,  = Coins,  = Ottoman clay pipes,  = Modern objects,  = Statue

Z2	NK	TIP	LP	PP	RP	LRP	LAP	IP	MP
OC									
H hall	  	 							
S1	 	   	   						

1.3.1 Tomb Z3:

Was used, as burial place during NK, there is no any information regarding to the tomb's owner or his family.

In addition, there is no information regarding the tomb re-use, where the underground facilities were not excavated. However, ended as if the other tombs in the area were inhabited by the modern villagers.

1.4.1 Tomb Z4:

1.4.1a NK:

This phase is represented as the early occupation of the tomb, where was used as a burial for private individual. This phase was represented also through note much

tomb assemblage, ceramic material dating to the NK. The oldest pottery in this assemblage, represented by a dish from shaft S6. In addition to amulet from the same shaft and shabtis from shaft S6.A.

1.4.1b TIP:

This phase was represented in using the underground facilities of the tomb as a burial place, tomb assemblage were unearthed in inner shafts, canopic jars, and coffins in inner shafts and shaft S6, A, a group of shabtis were unearthed in the inner shafts.

1.4.1c LP:

This Period was represented only through amulet from shaft S6.A and group of shabtis dating to Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth Dynasties were unearthed in the inner shafts.

1.4.1d PP to LRP:

LRP was represented through the funerary ceramic materials such as Squat jug jar, bowl, cooking pot and bowl. In addition, Amulet was unearthed in shaft S6, A dating to PP.

1.4.1e LAP:

Tomb Z4 served as a part of the monastic community, that witnessed through many Coptic ostraca were unearthed in shaft S6 and S6.A.





















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





There is no material relating to that Period was indicated.










1.4.1g MP:

People used to use the tombs as either a living place or animals barns.

1.4.2 The using and reusing of the areas of tomb Z4:

T= tomb,  = Pottery,  = Coffin/Cartonnage,  = Mummy,  = Osiris Status,  = Shabti,  = Box,  = Basket,  = Amulet,  = Beads net,  = Canopic jars,  = Funerary cones,  = Seal impressions,  = Coptic ostrakon,  = Papyrus,  = Storage bin,  = Blocks,  = Coins,  = Ottoman clay pipes,  = Modern objects,  = Statue

Z4	NK	TIP	LP	PP	RP	LRP	LAP	IP	MP
H hall									
S6	 	 							

Z4	NK	TIP	LP	PP	RP	LRP	LAP	IP	MP
S6.A									
Inner shaft									

1.5 Tomb Z5:

1.5.1a NK:

This phase is represented as the early occupation of the area, where was used as a burial for private an individual, The oldest pottery in this assemblage, represented by ribbed necked jar, dish, storage jar, and model Jar were unearthed in open courtyard, shaft S1, and the sloping passage. Many funerary cones were unearthed from the tomb, were unearthed in different parts of the tomb, e.g., open courtyard or shaft S2, where cones set of Nebamun, Amunhotep, and Paentjebu were represented.

1.5.1b TIP:

This phase was represented in using the underground facilities of the tomb as a burial place. A group of shabtis dating to the Twenty-First Dynasty was unearthed in the slopping passage. A female individual named Nefeteri with the title of mistress of the house chanters of Amun was unearthed in the slopping passage also.

1.5.1c LP:

LP materials were indicated through ceramic material including two handles storage jars from shaft S1. In addition, two groups of shabtis dating to the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty were unearthed in the slopping passage.

1.5.1d PP to LRP:

Only led of amphora was unearthed in shaft S1 dating to RP or LRP.

1.5.1e LAP:

Tomb Z5 served as a part of the monastic community, was witnessed through many Coptic ostraca were unearthed in the open courtyard.





















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












There is no material relating to that Period was indicated.

1.5.1g MP:

People used to use the tombs as either a living place or animal barns. Modern objects such as matchboxes and bowl were unearthed.

1.5.2 The using and reusing of the areas of tomb Z5:

T= tomb,  = Pottery,  = Coffin/Cartonnage,  = Mummy,  = Osiris Status,  = Shabti,  = Box,  = Basket,  = Amulet,  = Beads net,  = Canopic jars,  = Funerary cones,  = Seal impressions,  = Coptic ostrakon,  = Papyrus,  = Storage bin,  = Blocks,  = Coins,  = Ottoman clay pipes,  = Modern objects,  = Statue

Z5	NK	TIP	LP	PP	RP	LRP	LAP	IP	MP
OC	   								
S1									
S2									
Sloping passage	 								

1.6 Tomb Z6:

1.6.1a NK:

This phase is represented as the early occupation of the tomb, where was used as a burial for a private individual, The oldest pottery in this assemblage, represented by beer Jar and stand dating to the Eighteenth Dynasty. Many funerary cones were unearthed in the open courtyard, such as cones set of Setimose.

The tomb was re-used during the Ramesside Period, where a fragment of shabti was indicated from shaft S1.

1.6.1b TIP:

This phase was represented in using the underground facilities of the tomb as a burial places. Groups of shabtis dating to Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties were unearthed in shaft S1. In addition, a plate dating to that Period was unearthed in the same shaft.

1.6.1c LP:

LP materials were indicated only through a fragment of offering table of Padiswti was unearthed in shaft S1, the profit of Amun in Karnak temples, probably he re-used the tomb during that Period.

1.6.1d PP to LRP:

A Ptolemaic coin is dating to the mid or later part of the reign of Ptolemy III was unearthed in shaft S1, probably refers to the widespread of the trade in the area.

Only a lid of a jar was unearthed in open courtyard dating to RP.

1.6.1e LAP:

There is no material relating to that Period was indicated.





















1.6.1f IP:















There is no material relating to that Period was indicated.

1.6.1g MP:

People used to use the tombs as either a living place or animal barns. Modern objects such as matchboxes and bowls were unearthed.

1.6.2 The using and reusing of the areas of tomb Z6:

T= tomb,  = Pottery,  = Coffin/Cartonnage,  = Mummy,  = Osiris Status,  = Shabti,  = Box,  = Basket,  = Amulet,  = Beads net,  = Canopic jars,  = Funerary cones,  = Seal impressions,  = Coptic ostrakon,  = Papyrus,  = Storage bin,  = Blocks,  = Coins,  = Ottoman clay pipes,  = Modern objects,  = Statue

Z6	NK	TIP	LP	PP	RP	LRP	LAP	IP	MP
OC	 								
S1	  	 							 

1.7.1 Tomb Z7:

1.7.1a NK:

This phase is represented as the early occupation of the tomb, where was used as a burial for a private individual. Many funerary cones were unearthed from the tomb, were unearthed in open courtyard, such as cones set of Aamy and Amunhotep were unearthed in open courtyard.

The tomb was re-used during the Ramesside Period, where fragments of shabti were unearthed in the vertical hall.

1.7.1b TIP-IP:

There is no material relating to that Period was indicated.

1.7.1c MP:

People used to use the tombs as either a living place. Modern objects such as matchboxes and bowls were unearthed.

1.8.1 Tomb Z8:

1.8.1a NK:

This phase is represented as the early occupation of the tomb, where was used as a burial for a private individual, The oldest pottery in this assemblage, represented by ovoid jars to the Eighteenth Dynasty. Many funerary cones were unearthed in the open courtyard, such as cones set of Djehutynefer and Deputy....

The tomb was re-used during the Nineteenth-Dynasty, where fragments of shabti were unearthed in the open courtyard.

1.8.1b TIP:

Only Many fragments of cordage or rope made of braids were unearthed in the entrance and dating to the Twenty-First Dynasty.

1.8.1c LP:

There is no material relating to that Period was indicated.

1.8.1d PP to LAP:

There is no material relating to that Period was indicated.

1.8.1e IP:

A group of fragmentary tobacco clay pipes was unearthed in the open courtyard, dating to Ottoman Empire.

1.8.1g MP:

People used to use the tombs as either a living place or animals barns. Modern objects such as matchboxes and bowls were unearthed.

1.9.1 Tombs ST01 and ST02:

1.9.1a NK:

This phase is represented as the early occupation of the tomb, where was used as a burial for a private individual, a fragment of mat was unearthed.

1.9.1b TIP:

During this Period the two tombs were used as burial places and were presented through funerary assemblage, e.g. canopic jars, coffins, and cartonnage are dating to

Twenty-First and Twenty-Fifth Dynasties. Two coffins at least were represented according to the hands representing. In addition, Shabtis with Osiris spell are dating to the same Period, some of them bearing names of Padiamun, Istem[kheb] and Neshor, probably related to the priesthood, in addition, fragments of funerary boxes were unearthed.

1.9.1c LP:

During this Period, the two tombs were used as burial places, where tomb assemblage was represented, e.g., fragments of beads net and fragments of coffins, in addition, groups of shabtis.

1.9.1d PP to LRP:

There is no material relating to that Period was indicated.

1.9.1e LAP:

It was witnessed through many Jar stopper, one of them with the impression of Paulos's name was unearthed.

1.9.1f IP:

A group of fragmentary tobacco clay pipes were discovered in tombs Z8, dating to Ottoman Empire.

1.9.1g MP:

People used to use the tombs as either a living place or animal barns. Modern objects such as matchboxes and bowls were unearthed.

2. Summary

The Egyptian mission of MoA in CDAN at Luxor, in Upper Egypt, discovered many tombs, about eight rock-cut tombs, and two shaft-tombs were chosen to be cleaned of sand to study their elements and finds. However, due to events surrounding the revolution in 2011, excavation activities were stopped.

As in many other parts of the Theban Necropolis, it's difficult to follow the typology inside each tomb and its shafts, due to the fact that its debris is mixed and not its real context, because of the looting activities by the local inhabitants. Objects fell from the archaeological dumps of the tombs and hermitages explored in higher locations may be unearthed there, as well as fragments of different kinds of blocks and vessels recycled by modern villagers in addition to the re-use and wind activities. This resulted in finding some objects dating back to NK above deposits from modern layers (**Fig. 217**). Therefore, a general typology for the whole CDAN as one part is a better solution and allows one to avoid the problem of defining exact find locations.



Fig. 217: deposit from modern layers

2.1 CDAN topography:

2.1.1 NK:

This phase is represented as the early occupation of the area, when it was used for the burial of private officials. The whole discovered and recorded tombs date, according to their design (See chapter 2.), to this Period. The positions of the owners of the tombs were middle ranks of administration and religious positions. The exception is Amunemopet, the owner of tomb Z1, who served as governor and mayor, one of the highest administrative positions. However, his tomb does not fit with his title. Nothing more about the names of the new discovered tombs' owners and their families is available, with the exception of the name of the mother or wife of tomb Z2's owner. She was called Towy and had the title of mistress of the house. This phase was represented also through not much tomb assemblage in the tombs Z1 and Z2. Ceramic material dating to the NK was the most features were represented in most of the discovered tombs except the tombs Z7 and ST01. The former has no underground facilities, and in the latter, no diagnostic pottery shards were unearthed (and, additionally, it is not fully excavated). The oldest pottery in this assemblage, represented by deposit jars and small and usually worn-out shards, comes from the early NK to the middle Eighteenth Dynasty. The most numerous forms include: beer jars with rounded bodies, mainly bases, ritual jars, model jars, decorated jars and blue-painted pottery. Basically for funerary use, all were apparently connected with cult activities, presumably burial (remains of embalming) and the cult of the dead (censer). Many funerary cones were unearthed from the area, which are considered characteristic of NK and were unearthed in different parts of the tombs, e.g. the area above, the open courtyard or inside. However, it is hard to associate them with the place they were unearthed, since, as said before, they are movable objects and could come from completely different places. Some of the cones were associated with exact tombs in CDAN based on inscriptions and provenance, such as the tombs Z1, A21, TT231 TT260, and TT261. Some were associated with tombs not in DAN but in other areas in the Theban Necropolis such as the tomb TT94 in shekh Abd el-Qurna and the tomb TT276 in Qurnha Marai. Some are probably associated with CDAN, based on their number and place where they were unearthed, such as the set of cons of Amunhotep, Tennay, Paentjebu, Netiermose. There were also some samples which not match with any samples

before but were unearthed in CDAN, like the overseer of the double granary of the royal mother (or King's mother), Diehutynefer and Deputy ?.

During the Amarna Period, most of the tombs suffered from the damage in the form of the erasure the name of Amun and other deities ,e.g. the tombs TT17, TT145, TT260, Z1 and Z2. Probably the other newly discovered tombs, dating to before the Amarna Period, suffered the same fate, but because of no walls or ceiling decorations survive, this could not be determined.

The tomb Z1 was re-used during the Ramesside Period by an individual called Khwi. In addition to perfume or elaboration vases dating to the same Period from the same tomb were unearthed.

2.1.2 TIP:

This phase was characterized by the use of underground facilities of tombs as a burial place e.g. Z1, Z2, Z4, Z5, Z6, and of course ST01,02, as they are already shaft tombs. Tomb assemblage was represented in previous tombs. Ceramic material were unearthed in tombs Z1 and Z2, such as the wide plate with a rounded rim that was unearthed in tomb Z6 and the Oasis clay Amphora dating from TIP to Kushite Period.

It seems that tombs Z1, Z2, Z4 and ST01-02 were re-used during TIP for many generations, as there was evidence of multiple burials within the same tomb or in some cases in the same chamber, likely composed of complete families. For example, in tomb Z1 individuals of varying ages and sex, between adults (men and women) and infants, were unearthed. Various shabties, coffins and cartonnage fragments dating especially to Dynasties Twenty-First and Twenty-Second, those generations were belonged to the Administrative Sector, show that they did not belong to the priesthood family members but belonged to the temple of Amun, where they were priests and chantress of Amun. However, they must have had important roles in order to acquire such wealth, as individuals were buried in shaft S2 of tomb Z1 with the titles of the guardian of the treasure, keeper of the gold in the house of Amun. The titles mistress of the house and chantress of Amun were found several times for a woman called Ankhesenist. In addition, many names were indicated by shabties, e.g. Nesamun, Neskhonso, Hor, Djedkhonuiuefankh, Nespaneferher, Pa..., all are dating to Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties.

In Tomb Z5, a female individual named Neferteri with the title of mistress of the house Chanters of Amun was represented. A male individual named Hor in Tomb Z6 was also represented.

In shaft tomb ST, many names were also represented, including Padiamun, Istem[kheb] and Neshor, which were probably related to the priesthood. Shabties for an individual called Ankhef... with the title of the prophet of Amun were unearthed in the surface clean area. The presence of different tomb equipment and the good-quality mummification in some cases indicates the great wealth of the tombs' owners, which is very typical of Twenty-First Dynasty. The owners of those tombs belong to the priest hierarchy and their families. The hierarchy is, from high to low: High priest - Prophet – God's Father – Wab priest. Unfortunately, there is no information available about the nature of the relationship between those individuals. The names of most of them are very popular in the cache of tomb Bab el-Gasus.

There is an unexcavated vaulted tomb probably dating to this Period (based on its design), which was still in use during LP, where two pottery jars were filled with residue of the embalming material dating to this Period was unearthed in front of it.

2.1.3 LP:

During LP, CDAN was still used as a burial place in tombs Z1, Z2, Z5, and ST01, where tomb assemblage was represented, e.g. tombs Z1 in shaft S3, Z2 and ST01, the ceramic material including ovoid jars residue of embalming material, two handles storage jars and Torpedo amphora were also included, e.g. Z1, Z2, and Z5. Individual called Khonso with remains of title "...of Amun" dated to the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty represented by a fragment of cartonnage from tomb Z1. Another two individuals called Padiamunenipt and Padishwti the prophet of Amun in Karnak Temples were represented on offering table from tomb Z6, probably he re-used the tomb during that Period.

2.1.4 PP to LRP:

Those phases were represented with funerary ceramic materials in tombs, including beakers with string-cut bases and unguentaria, small bag-shaped jars, and carinated bowls, Egyptian Amphora the most prominent vessels within the RP were unearthed, while LRP was characterized by LP Amphora 7 (LRA7) , which were unearthed in tombs Z1, Z2, Z4, Z5 and Z6. In addition to remains of two mummies and coffin from RP were unearthed in shaft S4 of tomb Z1.

2.1.5 LAP:

In this Period the hill above CDAN was occupied by a monastery of Deir el-Bakhit (Paulos), which extended in all directions from a central tower to the west, meaning that CDAN served as an entrance to it. Monks used the tombs in CDAN beside their Hermitages as a part of the monastic community. This is evidenced by a jar stopper with the impression, probably, of Paulos's name, which was unearthed in shaft tomb ST, and fragments of a mud storage bin unearthed in the inner chamber of tomb Z1 and fragments of Coptic papyrus that were unearthed in the same tomb. Many Coptic ostraca were unearthed from most of the tombs and the valley itself. They document commercial exchange and parts of letters between monks, such as a portion of a letter addressed to someone were titled with our Father, as well as some including signatures like Yoannis and Thomas. In addition, probably a name of someone called Salomon was represented in tomb Z1, who was an important person, was mentioned in one of ostracas from Ramesseum. Probably reflected that relationship between the CDAN and Ramesseum in that time.

2.1.5 IP:

The occupation of CDAN during this Period is not clear. Only a few decorated cooking pots and different types of Islamic pottery that reflect the daily life of inhabitants were unearthed from tomb Z1, indicating probably that the area continued to be used a living place.

2.1.6 MP:

A group of fragmented tobacco clay pipes was discovered in the site (tombs Z1, Z2, Z7, Z8, and Clean Surface), which were very common during the Ottoman Empire. In this time (1517-1867), Egypt came under the rule of the Ottoman empire, chiefly by Muhamed Ali Pasha and his dynasty. It seems that the area was a coffeehouse and it has, as usual, a dump nearby where the fragmented pipes were buried in the sand. Polz, however, attributes their presence to looting activities.

As mentioned before, by the seventeenth century AD, people were using the tombs as either a living place or animal barns. This helped them earn money from the sale of tomb objects to dealers who live in the West Bank. Some families occupied already both the certain recorded tombs and all the new discovered tombs, resulting in the fact that some modern objects like matchboxes, cigarettes, tee packets, Arabic and English newspapers and others were unearthed. This indicates the presence of modern tourists and explorers from the past 100 years or so. It is clearly an intervention that they do not overshadow the issue of site stratigraphy. Many modern

objects of daily life indicating modern inhabitants were also unearthed, e.g. cooking pots and a knife.

In the end, those houses were all removed in 2009 by the Egyptian government, to return the CDAN to how it was 2000 years ago.

Finally this work is just beginning for something bigger and it lays the foundation for future work on the subject. More time, larger data sets, and more scholars looking at the problem will help to build a better understanding of CDAN.

Objects Catalogue

List of glosses:

Gloss	Full form
OC	: Open courtyard
SC	: Surface clean
Shaft S2, C	: Chamber C in shaft S2
Z1: 001-009	: Object Catalogue numbers from 001 to 009 from tomb Z1
Hmax: Height maximum, Wmax: Width maximum, Tmax: Thickness maximum	

Basketry:

Z1: 001-009, **Z2:** 192-193, **Z8:** 287, **ST01 and ST02:** 294-295.

Amulets:

Z1: 010-023, **Z4:** 229-232.

Beads:

Z1: 024, **ST01 and ST02:** 296-298.

Canopic Jars:

Z1: 025-034, **Z4:** 233-234.

Coffins:

Z1: 035-070, **Z2:** 194-203, **Z4:** 235-237, **ST01 and ST02:** 300-308.

Cartonnage:

Z1: 071-100, **Z2:** 204-207, **Z4:** 238-242, **ST01 and ST02:** 307, **SC:** 327.

Osiris or Ptah-Sokar-Osiris

figures:

Z1: 101-106,

Shabti boxes:

Z1: 107-115, **Z2:** 208-209, **Z8:** 309-310.

Shabtis:

Z1: 116-142, **Z2:** 210-216, **Z4:** 243-246, **Z5:** 252-255, **Z6:** 268-271, **Z7:** 297-280, **Z8:** 288, **ST01 and ST02:** 311-317, **Tombs TT17 and TT145:** 321, **SC:** 328-330.

Funerary cones:

Z1: 143-152, **Z2:** 217-218, **Z5:** 256-258, **Z6:** 272, **Z7:** 281-283, **Z8:** 289-290, **Tombs TT17 and TT145:** 322.

Jar stopper:

ST01 and ST02: 318-319.

Mud-brick seal impression:

Z1: 153.

Mud seal:

Z1: 154.

Ostacas:

Z1: 155-166, **Z2:** 219-226, **Z4:** 247-250, **Z5:** 259-261, **Tombs TT17 and TT145:** 323-326, **SC:** 331.

Granaries:

Z1: 167.

Coins:

Z1: 168-169, **Z5:** 262, **Z6:** 273, **Z8:** 291.

Ottoman clay pipes:

Z1: 170, **Z2:** 227, **Z8:** 292.

Modern objects:

Z1: 171-144, **Z7:** 284,

Blocks and architect elements :

Door Jambs

Z1: 155-176, **Z7:** 285-286, **SC:** 332-334

Stelae:

Z1: 177-181, **Z8:** 293, **SC:** 335-336.

Offering tables:

Z6: 274, **SC:** 337.

Blocks:

Z1: 182, **Z2:** 228, **Z5:** 263-265, **Z6:** 275, **ST01 and ST02:** 320, **SC:** 338-352

Statues :

Z1: 183-184, **Z5:** 266, **SC:** 353.

Coptic papyrus:

Z1: 185.

Objects:

Z1: 186-191, **Z4:** 251, **Z5:** 267, **Z6:** 276-278.

Tomb Z1

Basketry:

Cat. 001

Fragment of a basket
Rows of coiled stands with a panel
of red color
Vegetal materials
H max: 3.5cm; W max: 13cm; T
max: 0.85cm
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
NK

Cat. 002

Fragment of a basket
Semi-round rows of coiled stands
with a panel of red color
Vegetal materials
H max: 3.7cm; W max: 8cm; T max:
0.84cm
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
NK

Cat. 003

Fragment of a basket
Rows of coiled stands with a panel
of red color
Vegetal materials
H max: 4.2cm; W max: 9.3cm; T
max: 0.84cm
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
NK

Cat. 004

Fragment of a basket
plaited with a single braid
Vegetal materials
H max: 14cm; W max: 34cm; T max:
0.5cm
Tomb Z1, vertical hall
TIP, Twenty-First Dynasty

Cat. 005

Fragment of a brush
Grass fibers doubled over and
bound back
Vegetal materials
H max: 11.2cm; W max: 8cm; T max:
7cm
Tomb Z1, shaft S3
NK

Cat. 006

Fragment of a brush
grass fibers doubled over and
bound back
Vegetal materials
H max: 11.2cm; W max: 8cm; T max:
7cm
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
NK

Cat. 007

Remains of woven sticks
A number of woven sticks are tied
together by a papyrus.
Reed and papyrus
H max: 15cm,; W each max: 0.7cm
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
Unknown

Cat. 008

Fragment of a container
One piece of reed is tied by papyrus,
it was associated with **Cat. 007**
reeds
H max: 21.8cm; W max: 0.7cm
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
Unknown

Cat. 009

Fragment of sandal
 was made of two layers of fiber and
 was made using the sewing
 technique in both sole and the
 edges of the sandal
 Vegetal materials
 H max: 3.2cm; W max: 3cm; T max:
 0.4cm
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
 NK

Amulets:**Cat. 010**

Scarab amulet
 Intact scarab, it was placed on the
 mummy, with no holes
 Stone
 H max: 2cm; W max: 1.5cm; T max:
 0.5cm
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
 TIP to LP, Twenty-Second to
 Twenty-Sixth Dynasties

Cat. 011

Fragment of scarab amulet
 With detailed head, maybe sew to a
 mummy bead-net
 Faience
 H max: 2cm; W max: 3cm; T max:
 0.6cm
 Tomb Z1, OC
 PP

Cat. 012

Fragment of scarab amulet
 Maybe sew to a mummy bead-net
 Faience
 H max: 3cm; W max: 3.5cm; T max:
 0.8cm
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

TIP to LP

Cat. 013

Fragment of scarabs wings
 It has three holes in the corners to
 be laced to a mummy bead-net
 together with a scarab.
 Light blue faience
 H max: 3.3cm; W max: 4.1cm; T
 max: 0.3cm
 Tomb Z1, OC
 PP

Cat. 014

intact one of four sons of Hours
 amulet
 It has two holes to be laced to a
 mummy bead-net almost under the
 winged scarab.
 Blue faience
 H max: 5.8cm; W max: 1.7cm; T
 max: 0.3cm
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2
 PP

Cat. 015

Fragments of four sons of Hours
 amulets
 It has holes to be located to a
 mummy bead-net almost under the
 winged scarab
 Blue faience
 H max: 4.7cm; W max: 1.6cm; T
 max: 0.3cm
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
 PP

Cat. 016

Fragment of one of four sons of
 Hours amulet, Imesti
 The upper part which is decorated
 with black painted lines, the face
 has many details with black dot on
 the eye, a hole above the eye to be

laced to a mummy bead-net,
probably associated with **Cat. 017**.
Blue faience

H max: 3.6cm; W max: 3.2cm; T
max: 0.3cm

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

LP, Twenty-Fifth to Twenty-Sixth
Dynasties

Cat. 017

Fragment of one of four sons of
Hours amulet

Lower part which is decorated with
black painted lines, a hole in the feet
to be laced to a mummy bead-net,
probably associated with **Cat. 016**.

Blue faience

H max: 3.5cm; W max: 2.5cm; T
max: 0.3cm

Tomb Z1, shaft S5

LP, Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth
Dynasties

Cat. 018

Djed-pillar amulet.

Intact detailed solid Djed-pillar with
passing a hole in the side for
hanging on a necklace at the back
of the neck.

Faience

H max: 2.8cm; W max: 1cm; T max:
0.3cm

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP

Cat. 019

Wedjat amulet.

Intact detailed solid wedjat with
passing a hole in the top for hanging
on a necklace at the back of the
neck.

Blue faience

H max: 1.5cm; W max: 1.3cm; T
max: 0.3cm

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP

Cat. 020

Menat amulet.

Intact detailed solid Menat (Menkhet)
with passing a hole in the top for
hanging on a necklace at the back
of the neck.

Blue faience

H max: 1.7cm; W max: 0.8cm; T
max: 0.3cm

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E

NK to TIP

Cat. 021

Falcon-headed God amulet (Ra Hor
Akhty ?).

Intact detailed solid Menat (Menkhet)
with passing a hole in the top for
hanging on a necklace at the back
of the neck.

Blue faience

H max: 1.9cm; W max: 1.1cm; T
max: 0.3cm

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP

Cat. 022

Taweret amulet.

Intact detailed Taweret with remains
gold layer in the left side of the face
with passing a hole in the back of
the head for hanging on a necklace
at the back of the neck, wejat eye
was carved at the backside of the
passing hole. She holds nothing in
her hand.

Bronze and gold

H max: 4cm; W max: 2cm; T max:
1.4cm

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP to RP

Cat. 023

Part of amulets wing.
 Represent the right colored wing in blue on yellow background, with two holes for fixing
 Wood
 H max: 2.5cm; W max: 4.5cm; T max: 0.4cm
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
 LP

Beads:**Cat. 024**

Beads sample
 A sample of beads indicates the variance types and longs of beads were used to make the bead net which covering the mummy
 Blue, green and turquoise faience
 H max: 2-1cm
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B, C, D, S5
 LP

Canopic jars**Cat. 025**

A fragment of canopic jar lid
 The upper part of the jar lid with baboon-headed with color remains at the face
 H max: 4.5cm; W max: 3.2cm;;T max: 5cm
 Wood
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
 TIP

Cat. 026

A fragment of canopic jar lid
 Restore human-headed let, part of the nose in the face is missing

H max: 6.5cm; W max: 7cm; T max: 7cm
 Limestone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E
 TIP

Cat. 027

A fragment of canopic jar lid
 Human-headed lid, the upper part of the face is missing
 H max: 6cm; W max: 7cm; T max: 7cm
 Limestone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E
 TIP

Cat. 028

A fragment of canopic jar lid
 Complete restore Human-headed lid
 H max: 5.2cm; W max: 7.5cm; T max: 7.5cm
 Limestone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E
 TIP

Cat. 029

A fragment of canopic jar
 Restore hollow canopic jar, part of the base and the body is missing.
 H max: 25cm; W max: 18cm; T max: 18cm
 Limestone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2
 TIP

Cat. 030

A fragment of canopic jar
 Restore hollow canopic jar, part of the base is missing.
 H max: 25cm; W max: 20cm; T max: 20cm
 Limestone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2
 TIP

Cat. 031

A fragment of canopic jar
 Restore hollow canopic jar, part of
 the base is missing.
 H max: 28cm; W max: 18cm; T max:
 18cm
 Limestone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2
 TIP

Cat. 032

A fragment of canopic jar
 Restorer hollow canopic jar, part of
 the base vertical half of the jar is
 missing.
 H max: 28cm; W max: 18cm; T max:
 10cm
 Limestone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2

Cat. 033

A fragment of canopic jar
 Restorer hollow upper part of
 canopic jar
 H max: 20cm; W max: 18cm
 Limestone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
 TIP

Cat. 034

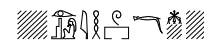
A fragment of canopic jar
 Restorer hollow upper part of
 canopic jar
 H max: 24cm; W max: 17cm
 Limestone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
 TIP

Coffins**Cat. 035**



Fragments of wig

A detailed black wig Gala hairstyle
 with braids ending in curls heavy
 braids in back, in 14 pieces.
 Wood and plaster
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C and D
 NK, Eighteenth dynasty

Cat. 036

Fragment of outer coffin
 Painted in yellow, in the middle part
 vertical inscriptions between two
 lines in black color read:
 *Wsir ((W)sru) ihw mh*
ms, maybe the same decoration in
 the opposite right side but it is
 missing. There is a wooden nail in
 the left top side for joining, another
 nail is installed vertically on the
 fragment at the right side, probably
 associated with **Cat. 049** as both
 have the same ornaments and text
 style
 H max: 20cm; W max: 42m: T max:
 4cm
 Wood
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E
 TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty


Cat. 037

Fragment of coffin
 With remains of ornaments and text:
 ... *hnty (imnty)* one of Osiris
 titles, in a vertical line and below a
 word of  *imnty ntr* 3 western
 flowered by the great god was
 written in a horizontal line, the text is
 in black color and the ornaments in
 both black and red colors on yellow
 background
 H max: 21cm; W max: 7cm
 Wood
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E
 LP, Twenty-Fifth, and Twenty-Sixth
 Dynasties

Cat. 038

Fragments of coffin

With remains of varnish ornaments and text on yellow background represent vertical text in a border in dark blue color, the text was written in many colors, red and green:

... *di.s* may give her...

H max: 5.7cm; W max: 4.2cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

TIP

Cat. 039

Fragments of hawk

The small 'archaic' hawk was used to add to the lid of the *krsw* coffins set

H max: 9.4cm; W max: 4cm; T max: 4.5cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

TIP-LP

Cat. 040

Fragment of coffin

Part of the lid represents the chest area with unvarnished polychrome of ornaments of a collar with different colors.

H max: 10cm; W max: 2.7cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 041

Fragment of coffin

Polychrome of winged gods on yellow background, one of them is goddess Nephthys, a part of a collar is represented

H max: 17cm; W max: 6cm


Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP, Late Twenty-First dynasty

Cat. 042

Fragments of coffin

Different outer coffins fragments of polychrome of so-called tomb-scenes on yellow background, one of it bears remains of some ornaments, scene, and text, maybe read:  *imntt* West.

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C & D

TIP, Late Twenty-First dynasty

Cat. 043

Fragment of coffin

Part of the lid represents the chest area with unvarnished polychrome of ornaments of collar including lotus flowers and remains of winged god below, a peg (L: 4cm; T: 0.4cm) in the right side is exist, was used to join pieces together

H max: 23cm; W max: 7cm


Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 044

Fragment of coffin

Part of short flat footboard in shape most-T shape , fixed with the sidewalls by using nests in the bottoms of T-shape sides shows some ornaments like Djed Pillar in the middle and Maat feather and tiet signs in every two sides mostly painted in blue

H max: 15cm; W max: 35.5cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 045

Fragment of coffin

A part with round pegs not with the perpendicular direction but forward-slash directions, remains of text in red color on Yellow background is indicated .. *nḥh*[*t3*]ty...eternity ..ty?



H max: 7.5cm; W max: 21.3cm


Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 046

Fragment of coffin

An upper part of feet of coffin's lid with some ornaments and copra and remains of 2 vertical repeated texts against each other indicated some titles like  ... *Wsir* ((*W*)*sru*) *nbt pr šm3t*.....Osiris the mistress of the house, chantress ... in a mixture of blue and red colors on yellow background, probably associated with coffin set **Cat. 093** as all have the same ornaments and text style

H max: 24.2cm; W max: 2.4cm


Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

TIP, Late Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 047

Fragment of coffin

Part of coffin's lid represent wings in blue on Yellow background, below the wings part of the text was indicated in horizontal :  *im3hy-hr* 'honored on', in the side part (the thickness) there is a peg for joining

H max: 16.5cm; W max: 6cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP, Twenty First Dynasty

Cat. 048

Fragment of coffin

With remains of text, but was cut in round shape to be re-used for another purpose.

H max: 8cm; W max: 8cm


Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

TIP

Cat. 049

Fragment of coffin

With part of *hpt-di-nsw* formula  and vertical line on the left side of the text in black color on yellow background, probably associated with coffin set of **Cat. 36** as both have the same ornaments and text style

H max: 4.5cm; W max: 18cm


Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E

TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 050

Fragment of coffin

Part of coffin's feet with vertical double text in black ink with yellow background:  ... *hpt di nswt Wsir* ((*W*)*sru*) *nb nḥh* [*ns*]ty offerings given by Osiris the lord of the eternity, ..ty?, the two columns were divided with ornament

H max: 21cm; W max: 12cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E

TIP, Twenty First Dynasty

Cat. 051

Two fragments of coffins

Represent colored seated god with yellow background

H max: 10cm; W max: 4.5cm

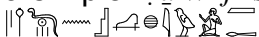
Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E

TIP, Late Twenty-First dynasty

Cat. 052

Shabti

Made of fired pottery terracotta shabtis of Khiw xiw , with mummiform all of them in two pieces were found, the shoulders were not represented or it's under the wig and holding the hoes, the sides are semi-straight, black color was applied to the wig, and remains of white color in the face was represented, also, winged seated God above the twisted hands is represented, a single vertical line of Osiris spell was dedicated in the front, where it giving the name of the Khiw as a simple *shd Wsir* spell formula: 

shd n Wsir ((W)sru), hiw, m3c hrw,
Osiris Khiw probably illuminated, justified

H max: 14.5cm; W max: 4.5cm

fired pottery terracotta

Tomb Z1, shaft S3

Ramesside Period.

Cat. 053

Fragments of coffins

Part of coffin head, although the bad condition, details of the face is still quite clear, remains of color in the left eye is indicated,

H max: 27cm; W max: 22cm; T max: 12cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

TIP

Cat. 054

Fragments of coffins

Right part of coffin's face, in good condition, shows part of the hieroglyphically-designed eyes, with their life-like with black, supported by alive black pupils framed by eyebrow painted with cosmetic stripes, the face itself is painted in red, part of the wig is represented and also the horizontal stripes in yellow color with some decoration in turquoise color is represented

H max: 25.7cm; W max: 9cm; T max: 11cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 055

Fragments of coffins face

Represents nose and a part of the upper lips, with remains of painted yellow on white plaster background, it seems that the painted yellow was covered by black resinous

H max: 9.2cm; W max: 3.7cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 056

Fragments of coffins face

Left part of coffin's face, in yellow-red, coating with hieroglyphically-designed eyes, with their life-like with black, supported by black pupils framed by eyebrow painted with cosmetic stripes, The brow of the forehead coalesces into the root of the nose, which is itself characterized by well-molded, it

seems that the face was first painted then the eye was limited by block lines, where the yellow-red was spread over part of the eyebrow but not over the eye's lines, upper part of the nose is depicted
H max: 6.2cm; W max: 6.3cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 057

Fragments of coffin's face
Intact a semi-round plaited 'divine' beard, is usually referred to God "Osiris" with polychromed ornament, is a slanted black lines on yellow background, some of the ornament at the bottom is missing, at the top of the chin there is a joint for dovetailing (high: 1,3cm; wide: 1.2cm) to attach to the mask by a mortise and tenon system
H max: 21.5cm; W max: 4.8cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 058

Fragments of coffins face
Lower part of semi-round plaited 'divine' beard, with remains of polychrome ornament, is yellow lines on turquoise, gives mummy wrapping-like or braid-like design
H max: 8.5cm; W max: 3.8cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 059

Fragments of coffins face
Of semi-round plaited 'divine' beard, in bad condition, in the upper top there is a part for installing
H max: 17.5cm; W max: 2cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S5
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 060

Fragments of coffins face
Manufactured two eyes, in blue and with hieroglyphically-designed eyes
H max: 2.5cm; W max: 4.8cm
Faience
Tomb Z1, shaft S5
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 061

Fragments of coffins
Number of different types and sizes of curved ears for many coffins (about six, three right and three left), which were fixed to the face by using glue, some of them were painted in red color
H max: 12.2cm; W max: 5.2cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2
TIP

Cat. 062

Fragment of coffins hand
Right fist hand, it seems was originally folded but was cut to look like fist hand as the processing of re-use phase, remains of white plaster is represented.
H max: 6cm; W max: 11.5cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E

TIP, Twenty-First to begging of
Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 063

Fragment of coffin's hand
Well right folded hand, in good
condition, with well-molded fingers
and nails in red color and the nail
was painted in white color, the end
parts of the fingers were divided of
each other, a hole of nail for
installing is represent
H max: 4cm; W max: 19.2cm
Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
TIP, Twenty-First to begging of
Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 064

Fragment of coffin's hand
Right fist hand, yellow color, a
painted bracelet is indicated green,
red and blue colors, in addition, the
yellow background which used as a
part of the bracelet
H max: 9.4cm; W max: 18.2cm
Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
TIP, Twenty-First to begging of
Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 065

Fragment of coffin's hand
Left folded hand, in bad condition,
with well-molded fingers and nails,
in yellow color, a hole of nail for
installing is represent.
H max: 6cm; W max: 24cm
Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
TIP, Twenty-First to begging of
Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 066

Fragment of coffins hand
Left fist hand, painted in black on
white plaster background, a nail in
the middle of the hand to install to
the coffin, polyphonic bracelet is
represent
H max: 10cm; W max: 7.3cm
Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S5
TIP, Twenty-First to begging of
Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 067

Fragment of coffins hand
Left fist hand, with plaster layer
H max: 9.8cm; W max: 12cm
Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
TIP, Twenty-First to begging of
Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 068

Fragment of coffins hand
Left folded hand, in bad condition,
with well carved fingers and nails in
red color and the nail was painted in
white color.
H max: 3.7cm; W max: 18cm
Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
TIP, Twenty-First to begging of
Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 069

Part of Osiris beard?
Intact a semi plaited 'divine' beard,
is usually referred to God "Osiris"
with remains of polychrome
ornament, at the top of the chin
there is a joint for dovetailing (high:
1,3cm; wide: 1.2cm) to attach to the
mask by a mortise and tenon
system.

H max: 13cm; W max: 3.5cm; T max:
1cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
TIP

Cat. 070

Part of Djed-pillar.
Intact detailed upper part of solid
Djed-pillar within yellow color on
black background.
Wood
H max: 2.5cm; W max: 7cm; T max:
0.4cm
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
unknown

Cartonnage:

Cat. 071

Fragment of cartonnage
with bead-net pattern in blue and
white colors on dark red color
background
H max: 24cm; W max: 20m
cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
TIP, Late Twenty-First dynasty

Cat. 072

Fragment of cartonnage
with bead-net pattern in blue and
white colors on a dark red
background
H max: 11cm; W max: 14m
cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
TIP, Late Twenty-First dynasty

Cat. 073

Fragment of cartonnage

with the bipartite feather pattern of
falcons and vulture in white, yellow
and blue colors
H max: 6cm; W max: 5m
cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
TIP, Late Twenty-First dynasty

Cat. 074

Fragments of cartonnage
In bright green and red color
remains of the vertical text in a
green color on a white ground.
H max: 3.5cm; W max: 2.5m
cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2

Cat. 075


Fragments of cartonnage
unvarnished turquoise wing with
white background, the area around
the wing is varnish with brilliant
orange-yellow, it is clear the two
layers of cartonnage and then the
drawings were applied over the
plaster.
H max: 12cm; W max: 8m
cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
TIP, Twenty-First - Twenty-Second
Dynasties

Cat. 076

Fragments of cartonnage
A head of falcon-headed god with
varnish brilliant orange-yellow.
H max: 10cm; W max: 8m
cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 077

Fragments of cartonnage

The bipartite feather pattern of falcons or vulture in turquoise and red on yellow- orange background, remains of text represent the part the title of .. nbw in [pr] Imn.. ... gold of [the house of] Amun in black on the left side, on the right side unclear scene in bright colors on white background.

H max: 14cm; W max: 12m

cartonnage

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

TIP, Late Twenty-First to TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 078

Fragments of cartonnage

With remains of 4 columns of texts in black on white background, with a name of Khonso or Amun-Khonso offering some goods to Osiris the first of the westerns:

-... .... [Wsir ((W)sru)]


hnty Imnty ntr 3 [Osiris] Khenty

Amenty, the great God ...

-... ... iry-p^t ntrw nbt

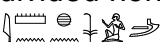
hwt di.f prt-hrw t hnkt snw k3w 3bdw ...

the hereditary prince of the gods may he gives offerings of bread, beer, cakes, oxen, fowl,

- ... ... irp irtt nbt ht n

[k^c.n].... Wein, milk, everything good to [the soul of]....

The fourth column was divided from the others by ornament of a panel of green color was filled with red, green and yellow colors, which divided horizontal lines in black - ...

... Imn xnsu mAa-xrw...

Amun- khonsu justified, before the last column on the right remains of a human or god profile face, also divided from the fourth column by a thick black line.

H max: 10cm; W max: 7m

cartonnage

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

LP, Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth Dynasties

Cat. 079

Fragments of cartonnage

With small squares (0.2 or 0.3cm) pattern filled with red, white, green and turquoise colors, re-used marks for another purpose was indicated.

H max: 9.4cm; W max: 6.8cm

cartonnage

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

PP

Cat. 080

Fragments of cartonnage

A lower part of left fillet of tripartite wig in turquoise and yellow and varnish, a part of collar in different shapes and colors around the chest is represented, a part of the sun disk, suppose to be located between the 2 fillets of the tripartite wig

H max: 13.8cm; W max: 13cm

Cartonnage

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 081

Fragments of cartonnage

Polychrome decoration of wing in black color on yellow background, showing kind of molding with deep orange-yellow varnish

H max: 10cm; W max: 5.5cm

Cartonnage

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

TIP, Late Twenty-First dynasty

Cat. 082

Fragments of cartonnage

Yellow varnish fragment represent some polychrome and the key of life.
H max: 7cm; W max: 8cm
Cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C


Cat. 083

Fragments of cartonnage
Polychrome decoration of one the gods in deep orange-yellow varnish, associated with **Cat. 084**.
H max: 8.3cm; W max: 9.8cm
Cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
TIP, Late Twenty-First dynasty

Cat. 084

Fragments of cartonnage
Polychrome decoration of one the gods wearing the white crown and the face was painted in dark green and in deep orange-yellow varnish, part of white plaster under the decoration is appeared, associated with **Cat. 083**.
H max: 10cm; W max: 5.5cm
Cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
TIP, Late Twenty-First dynasty

Cat. 085

Fragments of Cartonnage
Figured scene arranged in horizontal register represent a part of some figure in front of sitting god Anubis in blue with a word in front of him  the great in black above Anubis an ornament of frame band in blue and red, the whole decorations on yellow background, probably associated with **Cat. 086**, **Cat. 095**, and **Cat. 096** as all have the same ornaments and text style
H max: 10cm; W max: 5.5cm

Cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 086

Fragments of Cartonnage
Figured scene arranged in horizontal register represent the four sons of Hours canobic jars over the base and inside Decorative frame in blue and red, the whole decorations on yellow background, probably associated with **Cat. 085**, **Cat. 095**, and **Cat. 096** as all have the same ornaments and text style
H max: 10cm; W max: 5.5cm
Cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 087

Fragments of cartonnage
With geometric ornaments in blue and red colors on yellow background
H max: 12.5cm; W max: 11cm
Cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties


Cat. 088

Fragments of cartonnage
With geometric ornaments in blue, white and red colors on yellow background
H max: 6cm; W max: 7cm
Cartonnage
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties


Cat. 089

Fragments of cartonnage
 With sun disk in red color in yellow background
 H max: 5cm; W max: 5cm
 Cartonnage
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B


Cat. 090

Fragment of cartonnage
 2 pieces with remains of vertical text
 of title:  s3 or *iry pr-hd*.....guardian
 of the treasure A vertical line
 as a dividing line was indicated,
 both line and text in blue color on
 yellow background.
 H max: 8cm; W max: 8cm
 Cartonnage
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2
 TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
 Dynasties

Cat. 091


Fragment of cartonnage
 With remains of 3 vertical lines in
 blue and red and text with the title of
 *iry nbw n pr Imn* the keeper
 of gold in the House of Amun, the
 text on yellow background, it is
 associated with **Cat. 92** as both
 have the same ornaments and text
 style
 H max: 6cm; W max: 5cm
 Cartonnage
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
 TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
 Dynasties

Cat. 092

Fragment of cartonnage
 With remains of 3 vertical lines in
 blue and red and text of  m3t-
hrwim3hy-hr ' Justified honored on,
 the text on yellow background, it's

associated with **Cat. 091** as both
 have the same ornaments and text
 style, from which it seems the 3
 vertical lines (two blue and 1 red in
 between) were repeated in the two
 sides of the text
 H max: 6cm; W max: 9cm
 Cartonnage
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D


Cat. 093

Fragment of cartonnage
 With remains of vertical ornaments
 divided by two texts in column
 repeated and facing each other:
 *ss mnht* clothes, the text and
 ornaments ... in a mixture of blue
 and red colors on yellow
 background, probably associated
 with coffin set **Cat. 046** as all have
 the same ornaments and text style
 H max: 7.2cm; W max: 16cm
 Cartonnage
 Tomb Z1, above
 TIP, Late Twenty-First dynasty

Cat. 094

Fragment of cartonnage
 With remains of varnish vertical text
 in black color on yellow background
 H max: 6cm; W max: 4.3cm
 Cartonnage
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
 TIP?

Cat. 095

Fragment of cartonnage
 With ornaments and part of wing
 word of  *iddw* Ijdw, probably
 personal name, in blue color, the
 ornaments in blue and red on yellow
 background. It has a hole in the
 middle, maybe as re-use for some
 purpose. probably associated with

Cat. 085, Cat. 086, and Cat. 096 as all have the same ornaments and text style

H max: 7.8cm; W max: 10.5cm

Cartonnage


Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 096

Fragment of cartonnage

With ornaments and part of wing

word of , probably personal

name "Isn", in blue color, the

ornaments in blue and red on yellow background, probably associated

with **Cat. 085, Cat. 086,** and **Cat.**

095 as all have the same ornaments and text style

H max: 9cm; W max: 9cm

Cartonnage

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 097

Fragment of cartonnage

With figured scenes arranged in

horizontal registers and

compartments with different colors on white background.

H max: 53cm; W max: 19cm

Cartonnage

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP to LP

Cat.098

Fragment of cartonnage

Part of cartonnage feet shows with ropes into nest.

H max: 25cm; W max: 20cm

Cartonnage

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 099

Fragment of cartonnage

Bunch of lotus-flowers is painted on the head with many colors

H max: 20.5cm; W max: 18.5cm

Cartonnage

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 100

Fragments of Cartonnage

Left part of a damaged mask, in red, coating with hieroglyphically-

designed eyes, with their life-like

with black, supported by alive black

pupils framed by eyebrow painted

with cosmetic stripes, The brow of

the forehead coalesces into the root

of the nose, which is mostly missing,

also partly damaged of tripartite wig,

painted in turquoise color on, maybe,

Yellow background

H max: 20cm; W max: 11cm

Cartonnage

Tomb Z1, shaft S4

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Osiris or Ptah-Sokar-Osiris figures:

Cat. 101

Fragment of feather crown

In bad condition with remains sun

dick in red color, remains of blue

and black colors were indicated on

white background, also nests and

peg into nest were indicated to

attach the horn, Where its impact still exists.

H max: 19cm; W max: 8cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

LP

Cat. 102

Fragment of black feather crown

Left side painted in black attached to Ptah-Sokar-Osiris figure

H max: 7.8cm; W max: 3.5cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP

Cat. 103

Fragment of black feather crown

Right side painted in black attached to Ptah-Sokar-Osiris figure.

H max: 9cm; W max: 3.5cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP

Cat. 104

Fragment of horn

Right side with remains of paintings of green color is indicated and peg into nest for joining is indicated also to be attached to feather crown of Ptah-Sokar-Osiris figure

H max: 2.5cm; W max: 11cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E

TIP to PP

Cat. 105

Statue of the mummified falcon with 2.4cm high, in blue and red colors, black painted eyes and beak is represented, also remains of white color at the thickness was represented, joining to it the lid of

the casket bears attached to Ptah-Sokar-Osiris figures

H max: 7.5cm; W max: 4.7cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

TIP to PP

Cat. 106

Fragment of beard

Of Ptah-Sokar-Osiris figure, painted in black, in the upper top there is part for fixing

H max: 4cm; W max: 1cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP to PP

Shabti boxes:

Cat. 107

Fragment of knob

Shaped handle, crudely worked, probably from box's lid

H max: 5.3cm; W max: 2.7cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

Unknown

Cat. 108

Fragment of knob

Shaped handle, crudely worked, a thin rope around the upper middle part was tied, probably from box's lid

H max: 5cm; W max: 2.3cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

Unknown

Cat. 109

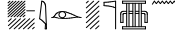
Fragment of knob

Shaped handle, crudely worked,
probably from box's lid
H max: 4.2cm; W max: 2.2cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
Unknown


Cat. 110

Fragment of knob
Shaped handle, crudely worked,
probably from box's lid
H max: 6.5cm; W max: 5cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
Unknown

Cat. 111

Fragments of *kesw*- coffin
Rectangular fragment with vertical
text in 1 line in white on red
background with remain name of
Osiris: ...  ... *Wsir*
((*W*)*sru*) *ntr* [ʕ] *hnty* [*Imnty*] Osiris
[the great] God Khenty [Amenty] ,
probably associated with **Cat. 112**
as both have the same text style
H max: 27cm; W max: 10.4cm; T
max: 2cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
LP

Cat. 112

Fragments of *kesw*- coffin
Rectangular fragment with vertical
text in 1 line in white on red
background with remain name of
Osiris:  *htp-di-nsw Wsir*
((*W*)*sru*)*ntr* [ʕ]...., probably
associated with **Cat. 111** as both
have the same text style and
background
H max: 29cm; W max: 10.2cm; T
max: 2cm

Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
LP

Cat. 113

Fragments of box
Represent the part of a cavetto
cornice with a frieze of *khekeru*-
ornaments in black and white colors,
peg into nest in the bottom was
indicated.
H max: 4.3cm; W max: 22 cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E
TIP?

Cat. 114

Fragment of box
Represent border frame of
geometric ornaments in black and
white lines, inside the border frame
filled with red color and black color
in the area above the frame.
H max: 8.5cm; W max: 23.5cm
Wood
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E
TIP ?

Models:

Cat. 115

Fragments of model
About ten fragments of a model
probably of a coffin, Osiris's coffin or
canopic jar's box, in many colors on
yellow background many seated
figures were indicated, it seems that
scenes were bordered by geometric
ornaments in black and red lines on
a white background, and the inner
surface were painted in white

Total size probably between 20cm to 30cm x 20cm to 30cm?

Pottery

Tomb Z1, S3

Shabtis:

Cat. 116

Group of shabtis Type IA

Represent a sample of shabtis made of baked clay and sun-dried mud

H max: 6cm; W max: 2cm
clay

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D & E

TIP, Twenty-first to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 117

Group of shabtis(IA.1, IA.2, IB.1, IB.2, IB.3, IC.1, ID.1)

Represent a sample of shabtis made of the reddish clay has small amounts of chaff and mica.

H max: 6cm; W max: 2cm
clay

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

LP, Twenty-fifth Dynasty or the beginning of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Cat. 118

Group of shabtis type IIB

Represent a sample of shabtis made of painted pottery copying faience shabtis

H max: 6cm; W max: 2cm
Pottery

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C & D

Nineteenth and Twenty-First Dynasties

Cat. 119

Group of shabtis type IIB

Represent a sample of shabtis in mummiform made of Clay mixed, Well fired. Painted blue over a white slip

H max: 6cm; W max: 2cm

Pottery

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D & E

Nineteenth and Twenty-First Dynasties

Cat. 120

Group of fragments of shabtis types VIII and IX

Represent a sample of shabtis in mummiform made of Egyptian blue faience; with arms crossed over the chest holding agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife, wearing a tripartite wig and black fillet tied or seed-bag in black pigment extends the width at the back, well-defined face with wide eyes with one vertical line of text in black pigment down the front with Osiris spell

H max: 9cm; W max: 4cm

Faience

Tomb Z1, shaft S2

TIP, Twenty-first to Twenty-Third Dynasties

Cat. 121

Group of shabtis type IIB


Represent a sample of shabtis in mummiform made of pottery that was painted white with arms crossed over the chest, some of them represent overseer shabtis, with one extended arm.

H max: 6cm; W max: 2cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S2
Nineteenth to Twenty-First
Dynasties

Cat. 122

Fragment of overseer shabti
Molded middle part of overseer
shabti missing the head and the feet
wears the characteristic short-
sleeved tunic, kilt and starched
apron of daily life, the right arm
hangs down by the side of the body,
and the left arm is folded across the
waist
H max: 3.6cm; W max: 1.8cm
Faience
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
TIP

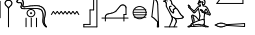
Cat. 123

Fragment of shabti
Represent a shabti in mummiform
made of Egyptian white faience;
with arms over the chest but not
crossed, holding agricultural tools
(hoes) for work in the afterlife,
wearing a tripartite wig and black
fillet tied or seed-bag in black
pigment extends the width at the
back, well-defined face with wide
eyes, face and hands painted in red
with one vertical line of text in black
pigment down the front with Osiris
spell :  *Wsir ((W)sru)*, *nb*
nḥh, Osiris, the lord of the
eternity ...
H max: 10cm; W max: 4cm
Faience
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
End of NK and TIP

Cat. 124

Fragment of shabti
Represent a shabti in mummiform
made of burned pottery; and painted
in several colors in bright yellow,
black pigment remaining yellow was
applied for the face to the breast
area, and the black was applied to
the tripartite wig
H max: 5.5cm; W max: 4.5cm
Fairly pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
End of NK?

Cat. 125

Shabti
Made of fired pottery terracotta
shabtis of Khiw xiw , with
mummiform all of them in two
pieces were found, the shoulders
were not represented or it's under
the wig and holding the hoes, the
sides are semi-straight, black color
was applied to the wig, and remains
of white color in the face was
represented, also winged seated
God above the twisted hands is
represented, a single vertical line of
Osiris spell was dedicated in the
front, where it giving the name of the
Khiw as a simple sHD Wsjr spell
formula: 
shd n Wsir ((W)sru), *hiw*, *m3^c hrw*,
Osiris Khiw probably illuminated,
justified
H max: 14.5cm; W max: 4.5cm
fired pottery terracotta
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

Ramesside Period **Cat. 126**

Shabti
Made of bright blue faience, in
mummiform; with arms crossed over
the chest holding agricultural tools
(hoes), wearing a tripartite wig and
black fillet tied or seed-bag in black

pigment extends the width at the back, semi well-defined face with molded eyes with horizontal sunk relieves text in black pigment down the front with unclear Osiris spell
H max: 6.7cm; W max: 2.3cm
Faience
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
LP, Twenty-Sixth Dynasties

Cat. 127

Fragment of shabti
Middle part of shabti under the arms, remains of two horizontal sunk relieves text is represented, probably shabti spell, where the Osiris's name was clearly indicated.
H max: 4cm; W max: 3.3cm
Sandstone
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, S4
LP, Twenty-Sixth Dynasties

Overseer shabti

Cat. 128

Fragment of overseer shabti
Lower part of overseer shabti, wears the characteristic short-sleeved tunic, kilt and starched apron of daily life, it seems the left arm hangs down by the side of the body, and the right arm is folded across the waist, as part of the left arm is represented
H max: 6.8cm; W max: 2.5cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S2
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 129

Fragment of overseer shabti

Upper part of overseer shabti missing the feet, with duplex wig wears the characteristic short-sleeved tunic, kilt and starched apron of daily life, the left arm hangs down by the side of the body and the right arm is folded across the waist, the face is simply shaped.
H max: 9.5cm; W max: 3.9cm
Pottery

Tomb Z1, shaft S5
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 130

Fragment of overseer shabti
Lower part of overseer shabti, wears the characteristic short-sleeved tunic, kilt and starched apron of daily life, remains of vertical unclear text is depicted ended between the feet
H max: 5.3cm; W max: 2.8cm
Faience
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

Cat. 131

Fragment of overseer shabti
Lower part of painted overseer shabti, wears the characteristic short-sleeved tunic, kilt and starched apron of daily life
H max: 7cm; W max: 2.8cm
Faience
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

Cat. 132










Fragment of overseer shabti
part of overseer shabti missing the head, wears the characteristic short-sleeved tunic, kilt and starched apron of daily life, the left arm hangs down by the side of the body, and

the right arm is folded across the waist
 H max: 8.5cm; W max: 3.5cm
 Faience
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E
 TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
 Dynasties

Cat. 133






Fragment of overseer shabti
 molded upper part of overseer
 shabti missing the feet wears the
 characteristic short-sleeved tunic,
 kilt and starched apron of daily life,
 the right arm hangs down by the
 side of the body, and the left arm is
 folded across the waist
 H max: 5cm; W max: 1.8cm
 Faience
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
 TIP?

Cat. 134






Group of two fragments of shabti
 Lower part in mummiform, in blue
 glazed faience with one vertical line
 of text in black pigment between two
 borders down the front with Osiris
 spell :          *Wsir*
 ((*W*)*sru*) *šmꜥyt n Imn ꜥnh.f 3st m3ꜥ*
hrw ... Osiris chanters of Amun,
 Ankhefist justified
 H max: 5.5cm; W max: 2cm
 Faience
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C and D
 TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
 Dynasties

Cat. 135









Group of fragments of shabtis
 In blue glazed faience in
 mummiform, with arms crossed over
 the chest holding Molded
 agricultural tools (hoes), wearing a

tripartite wig, eyes and (hoes) in
 black ink with one vertical line of text
 in black pigment down the front with
 Osiris spell :      *Wsir* ((*W*)*sru*)
ꜥnh.s ist m3ꜥt hrw Osiris, Ankhesist
 justified
 H max: 6.6cm; W max: 2.8cm
 Faience
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C and S5
 TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
 Dynasties

Cat. 136

shabti
 in 2 pieces in blue glazed faience
 eyes and (hoos) was painted in
 black ink with one vertical line of text
 in black pigment between 2 borders
 down the front with Osiris spell :
     *Wsir* ((*W*)*sru*), *ꜥnh.s n 3st m3ꜥt*
hrw Osiris, Ankhesenist justified
 H max: 11cm; W max: 4.1cm
 Faience
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
 TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
 Dynasties

Cat. 137


Group of fragments of shabtis
 In blue glazed faience in
 mummiform, with arms crossed over
 the chest holding molded
 agricultural tools (hoes), wearing a
 tripartite wig, eyes and (hoes) in
 black ink, the face is partly damaged,
 with one vertical line of text in black
 pigment down the front with Osiris
 spell :         *Wsir*
 ((*W*)*sru*) *dd hnsu iw.f ꜥnh m3ꜥ hrw*
 Osiris, Djedkhonsuiuefankh justified
 H max: 12cm; W max: 4.2cm
 Faience
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C and D

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 138

Shabti

In mummiform made, with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes), wearing a tripartite wig, well-defined with a vertical line of text in black ink:

Osiris spell :  *Wsir*

((*W*)*sru*) .. *n Imn hr m3^c hrw* Osiris,

of Amun, Hor justified

H max: 12.8cm; W max: 5.2cm

Pottery


Tomb Z1, shaft S4

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 139

Fragment of Shabti

In mummiform mad, with a vertical line of text in black ink: Osiris spell :

 *Wsir* ((*W*)*sru*) *nb nhḥ Ns*

Imn m3^c hrw Osiris, the lord of eternity, Nesamun, Justified

H max: 6.2cm; W max: 2.5cm

Faience

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 140

Fragment of Shabti

Lower part in mummiform made, with vertical line of text in black ink:

Osiris spell :  *Wsir*

((*W*)*sru*) *ns sw p3 hr* .. Osiris,

Nesupahr?

H max: 6.2cm; W max: 2.5cm

Faience


Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 141

Group of Fragment of Shabti

In mummiform made, with a vertical line of text in black ink: Osiris spell:

 *Wsir* ((*W*)*sru*) *dd Hnsw m3^c*

hrw Osiris, Djedkhonsu justified

H max: 6.2cm; W max: 2.5cm

Faience

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B & C & D

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 142

Fragment of Shabti

Middle part made of white faience, with vertical line of text in black ink between two borders: probably

Osiris spell : *p3-*

sr..., Paser....

H max: 3.5cm; W max: 2.5cm

Faience

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

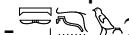
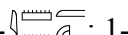
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Funerary cones:

Cat. 143

Funerary cones set

DM 304/305, Daressy 142, the base is stamped in two vertical lines with:

1- 2-: 1- *hry pdt imy-r*

nw2-Imn m ipt, 1-Chief bowman,

overseer of hunters, 2-Amunemopet

D max: 7.8cm

Pottery



Tomb Z1, above

NK

Cat. 144

Brick-formed 'cone'


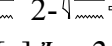
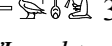
DM 304/305, Daressy 142, partly damage block, the base stamped with round shape in two vertical lines with:

1-2-: 1-*hry pdt imy-r nw2-Imn m ipt*, 1-Chief bowman, overseer of hunters, 2-Amunemopet
H max: 7.4cm; W max: 14.5cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
NK

Cat. 145

Funerary cones set

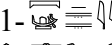
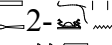
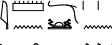
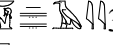
DM 184, Daressy 70, the base is stamped in three vertical lines with:

1-2-3-: 1-*Imy-r k3t [n] Imn2- Imn htp s3 nfr3- m3^c hrw*, 1-Overseer of the cattle of Amun, 2-Amunhotep, son of Nefer justified
D max: 8cm
Pottery
Tomb Z2, OC; Area 1; above tomb Z1
NK

Cat. 146

Funerary cones set

DM 111, the base is stamped in four vertical lines with:

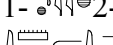
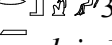
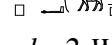
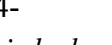
1-2-3-4-: 1-*hrj dpw tnn3y m3^c-hrw 2-jmj-r3 wj3w n jmn jmj-r3 wj3w n nb (ntrw?) tnn3y 3-sš ssm tnn3y m3^c-hrw 4-sš mnfy tnn3y*, 1-Chief of the barque Tennay justified, 2-overseer of the barques of Amun, overseer of the barques of the lord (?), Tennay, 3-scribe of horses, Tennay justified, 4-army scribe, Tennay
D max: 7.8cm
Pottery

Tomb Z1, above
NK

Cat. 147

Funerary cones set

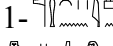
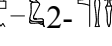

DM 60, the base is stamped in four vertical lines with:

1-2-3-4-: 1-*jm3hy hr 2-Wsjr hrd n 3-k3p jmj-r3 hnwjtj 4-jmn m jpt m3^c-hrw*, 1-Revered one 2-before Osiris, child of the 3-kap, chamberlain, 4-Amunemopet justified
D max: 5.7cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, above
NK

Cat. 148

Funerary cones set


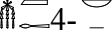

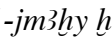
DM 226, Daressy 72, the base is stamped in three vertical lines with:

1-2-3-: 1-*hm-ntr snnw n jmnt 2- hm-ntr tpj n mryt-jmn m3^ct-hrw 3- mhw*, 1-Second prophet of Amunet, 2-first prophet of Merytamun justified, 3-Mehu
D max: 5.6cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S4 and above
NK

Cat. 149




Funerary cone

DM 71, the base is stamped in four vertical lines with:





1-2-3-4-: 1-*jm3hy hr 2-Wsjr sš 3- hsb jt n jmn ntr-ms m3^c-hrw 4-nbt pr mwt nfirt*, 1-Revered one before 2-Osiris, accountant 3-of the grain of Amun, Netjermose justified, 4-mistress of the house, Mutneferet
D max: 6.7cm

Pottery
Tomb Z1, above
NK





Cat. 150

Funerary cone
DM 505, Daressy 239, the base is stamped in three horizontal lines with: 1-  2-  3- .
1-jm3hy hr Wsjr 2-sš pr-hd n jmn 3-mry,
1-Revered one before Osiris, 2-
scribe of the treasury of Amun, 3-
Mery
D max: 6.6cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S2
NK

Cat. 151

Funerary cone
DM 61, the base is stamped in four vertical lines with: 1-  2-  3-  4- 
1-jm3hy hr 2-Wsjr sš jmj-r3
3ht 3-h3w n jmn 4-wsr m3c-hrw, 1-
Revered one before 2-Osiris, scribe,
overseer of the fields, 3-
cornmeasurer of Amun, 4-User
justified
D max: 7.8m
Pottery
Tomb Z1, OC
NK


Cat. 152

Funerary cones set
DM 479, the base is stamped in four horizontal lines with: 1-  2-  3-  4- 
1-Wsjr 2-t3y-sryt
(?)ssmt3- sth[...4- w h ... m3c hrw ,1-
Osiris, 2-standard-bearer(?) horses
3-[of] Seth 4- justified
D max: 7.5cm

Pottery
Tomb Z1, OC
NK

Mud-brick seal impression:

Cat. 153

Mud-brick
With seal impression of vertical text
in a border (H max: 5, W max: 4cm)
with: : *hsty-3 Imn m hqb*
[n] or [W3st].... .., mayor,
Amunemheb [of Waset].... ..
H max: 15cm; W max: 14cm; T max:
6cm
Mud
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
NK

Mud seal:

Cat. 154

Mud seal
preserves part of two identical
parallel oval impressions with
inscriptions "Amun-R" it'; the
impression is 1,5 cm (incomplete)
H max: 2.5cm; W max: 2.5cm; T
max: 1.5cm
Mud
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E
NK?

Ostaca:

Cat. 155

Coptic ostraca
With 1 horizontal text in black ink on
reddish-brown ripped pottery.
H max: 6.8cm; W max: 8.7cm

Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D
LAP

Cat. 156

Coptic ostraca
With vanished text in black ink on
reddish-brown ripped pottery
probably part of a plate's edge.
H max: 5cm; W max: 3cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S1
LAP

Cat. 157

Coptic ostraca
With very vanished text in black ink
on reddish-brown ripped pottery.
H max: 8.5cm; W max: 4.8cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S1
LAP

Cat. 158

Coptic ostraca
With text in black ink on reddish-
brown ripped pottery.
H max: 3cm; W max: 6.3cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
LAP

Cat. 159

Coptic ostraca
With text in black ink on reddish-
brown ripped pottery.
H max: 8cm; W max: 7cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S1
LAP

Cat. 160

Coptic ostraca

With text in black ink on reddish-
brown ripped pottery.
H max: 10cm; W max: 6.3cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
LAP

Cat. 161

Coptic ostraca
With text in black ink on brown
ripped pottery.
H max: 8.8cm; W max: 7cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
LAP

Cat. 162

Coptic ostraca
With text in black ink on brown
ripped pottery.
H max: 4cm; W max: 6cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
LAP

Cat. 163

Coptic ostraca
With text in black ink on brown
ripped pottery.
H max: 3cm; W max: 3.7cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
LAP

Cat. 164

Coptic ostraca
With text in black ink on reddish
ripped pottery.
H max: 8cm; W max: 6.4cm
Pottery
Tomb Z1, OC
LAT

Cat. 165

Coptic ostraca

With much vanished text in black ink on reddish ripped pottery.

H max: 11cm; W max: 10.6cm

Pottery

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

LAT

Cat. 166

Hieroglyphic ostraca

With very vanished text in black ink on brown ripped pottery, with remains of vertical text, is quite clear represented

H max: 9.5cm; W max: 6cm

Pottery

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

LAP

Granaries:**Cat. 167**

Mud granary

Represent an edge with remains of Coptic word (omwn)probably Salomon

H max: 15cm; W max: 23cm

Mud

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E

LAP

Coins:**Cat. 168**

Spanish coin

Of Value1 Peseta(1 ESP), with a profile of Juan Carlos I, "JUAN CARLOS I REY DE ESPAÑA" was written around him

D max: 2.3cm; T max: 0.2cm

Copper

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

Cat. 169

Unknown coin

It has a layer of rust

D max: 1.8cm; T max: 0.2cm

Copper

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

Unknown

Ottoman clay pipes:**Cat. 170**

Fragment of Ottoman pipe

With lily type (slipped red and burnished and some others have a puffy end to the stem that is decorated with a rosetted pattern)

H max: 5.3cm; W max: 2.6cm

Clay

Tomb Z1, shaft S2

IP

Modern objects:**Cat. 171**

Fragment of paper

with unusual bearing, the Arabic text consists of "Mohamed" "محمد" maybe it is part of the magic mantra

H max: 6.2cm; W max: 5cm

Paper cartoon

Tomb Z1, shaft S2,

Modern

Cat. 172

Group of matchboxes

with different companies and decorations such as "Eastern company" and "Matossian"
 H max: 5cm; W max: 3.5cm
 Paper and wood
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2
 Modern

Cat. 173

Tee packets
 with red color
 H max: 10.7cm; W max: 4.6cm
 Paper and wood
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B
 Modern


Cat. 174

Knife
 In steel with "made in Japan" is written and orange plastic hand and steal
 H max: 19cm; W max: 2cm
 Plastic and still
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C
 Modern

Blocks and architect elements

Door Jambs:

Cat. 175

Fragment of a door jamb
 With remains of vertical lines with thin border in the left: 
 H max: 14cm; W max: 4.5cm; T max: 2cm
 Sandstone
 Tomb Z1, V Hall
 NK

Cat. 176

Fragment of door jamb?

With remains of vertical lines with thin border on the left:

 .. r3st3w ht.f (htf)

n.. , ...cemetery in front of

H max: 22cm; W max: 15cm; T max: 4cm
 Sandstone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2,
 NK, Ramesside?

Stelae:


Cat. 177


Fragment of stela
 Upper part with torus molding on three sides, a corniche above the upper torus is indicated
 H max: 20cm; W max: 30cm; T max: 5cm
 Limestone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S2,
 Unknown

Cat. 178

Fragment of stela
 lower part, the edges are sunk rather than the inner part, which has remains of a scene indicating the feet of two figures facing each other, probably the stela's owner in front of one of the gods, between them a stand, probably an offering table.
 H max: 15cm; W max: 26cm; T max: 10cm
 Limestone
 Tomb Z1, shaft S1
 Unknown

Cat. 179

Fragment of stela of Wennrfer represented him standing in adoring position in front of a God , n

nb=f, in front of his master, where he is represented barefoot who seems to be addressed with short wide kilt, dressing style of Wennefer is dressed in a pleated long tunic with an apron above (sash), also there is remains of partly sandal, behind him a 1 vertical text between two borders : , *Wnn nfr m3^c hrrw hr*, ... Wennefer, justified before

H max: 17.5cm; W max: 19.5cm; T max: 5cm

Limestone

Tomb Z1, shaft S3

NK, Nineteenth Dynasty

Cat. 180

Fragment of stela

Of top right part with vertical sunk relief text divided with borders:

... *nbt pr*

hs...mwtthe house mistress

Hesi mother ...

H max: 10cm; W max: 9cm; T max: 4.3cm

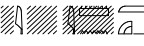
Sandstone

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

NK

Cat. 181

Fragments of stela

Indicating remains of figure's head in sunk relief above him remains of vertical text : ...*imn m ipt*, Imunemobe,

H max: 16.5cm; W max: 16cm; T max: 4.5cm

Quartzite

Tomb Z1, OC

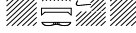
NK

Blocks:

Cat. 182

Fragment of a block

Indicating remains of vertical text :

 .. *hry pdt imy-r*, Chief

bowmen, overseer of

H max: 11cm; W max: 11cm; T max: 3.6cm

Sandstone

Tomb Z1, OC

NK

Statues :

Cat. 183

Fragments of statue

Four fragments were found, One of them represent a fragment of a head painted in red, only the front part of the face is intact, the eyes are damaged only the canthus is intact, the nose is partly damaged, the mouth and the chin are mostly intact (H max: 9 cm) . The other three fragments represent a part of a right arm of seated statue, where holds in his hand a napkin on his thighs, a part of the napkin is damaged. A part of the bracelet of turquoise and yellow colors is representing on the wrist. There is two fragments is represented.

1st Frag. :H max: 9cm; W max: 6cm

2nd Frag.:H max: 16cm; W max: 12cm

3rd Frag. :H max: 8cm; W max: 6.5cm

4th Frag. :H max: 10cm; W max: 18cm

Sandstone

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B

MK or SIP?

Cat. 184

Fragment of statue

Represent flattened left hand in yellow-reddish color, 3 fingers were indicated, and fourth is damaged remains of text in blue on a white background with a red border is indicated.

H max: 11cm; W max: 9.2cm

Sandstone

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, D

Unknown

Coptic papyrus:

Cat. 185

Fragment of Coptic papyrus

Represent remains of text in black ink in the two sides

H max: 9cm; W max: 4cm


Papyrus

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, E

LAP

Objects:

Cat. 186

Fragments of an unknown object missing upper and lower parts, with vertical text : , *Wsir*

((*W*)*sru*) *hiy m3^c*..., Osiris, Khiw, justified

H max: 6cm; W max: 3cm

Pottery

Tomb Z1, S2, D

Ramesside Period

Cat. 187

Ba bird

With a human face, well made with many details, the front part is burned

H max: 9cm; W max: 7cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

LP to PP

Cat. 188

Mummy label?

with a hole at the top, remains of rope is still tied in it, marks of engraved mark of rectangular with 2 crossed mark were indicated

H max: 9cm; W max: 3.8cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

TIP

Cat. 189

Square pyramid shape

Probably part of funerary furniture

H max: 3cm; W max: 4cm

Wood

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

TIP?

Cat. 190

Fragment of belt

with geometric ornaments of red, black and blue colors, probably for mummies wrapping

H max: 18cm; W max: 2.2cm

Linen

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

TIP?

Cat. 191

Fragment of stone tool

In a round shape, serrated in all edges

D max: 4.7cm

Flintstone

Tomb Z1, shaft S2, C

Prehistory?

Tomb Z2

Basketry:

Cat. 192

Bracelet?

Made of braids with S-twisted technique, the two edges were tied by a circular knot of the same material.

Vegetal materials

H max: 15cm; W max: 0.4cm

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 193

Ring?

Made of thin floral fibers, sewn together with linen thread

Vegetal materials

H max: 3.2cm; W max: 0.2cm

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Coffins:

Cat. 194

Fragments of coffin

Different polychrome on yellow background

Wood

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 195

Fragment of coffin

Part of the lid represents the chest area with polychrome of ornaments of a collar and winged scarab below, the place of the two fillets of the

tripartite wig was missing but it left visible scarring and there are two nests were used to fix the fillets in the lid

H max: 31cm; W max: 8cm

Wood

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

TIP, Late Twenty-First dynasty

Cat. 196

Fragment of coffin

Two pieces of wood have nest and pegs in the nest join together by pegging in a perpendicular position, remains of white mortaris represented, probably as a restoration

H max: 14.2cm; W max: 18.3cm

Wood

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 197

Fragment of coffin

three pegs with different sickness and longs

H max: 17cm; W max: 2cm

H max: 5.6cm; W max: 0.7cm

H max: 11.2cm; W max: 1.2cm

Wood

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 198

Fragment of coffin

A part of long wall of lid probably represents the shoulders with round and rectangular nests

H max: 5.7cm; W max: 32.5cm

Wood

Tomb Z2, shaft S1
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
Dynasties

Cat. 199

Fragment of coffin
A fragment painted in black with
nests, in the left part 2 pegs into
nests is shown and in the right side,
a mortise is shown
H max: 13cm; W max: 15cm
Wood
Tomb Z2, shaft S1
TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 200

Fragment of coffin
Represent sculptured breast is
ornamented with small rosettes in
black beside the remains of
decorated collars.
H max: 15.2cm; W max: 14.5cm; T
max: 1.7cm
Cartonnage
Tomb Z2, shaft S1
TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 201

Fragments of coffins face
Lower part of semi-round plaited
'divine' beard, with remains of
polychromed ornament, it is yellow
lines on turquoise, gives mummy
wrapping-like or braid-like design
H max: 4.5cm; W max: 3.4cm
Wood
Tomb Z2, H Hall
TIP

Cat. 202

Fragment of coffins hand
Right fist hand, in red color, missing
the front part, the fingers were
molded and indicated by black lines

ended with 2 small arches indicating
the fingers joints
H max: 8.3cm; W max: 8cm
Wood

Tomb Z2, shaft S1
TIP, Twenty-First to begging of
Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 203

Fragment of coffins hand
Fingers of right folded hand, yellow
color, the fingers are semi molded,
both fingers and nails indicated by
red lines
H max: 4.3cm; W max: 7cm
Wood

Tomb Z2, shaft S1
TIP, Twenty-First to begging of
Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cartonnage:

Cat. 204

Fragments of cartonnage
In bright colors represent winged-
goddess above nwb sign
H max: 5.5cm; W max: 7m
cartonnage
Tomb Z2, shaft S1
TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 205

Fragments of cartonnage
Sculptured breasts are ornamented
with small rosettes, a part of,
probably, gala hairstyle also some
sculpted ornaments are represented.
H max: 15.3cm; W max: 15.5cm
Cartonnage
Tomb Z2, shaft S1
NK, Eighteenth Dynasty

Cat. 206

Two fragments of cartonnage
 Represent part of ornaments in
 bright colors on white background
 indicated winged goddess probably
 "Isis" painted in green color with
 white wings and facing another
 winged god, in between another
 unclear ornament in red and green.
 H max: 10.5cm; W max: 14cm
 Cartonnage
 Tomb Z2, shaft S1
 TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 207

Fragment of cartonnage
 With remains of ornament and right
 wing in green color, remains of text
 is represented above with the title of
 Justified $\text{m}^3\text{t-hrw}$ in black on an
 orange-yellow background
 H max: 12cm; W max: 13cm
 Cartonnage
 Tomb Z2, shaft S1
 TIP, Twenty First to Twenty-Second
 Dynasties

Shabti boxes:**Cat. 208**

Fragment of two unknown worked
 object
 With remains of yellow and red
 colors, probably used as lid's knob
 H max: 6.5cm; W max: 2.5cm; T
 max 0.3
 Wood
 Tomb Z2, shaft S1
 TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
 Dynasties

Cat. 209

Fragment of box
 Piece of painted wood maybe part
 of a top board of coffin's lid, a cramp
 (2.5cm long) in the right side was
 indicated to join with another piece,
 on the left side shows a cramp but
 not though rectangular dowel but
 normal peg.
 H max: 34cm; W max: 7cm
 Wood
 Tomb Z2, shaft S1
 TIP, to LP ?

Shabtis:**Cat. 210**

Group of shabti type XII B
 Either reddish or brick-red,
 mummiform figurines are
 differentiated by the material and
 the legibility of the details. The
 beards and wigs are well-defined,
 while the details of the faces are
 illegible. Lappet wigs can be seen
 only on the front; the lappets are
 straight or arched, descending to
 the shoulders, Legs are tapered.
 H max: 6.5cm; W max: 2cm
 Faience
 Tomb Z2, shaft S1
 LP, Thirtieth Dynasty

Overseer shabti**Cat. 211**

Fragments of shabti
 Of green faience, represented the
 upper parts of with duplex wig and
 wears the characteristic long-
 sleeved tunic, kilt and starched

apron of daily life, the left arm hangs upon the chest, the face is simply shaped.

H max: 10.5cm; W max: 4cm

Faience

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

Cat. 212

Fragment of overseer shabti

Upper part of overseer shabti with duplex wig wears the characteristic short-sleeved tunic, kilt and starched apron of daily life, the left arm hangs down by the side of the body, and the right arm is folded across the waist, the face is simply shaped.

H max: 7.8cm; W max: 4.3cm

Faience

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

TIP

Cat. 213

Overseer shabti type XII B

Almost complete molded overseer shabti missing the feet, wears the characteristic long tunic, kilt and starched apron of daily life, the right arm hangs down by the side of the body, and the left arm is folded across the waist

H max: 5cm; W max: 1.8cm

Mud

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

LP, Thirtieth Dynasty

Cat. 214

Fragment of shabti

Upper part of shabti in mummiform made of Egyptian blue faience; with arms crossed over the chest, defined face partly damaged

H max: 9.5cm; W max: 4cm


Faience

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 215

Fragment of shabti

Upper part of shabti in mummiform made of Egyptian green faience; with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife, wearing a tripartite wig, well-defined face partly damaged, remains of vertical text in black ink is represented: , *Wsir ((W)sru) ...*, Osiris ...

H max: 8cm; W max: 4.5cm

Faience

Tomb Z2, shaft S1

TIP, Twenty-First Dynasty

Cat. 216

Fragment of shabti

Upper part of shabti in mummiform made of Egyptian light blue faience; with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife, wearing a tripartite wig, well-defined face partly damaged

H max: 4.5cm; W max: 3.5cm

Faience

Tomb Z2, shaft S1




TIP, Twenty-First Dynasty

Funerary cones:



Cat. 217

Funerary cones set

DM 184, Daressy 70, the base is stamped in three vertical lines with:

1-  2-  3- : 1-*Imy-r*
k3t [n] Imn 2-Imn htp s3 nfr 3-m3^c hrw,
 1-Overseer of the cattle of Amun, 2-
 Amunhotep, born of Nefer 3-justified
 D max: 8cm
 Pottery
 Tomb Z2, OC; Area 1; above tomb
 Z1
 NK

Cat. 218

Funerary cones set
 DM 363, Daressy 67, the base is
 stamped in random text with: 1-
 2- : 1-*sš wr*
kn-jmn whm 2-^cnh m3^c-hrw jrj.n sš nfr-
m-hqb, 1-Chief scribe, Qenamun,
 one 2-who lives again, justified, born
 of the scribe Neferemheb
 D max: 7cm
 Pottery
 Tomb Z2, H Hall
 NK

Ostraca:

Cat. 219

Coptic ostraca
 With text in black ink on reddish
 ripped pottery.
 H max: 2.5cm; W max: 3.3cm
 Pottery
 Tomb Z2, OC
 LAP

Cat. 220

Coptic ostraca
 With vanished text in black ink on
 reddish-brown ripped pottery.
 H max: 9.5cm; W max: 4.8cm
 Pottery
 Tomb Z2, OC

LAP

Cat. 221

Coptic ostraca
 With vanished text in black ink on
 brown ripped pottery.
 H max: 6.3cm; W max: 9cm
 Pottery
 Tomb Z2, OC
 LAP

Cat. 222

Coptic ostraca
 With vanished text in black ink on
 brown ripped pottery.
 H max: 7cm; W max: 6cm
 Pottery
 Tomb Z2, OC
 LAP

Cat. 223

Coptic ostraca
 With text in black ink on brown
 ripped pottery.
 H max: 4cm; W max: 2.3cm
 Pottery
 Tomb Z2, S1
 LAP

Cat. 224

Coptic ostraca
 With vanished text in black ink on
 brown ripped pottery.
 H max: 5cm; W max: 5.5cm
 Pottery
 Tomb Z2, S1
 LAP

Cat. 225

Coptic ostraca
 With text in black ink on brown
 ripped pottery.
 H max: 5.8cm; W max: 8.8cm
 Pottery

Tomb Z2, shaft S1
LAP

Cat. 226

Sketch scene ostraca
Maybe sketch a scene of the tomb,
represent some funerary scenes?
(God Deputy Weight the heart
judgment) in the dead J divided in
horizontal registers
H max: 12.7cm; W max: 12.7cm
Pottery
Tomb Z2, H Hall
NK

Ottoman clay pipes:

Cat. 227

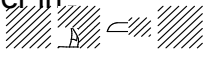
Group of fragmented Ottoman pipes
With two types of rounded bowl
(with a part of a bowl, the angle
between the bowl and the shank is
90) and lily (slipped red and
burnished and some others have a

puffy end to the stem that is
decorated with a rosetted pattern)
H max: 5.3cm; W max: 2.8cm
Clay
Tomb Z2, shaft S1
IP

**Blocks and architectural
elements:**

Blocks:

Cat. 228

Fragment of a block
with remains colored vertical text in
the left a colored border in
geometric ornament : 
H max: 20cm; W max: 12cm; T max:
2.6cm
Sandstone
Tomb Z2, H Hall
NK

Tomb Z3

Tomb Z4

Amulets:

Cat. 229

Fragment of scarab amulet
Detailed upper part with one hole in
the head area, another one on the
other side maybe was existed but
that area is missing however there
is an indication of it quite clear,
maybe lace to a mummy bead-net

Faience
H max: 4cm; W max: 4.2cm; T max:
0.8cm
Tomb Z4,
PP

Cat. 230

Fragments of many scarab's wings

All of them have holes to be laced to a mummy bead-net together with a scarab

Dark gray faience

H max: 3cm; W max: 3.5cm; T max: 0.2cm

Tomb Z4, S6, A
PP

Cat. 231

Eight fragments of four sons of Hours amulets

It has holes to be laced to a mummy bead-net almost under the winged scarab.

Dark gray faience

H max: 7cm; W max: 1.6cm; T max: 0.3cm

Tomb Z4, S6, A
LP, Twenty-Fifth, and Twenty-Sixth Dynasties

Cat. 232

Heart amulet.

Intact detailed solid Menat (Menkhet) with a passing hole in the top for hanging on a necklace at the back of the neck.

Pottery

H max: 1.7cm; W max: 0.8cm; T max: 0.4cm

Tomb Z4, S6
NK-LP

Canopic jars

Cat. 233

A fragment of a canopic jar lid
Complete Restore Human-headed lid

H max: 11cm; W max: 11.5cm; T max: 11.5cm

Limestone

Tomb Z4, S6, A
TIP

Cat. 234

A fragment of canopic jar lid
Restorer Human-headed lid, the middle part of the face is missing
H max: 11cm; W max: 11cm; T max: 11cm

Limestone

Tomb Z4, S6, A
TIP

Coffins:

Cat. 235

Fragments of coffins
Different styles and designs of coffins,
Wood
Tomb Z4, inner shaft

Cat. 236

Fragments of coffin
Molded with remains of scenes, on white background
H max: 26.5cm; W max: 9cm
Wood
Tomb Z4, inner shaft
TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty?

Cat. 237

Fragments of coffin
With remains of colored geometric ornaments, on white background
H max: 5cm; W max: 3cm
Wood
Tomb Z4, inner shaft
TIP

Cartonnage:

Cat. 238

Fragments of cartonnage

A companion between the yellow and blue where the yellow was used as a background

H max: 10cm; W max: 8m

cartonnage

Tomb Z4, S6, A

TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 239

Fragments of cartonnage

Companion between blue on yellow background maybe represent collar and wing?

H max: 10.4cm; W max: 9cm

Cartonnage

Tomb Z4, S6

TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 240

Fragments of cartonnage

Left part of a damaged mask, in red, coating with hieroglyphically-designed eyes, with their life-like with black, framed by eyebrow which is missing, the eye formed with a line represent eyelid, the lips, and nose, which is partly missing, are characterized by well-molded, probably associated with **Cat. 241**, referring to the eye design, colors and eyelid line.

H max: 13cm; W max: 6cm

Cartonnage

Tomb Z4, S6, A

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 241

Fragments of cartonnage

Left part of a damaged mask, in red, represent an hieroglyphically-designed eye, with their life-like with black, supported by alive black pupils framed by eyebrow painted with cosmetic stripes, the eye formed with a line represent eyelid, probably associated with **Cat. 240**, referring to the eye design, colors and eyelid line.

H max: 4.3cm; W max: 4.2cm

Cartonnage

Tomb Z4, S6, A

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 242

Fragments of cartonnage

Left part of a damaged mask, in red, coating with eyes, supported by alive black pupils and apart of the nose, which is mostly complete

H max: 6.5cm; W max: 6cm

Cartonnage

Tomb Z4, S6, A

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Shabtis:

Cat. 243

Group of shabtis

In mummiform ushebtis of elongated shape (two subtypes). Head and lappets of the tripartite wig lightly marked. No arms or implements were represented. The legs are tapered and the feet are disproportionately large. The back is flat.

H max: 6cm; W max: 2cm

Pottery

Tomb Z4, inner shaft
TIP

Cat. 244

Group of shabti(IA.1, IA.2, IB.1, IB.2, IB.3, IC.1, ID.1)

With beard is represented and In mummiform blue faience with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife. Head and lappets of the tripartite wig and beards well marked. The legs are tapered and the feet are disproportionately large. The back is flat

H max: 5cm; W max: 2cm

Faience

Tomb Z4, inner shaft

LP, Twenty-fifth Dynasty or the beginning of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty

Cat. 245

Fragment of shabti

Represent a shabti in mummiform made of fairly pottery; and painted in several colors in bright yellow and the black was applied to the tripartite wig

H max: 6.5cm; W max: 6cm

Fairly pottery

Tomb Z4, S6, A

End of NK?

Cat. 246

Fragment of shabti

Upper part in mummiform, with arms, crossed over the chest holding Molded agricultural tools (hoes), wearing a tripartite wig

H max: 4.5cm; W max: 3.2cm

Pottery

Tomb Z4, inner shaft
TIP

Ostraca:

Cat. 247

Coptic ostraca

With vanished text in black ink on brown ripped pottery.

H max: 7.5cm; W max: 7cm

Pottery

Tomb Z4, S6, A

LAP

Cat. 248

Coptic ostraca

With text in black ink on brown ripped pottery.

H max: 6.2cm; W max: 10.5cm

Pottery

Tomb Z4, S6, A

LAP

Cat. 249

Coptic ostraca

With text in black ink on brown ripped pottery.

H max: 5.8cm; W max: 9cm

Pottery

Tomb Z4, S6

LAP

Cat. 250

Coptic ostraca

With text in black ink on ripped marl pottery probably part of plates edge.

H max: 6cm; W max: 3cm

Pottery

Tomb Z4, S6, A

LAP

Objects:

R max: 8cm

Black granite

Tomb Z4, H Hall

NK

Cat. 251

Grinder

may have been used in the milling process.

Tomb Z5**Shabtis:****Cat. 252**

Group of shabti

In mummiform with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife. Head and lappets of the tripartite wig well marked. The legs are tapered and the feet are disproportionately large. The back is flat

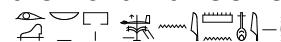
H max: 7cm; W max: 2.5cm

Pottery

Tomb Z5, SP

LP?

Missing part of the feet and the head with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife, wearing a tripartite wig, one vertical line of text in black pigment down the front with Osiris spell :

 *Wsir ((W)sru) nbt*

pr šm^cyt n Imn nfrti m3^t hrw ... Osiris

mistress of the house chanters of Amun, Neferti justified

H max: 10cm; W max: 4.7cm

Pottery

Tomb Z5, shaft S1

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 253

Two Shabtis

In mummiform with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife. Head and lappets of the tripartite wig well marked. The legs are tapered and the feet are disproportionately large. The back is flat

H max: 9.5cm; W max: 3.5cm

Pottery

Tomb Z5, SP

TIP, Twenty-First Dynasty

Cat. 255

Group of shabti

Crude modeling, in mummiform with arms crossed over the chest, basket or crown shaped object on the head.

H max: 5cm; W max: 3.5cm

Faired pottery

Tomb Z5, SP



LP, Twenty-Fifth Dynasty

Funerary cones:**Cat. 256**

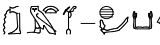
Funerary cones set

Cat. 254


Fragment of shabti

DM 317/318, Daressy 139, the base is stamped in two vertical lines with: 1-  2- : 1-*sš ḥsb jt n jmn-r^c 2-nb-jmn*, 1-Accountant of the grain of Amunre, 2-Nebamun.
D max: 6.7cm
Pottery
Tomb Z5, OC; TT145, OC
NK

Cat. 257

Funerary cones set
DM 272, Daressy 251, the base is stamped in horizontal lines with: : *w^cb dsr-k3-r^c ḥ^c-m-w3st*, Wab-priest of Amunhotep I, Khaemwaset
D max: 6.7cm
Pottery
Tomb Z5, shaft S2
NK

Cat. 258

Funerary cone
DM 509, Daressy 227, the base is stamped in horizontal lines with: : *jmj-r3 pr p3-n-tbw m3^c-ḥrw*, Steward, Paentjebu justified.
D max: 8.5cm
Pottery
Tomb Z5, OC
NK

Ostraca:

Cat. 259


Coptic ostraca
With vanished text in black ink on reddish-brown ripped pottery.
H max: 6.5cm; W max: 4.8cm
Pottery
Tomb Z5, OC

LAP

Cat. 260

Coptic ostraca
With vanished text in black ink on reddish-brown ripped pottery.
H max: 6.2cm; W max: 7.6cm
Pottery
Tomb Z5, OC
LAP

Cat. 261

Hieroglyphic ostraca
With very vanished text in black ink on brown ripped pottery, ankh sign  and vertical line are quite clear represented.
H max: 14.5cm; W max: 11.5cm
Pottery
Tomb Z5, OC
NK

Coins:

Cat. 262

Egyptian coin
One face was written Egypt in Arabic مصر and the other face occupied by some ornaments
D max: 2.1cm
Lead ?
Tomb Z5, OC
Modern

Blocks:

Cat. 263

Fragment of a block
Indicating remains vertical sunk relief text, in the left a border of two thin lines is indicated :



, remains of colors inside the signs were indicated, maybe it is part of the left edge of text or scene.

H max: 14.3cm; W max: 17cm; T max: 4.2cm

Limestone

Tomb Z5, OC

NK, Ramesside

Cat. 264

Fragment of a block

with one of Wejdat eye in sunk relief

H max: 9cm; W max: 10cm; T max: 8cm

Sandstone

Tomb Z5, OC

NK

Cat. 265

Fragment of a block

with remains of high relief signs 

H max: 7cm; W max: 6.5cm; T max: 2cm

Sandstone

Tomb Z5, OC

NK, Eighteenth Dynasty

Statues:

Cat. 266

Fragment of statue

Part of the head with a wig.

H max: 9.8cm; W max: 11cm; T max: 10cm

Limestone?

Tomb Z5, OC

NK?

Objects:

Cat. 267

Foot of animal figurine

with a molded claw, defined by black lines maybe one of the feet of a box

H max: 7cm; W max: 2.5

Pottery

Tomb Z5, SP

NK or TIP ?

Tomb Z6

Shabtis:

Cat. 268

Group of fragments of shabtis types VIII and IX

Represent a sample of shabtis in mummiform made of Egyptian green faience; with arms crossed over the chest holding agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife, wearing a tripartite wig and black fillet tied or seed-bag in black pigment extends the width at the

back, well-defined face with wide eyes with one vertical line of text in black pigment down the front with Osiris spell

H max: 9cm; W max: 4cm

Faience

Tomb Z6, S1

TIP, Twenty-first to Twenty-Third Dynasties

Overseer shabti:

Cat. 269

Fragment of overseer shabti
Missing the feet of overseer shabti with tripartite wig wears the characteristic long tunic, kilt, and a starched apron of daily life, The left arm hangs down by the side of the body, and the right arm is folded across the waist, the face is simply shaped.

H max: 5.7cm; W max: 2cm

Pottery

Tomb Z6, S1

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 270

Fragment of shabti
Represent the head and part of a tripartite wig, both of them are well marked


H max: 4cm; W max: 3.2cm

Pottery

Tomb Z6, S1

NK, Ramesside

Cat. 271

Group of fragments of shabti
Lower part in blue glazed faience with one vertical line of text in black pigment down the front with Osiris spell :  *Wsir ((W)sru) hr m3^c hrw* Osiris, Hor justified

H max: 5.5cm; W max: 3cm





Faience

Tomb Z6, S1

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Funerary cones:

Cat. 272

Funerary cones set
DM 421, the base is stamped in four horizontal lines with: 1-  2-  3-  4- : 1-*jm3hy hr* 2-*Wsjr hrj sn^cw* 3-*n jmn sth-ms* 4-*m3^c-hrw*, 1-Revered one before 2-Osiris, chief of workhouses, 3- Setimose 4- justified

D max: 7.2cm

Pottery

Tomb Z6, OC

NK

Coins:

Cat. 273

Ptolemaic coin
of the head of Zeus Amon, wearing the apex, and the reverse, one eagle left with close wings maybe standing on thunderbolt

D max: 2.3cm; T max: 0.2cm

Bronze

Tomb Z6, S1

PP

Blocks and architect elements:

Offering tables:

Cat. 274

Fragment of offering table of "Padiswti"
Two fragments of Sandstone offering table, with decoration in the top and round sunk relief inscriptions on the sides, where is many chisel mark eroded: Frag. 1:



 irtt htp t dt .. n K^c [n] hm

ntr [n] Imn m Ipt-swt P3 sw šw ti m3^c

 hrw ntr P3 di Imn ipt m3^c hrw ir n,

Wein, Piece, peer give to the soul


 [of] the profit of Amun in Karnak

 temples "Pasdiswti", justified

 God (profit) "Padiamunipt, justified,

 born by

Frag. 2 : 

, rh hm

 ntr nbt Profit

 every.....

Frag. 1: H max: 57.7cm; W max:

 40cm; T max: 17cm

Frag. 2: H max: 35cm; W max:

 30cm; T max: 17cm

Sandstone

Tomb Z6, S1

LP

Blocks:

Cat. 275

Fragments of Hatshepsut and the

 Apis Race were collected and

 restored in three groups

 Group of 1 fragment with remains of

 two columns of sunk reliefs text


 divided by the register line. On the

 left side, one stroke and a fragment

 of another one are placed above the

 top portions of the signs *h* and *p*. In

 the right column, the signs *mr*


 (Gardiner N36).*t* () and the upper

 part of a cartouche can be seen.

Group 2.of 3 fragments with

 preserves a part of the name of

 Queen Hatshepsut, followed by *n.t*

h.t () at the bottom of a column.

 Adjacent to this is a partial

 representation of a bull, including

 the front leg and tip of the nose. To

the left of the bull's leg, there is a

 part of the leg of a striding human

 figure.

Group 3.of 7 fragments with the


 remains of a running human





 wearing a royal kilt and the bull's tail.

 In front of the figure, there is a back

 part of a bull. Behind the human

 figure there are remains of a text

 with boundary markers *dnb.w* , and

nh  sign, half of a *f*  sign, *nb*  sign, and *R^c*  sign.

H max: 19cm; W max: 2cm

Quartzite

Tomb Z6, OC

NK, Hatshepsut

Objects:

Cat. 276

Grinder

 may have been used in the milling

 process.

H max: 7cm

Basalt

Tomb Z6, S1

NK

Cat. 277

Fragment of cat's statue

 Missing the head, seated on her

 back feet and the front feet are

 stand

H max: 6cm; W max: 3.8cm

Pottery

Tomb Z6, S1

NK?

Cat. 278

Fragment of stopper jar

with burnt effects is represented
H max: 5cm; W max: 7cm
Pottery

Tomb Z6, S1
Modern

Tomb Z7

Shabtis:

Cat. 279

Group of shabti
In mummiform with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife. Head and lappets of the tripartite wig well marked. The legs are tapered and the feet are disproportionately large. The back is flat
H max: 9cm; W max: 3.7cm
Pottery
Tomb Z7
LP




Cat. 280

Fragment of shabti
Represent the middle part with many colors, with remains of vertical text in black ink on yellow background
H max: 5cm; W max: 4cm
Pottery
Tomb Z7, V hall
NK, Ramesside

Funerary cones:




Cat. 281

Funerary cone
DM 200/248, Daressy 126, the base is stamped in three vertical lines





with: 1-  2-  3- .

1-jt-ntr t3y-hw 2-whmw-nswt tpj n nb t3wj 3-^cmy, 1-God's father, fan-bearer, 2-first king's herald of the lord of the Two Lands, 3-Amy
D max: 5.8cm
Pottery
Tomb Z7, OC; Z8, OC
NK

Cat. 282

Funerary cones set
DM 268, Daressy 143, the base is stamped in three vertical lines
with: 1-  2-  3- :
1- jmj-r3 gs-pr (?) n hmt-ntr 2-jmn-htp m3^c-hrw, 1-Overseer of gs-pr (?), 2-Amunhotep justified
D max: 6.5cm
Pottery
Tomb Z7, OC
NK

Cat. 283

Funerary cone
The base is stamped in four vertical lines with: 1-  2-  3-  4- :
1-...2-wi3 3-... Nbt pr K....4-....., 1-..... 2-Wia 3-..... mistress of the House K.... 4-.....
D max: 6.7m
Pottery
Tomb Z7, OC
NK

Modern objects:

Cat. 284

Pottery shard

With unusual bearing the Arabic text,
maybe it is part of the magic mantra

H max: 6.3cm; W max: 5.3cm

Pottery

Tomb Z7, OC

Modern

H max: 20cm; W max: 22cm; T max:
15cm

Sandstone


Tomb Z7, OC

NK, Ramesside

Cat. 286

Fragment of door jamb of the fourth
Priest

with one sunk relief vertical text
between two borders:

 ... *sd3=k Wsir ((W)sru)*

hm ntr fd.nw...,heals you Osiris,
Fourth Prophet

H max: 10.8cm; W max: 5.5cm; T
max: 4cm

Sandstone

Tomb Z7, OC


TIP or LP?

Blocks and architect elements:

Door jambs:

Cat. 285

A part of a door side of "Neferetiry"
with sunk relief of *htp-di-nsw* formula:

 .. *m f nfritiry* .., ... him

Neferetiry...

Tomb Z8

Basketry:

Cat. 287

Many fragments of cordage or rope
made of braids with S-twisted
technique, maybe was attached to
basket as handle

Vegetal materials

H max: 25cm, min: 10cm; W max:
1cm

Tomb Z8, Entrance

TIP, Twenty-First Dynasty

Overseer shabti:

Cat. 288

Fragments of shabti

Missing head and feet, his hand
flatted on his dress, he wears the
dress of officials, long tonic

H max: 11.5cm; W max: 5.5cm

Pottery

Tomb Z8, OC

NK, Nineteenth Dynasty

Funerary cones:

Cat. 289

Funerary cones set

The base is stamped in five vertical lines with: 1-  2-  3-  4-  5- :*1-jm3hy hr 2-Wsir ((W)sru).....3-**.....4-dhwty.... m3^c hrw 5-hr 3sir,**1-Revered one before 2-Osiris [...3-**.....] 4-Djehuty [i] 5-justified before*

Osiris

D max: 7.6m




Pottery

Tomb Z8, OC

NK

Cat. 290

Funerary cones set

The base is stamped in three vertical lines with: 1-  2-  3- :*1-..... 2-jmr-r**šnwty n mut nswt 3-dhwty nfr m3^c**hrw, 1-..... 2-the overseer of the**double granary of the royal mother**(or King's mother), 3-Djehutynefer,**Justified*

D max: 7.9m

Pottery

Tomb Z8, OC

NK

Coins:**Cat. 291**

Egyptian kingdom coin

With King "Farok the first" face in 1

face with his name ملك مصر فاروق الأول in Arabic were indicated, and 10piastres قروش 10 in the middle and

at the sides 1358-1939 in Arabic

also were indicated, It was used as

a part of Nikolas, where 6 rails were

hanged in

D max: 3.3cm

Copper

Tomb Z8, OC

Modern

Ottoman clay pipes:**Cat. 292**

Group of fragmented Ottoman pipes

With 2 types rounded bowl (with part

of a bowl, the angle between the

bowl and the shank is 90) and lily

(slipped red and burnished and

some others have a puffy end to the

stem that is decorated with a

rosetted pattern)

H max: 5.3cm; W max: 2.8cm

Clay

Tomb Z8, OC

IP

Blocks and architect elements:**Stelae:****Cat. 293**

Fragment of stela

Represent the upper right of the

arch part, with remains of

unreadable sunk relief text in four

vertical lines divided by thin lines:

1-  2-  3-  4-  1-*... 2- nty rmt di .. 3- ... Nht ... 4- M3^c-**hrw, 1- .. 2- this people.... 3- ...*

Nakht 4- justified, below a part stick

of one of the gods is represented,

probably Osiris.

H max: 16.5cm; W max: 14.2cm; T

max: 2cm

Sandstone

Tomb Z8, OC

LP?

Tombs ST01 and ST02

Basketry:

Cat. 294

Fragment of a basket
round rows of coiled stands with a
panel.

Vegetal materials

H max: 8.4cm; W max top: 16cm ,
max bottom: 11cm ; T max: 0.85cm

Tomb ST01, Hall A

Modern

Cat. 295

Fragment of a mat?

Twined rows of bundles with panels

Vegetal materials

H max: 35cm; W max: 32cm; T max:
0.5cm

ST02

NK

Beads:

Cat. 296

Beads sample

A sample of beads indicates the
variance colors, types, and longs of
beads were used to make the bead
net which covering the mummy

Blue, green and turquoise faience

H max: 1-4cm

Tomb ST02

LP

Cat. 297

A fragment of bead net

fragment of faience bead shroud in
a diamond-shaped pattern

turquoise faience

Tomb ST01, Hall A

LP

Cat. 298

A fragment of beadwork
with bead mosaic design comprised
of multi-colored faience disc beads
from the beaded net, the beads are
held together with the original
threading and are nicely preserved
with earthen deposits on the
surfaces.

Multicolor faience

Tomb ST01, Hall A

LP

Canopic jars:

Cat. 299

A fragment of canopic jar

Base of a hollow canopic jar

H max: 9cm; W max: 13.2cm; T max:
13cm

Limestone

ST02, Hall A

TIP

Coffins:

Cat. 300

Fragment of coffin

Represent painted round breasts in
white is ornamented with small

rosettes in black with a red dot in the middle.

H max: 4.5cm; W max: 4.3cm; T max: 1.2cm

Wood

Tomb ST01, Hall A

TIP, Twenty-Second Dynasty

Cat. 301

Fragments of coffin

Right part of coffin's face, in black resinous, coating with hieroglyphically-designed eyes, with their life-like with black, supported by alive black pupils framed by eyebrow painted with cosmetic stripes, the lines of head's band and wig are depicted

H max: 20.4cm; W max: 9.5cm; T max: 11cm

Wood

Tomb ST01, H

LP, Twenty-Fifth Dynasty - PP

Cat. 302

Two fragments of coffin

Represent the upper part of a tripartite wig, painted in turquoise color on maybe, was Yellow background but now became very vanish

A. H max: 15cm; W max: 11.7cm

B. H max: 13cm; W max: 10cm

Wood

Tomb ST02, S Hall

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 303

Fragment of coffin's hand

Right fist hand, covered by a layer of white plaster covered by red color and holding some object probably Ankh or Djed sign in black color.

H max: 10cm; W max: 6cm

Wood

Shaft ST02

TIP, Twenty-First to beginning of Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 304

Fragment of coffin's hand

Right stretched hand, in a bad condition, missing front parts of the fingers.

H max: 7.5cm; W max: 14cm

Wood

Shaft ST02

TIP, Twenty-First to beginning of Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 305

Fragments of coffins

Number of different types and sizes of curved ears for many coffins (about five, three right and two left), which were fixed to the face by using glue, some of them were painted in red color

H max: 12.2cm; W max: 5.2cm

Wood

Tomb ST02

TIP

Cat. 306

Fragments of coffin's face

Represent nose, with remains of painted yellow

H max: 6 cm; W max: 4.2cm

Wood

Tomb ST02, W Hall

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 307

Fragment of coffin

Right eye of a damaged mask, with black pupils.

H max: 3.5cm; W max: 4cm
Wood
Tomb ST01, Hall A
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second

Cat. 308

Fragment of coffin
With ornamented bright colors,
probably part of the mummy case's
head.
H max: 12cm; W max: 13cm
Cartonnage
Tomb ST01, Hall A
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
Dynasties

Shabti boxes:

Cat. 309

Fragment of box
With a rectangular shape, remains
of a red color on a yellow
background are represented, in the
side thickness there is a peg into
nest.
H max: 7.2cm; W max: 22.5cm; T
max 1cm
Wood
Tomb ST01, H
TIP

Cat. 310

Fragments of box
Represent geometric ornaments
filled with red and blue colors on
white background
H max: 2.8cm; W max: 28.5cm
Wood
Tomb ST01, H
TIP

Shabtis:

Cat. 311

Group of shabti
Lower part of dark blue glassed
faience mostly in mummiform
shabtis of elongated shape. The
legs are tapered and the feet are
disproportionately normal.
H max: 5cm; W max: 1.4cm
Faience
Tomb ST01, Hall A

Overseer shabti:

Cat. 312

Fragment of shabti
Upper part of shabti in mummiform
made of Egyptian green faience;
with arms crossed over the chest
holding molded agricultural tools
(hoes) for work in the afterlife,
wearing a tripartite wig, well-defined
face partly damaged and beard was
represented with sunk reliefs
horizontal text in rows.
H max: 4cm; W max: 2.5cm
Faience
Tomb ST01, Hall A
LP, Twenty-Sixth Dynasties

Cat. 313

Fragment of shabti
Missing feet of dark blue glassed
faience in mummiform shabtis of
elongated shape, arms rested over
the chest holding molded
agricultural tools (hoes) for work in
the afterlife, Head and lappets of the
tripartite wig well marked
H max: 4.5cm; W max: 2cm

Faience
Tomb ST01, Hall A

Cat. 314

Shabti

In mummiform with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife. Head and lappets of the tripartite wig lightly marked. The legs are tapered and the feet are disproportionately large. The back is flat, with remains of vertical text in black ink:

H max: 4.5cm; W max: 1cm

Dark clay





Tomb ST02

LP

Cat. 315

Fragment of shabti

Upper part In blue glazed faience in mummiform, with arms crossed over the chest holding Molded agricultural tools (hoes), wearing a tripartite wig, eyes and (hoes) in black ink, well-defined face, with a vertical line of text in black ink:

Osiris spell :     Wsir

((W)sru) . 3st m [p3] Osiris,

Istempa... ..

H max: 6.2cm; W max: 3.5cm

Faience

Tomb ST01, Hall A





TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
Dynasties

Cat. 316

Group of Fragment of shabti

Upper part In blue glazed faience in mummiform, with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes), wearing a tripartite wig, eyes and (hoes) in

black ink, well-defined face, with vertical line of text in black ink:

Osiris spell :   or  

Wsir ((W)sru) Ns or (Mwt) m3t hrw

Osiris, Neshor or Nesmut, Justified

H max: 6.5cm; W max: 3cm

Faience





Tomb ST01, Hall A

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
Dynasties

Cat. 317

Group of fragments of shabtis

In green glazed faience in mummiform, with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes), wearing a tripartite wig, eyes and (hoes) in black ink, with one vertical line of text in black pigment down the front

with Osiris spell :     Wsir

((W)sru) . P3 di imn m3t hrw.. Osiris,
Padiamun, justified

H max: 9.5cm; W max: 3cm

Faience

ST01, Hall A

TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second
Dynasties

Jar stoppers:

Cat. 318

Jar stopper group

Of three with impression monogram of –maybe – Paul or Paulos, a hole was represented at the top.

H max: 8cm; W max: 11cm

Mud


Tomb ST02, Hall A

LAP

Cat. 319

Jar stopper
 With unclear vertical impression
 monogram.
 H max: 7.5cm; W max: 5.6cm
 Mud
 Tomb ST01, Hall A
 LAP

Blocks and architect elements:**Blocks****Cat. 320**

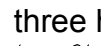
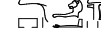
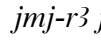
Fragment of a block
 Indicating remains vertical sunk
 relief text, in the right a border
 indicated: ... ntr ʿ3 .. hk3
 d[d]...., the Great God [Ruler of
 eternity]
 H max: 13cm; W max: 8.5cm; T max:
 3cm
 Limestone
 Tomb ST01, Hall A
 NK, Ramesside

Tombs TT17 and TT145**Shabtis:****Cat. 321**

Fragment of shabti
 Represent a shabti in mummiform
 made of fairly pottery; and painted in
 several colors in bright yellow and
 black pigment remaining red was
 applied for the face and yellow and
 red the rest of the body and the
 black was applied to the tripartite
 wig
 H max: 13cm; W max: 6.5cm
 burnt pottery
 Tomb TT145, OC
 End of NK?

Funerary cones:**Cat. 322**

Funerary cones set

DM 498, the base is stamped in
 three horizontal lines with: 1-  2-
 3-  : 1-jpwt nswt 2-
 jmj-r3 jhw jmj-r3 pr h3tj-ʿ jmj-r3 hmw-
 ntr n 3-mntwjky, 1-King's messenger,
 2-overseer of the cattle, steward,
 mayor, overseer of the prophets of
 3-Montu, lky
 D max: 6.5cm
 Pottery
 Tomb TT17, OC;
 NK

Ostraca:**Cat. 323**

Coptic ostraca
 With text in black ink on reddish
 ripped pottery.
 H max: 3.5cm; W max: 3cm
 Pottery
 Tomb TT 145, V Hall
 LAP

Cat. 324

Demotic ostraca ?

With text in black ink on reddish-brown ripped pottery.

H max: 5cm; W max: 5.2cm

Pottery

Tomb TT145, OC

LAP

Cat. 325

Demotic ostraca ?

With vanished text in black ink on reddish-brown ripped pottery.

H max: 5.5cm; W max: 5.5cm

Pottery

Tomb TT145, OC

Cat. 326

Demotic ostraca ?

With vanished text in black ink on reddish-brown ripped pottery.

H max: 6cm; W max: 4cm

Pottery

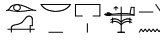
Tomb TT145, OC

Surface Clean

Coffins and cartonnage


Cat. 327

Fragments of Cartonnage
Companion between blue on yellow background maybe represent unknown ornament
H max: 7cm; W max: 12.3cm
Cartonnage
Area 1
TIP

text in black pigment between 2 borders down the front with Osiris spell :  Wsir ((W)sru) nbt pr Smayt n, Osiris mistress of the house chanters of.....
H max: 3.5cm; W max: 3cm
Faience
Area 1
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Shabti:


Cat. 328

Group of fragments of shabtis
Middle part In light blue faience in mummiform with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife, with one vertical line of text in black pigment between 2 borders down the front with Osiris spell :  Wsir ((W)sru) nbt pr šm^cyt n Imn ^c....., Osiris mistress of the house chanters of Amun.
H max: 5.8cm; W max: 4cm
Pottery
Area 1
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Cat. 329

Group of fragments of shabtis
Middle part In light blue faience in mummiform with arms crossed over the chest holding molded agricultural tools (hoes) for work in the afterlife, with one vertical line of

Cat. 330

Fragment of shabti
In mummiform made in green glazed faience with one vertical line of text in black pigment between 2 borders down the front with Osiris spell :  Wsir ((W)sru) it ntr mri n. Imn ^cnh ... Osiris the high priest of Amun, 'nkhef ..
H max: 6cm; W max: 3.5cm
Faience
Area 1
TIP, Twenty-First to Twenty-Second Dynasties

Ostraca:

Cat. 331

Coptic ostraca
With vanished text in black ink on reddish-brown ripped pottery.
H max: 13cm; W max: 8.3cm
Pottery
Area 3
LAP

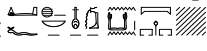
Blocks and architect elements:

Door jambs:

Cat. 332

A part of jamb of the chief of the two treasuries

with a sunk relief of *hṭp-di-nsw*

formula: , *dī=f ḥt nbt nfrt wꜥbt n k3 n ḥri prwy ḥd* ..., may give everything beautiful and pure to the soul of overseer of the two treasuries, two door sockets were indicated

H max: 40cm; W max: 26cm; T max: 9.5cm

Sandstone


Surface Clean

NK, Ramesside

Cat. 333

Fragment of door jamb

Of lower part? with one sunk relief vertical text between two borders:

 ...*i..n s3-mwt*to

Samut.

H max: 35cm; W max: 17cm; T max: 9cm


Sandstone

Surface Clean

TIP or LP?

Cat. 334

Fragments of a door jamb

with remains of vertical lines with thin border: , maybe it is the lower part where the semi base is represented

H max: 10cm; W max: 7.5cm; T max: 3cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

NK, Ramesside

Stelae:

Cat. 335

Fragment of stela

Upper part with torus molding

H max: 19.5cm; W max: 23cm; T max: 8cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean


Unknown

Cat. 336

Part of stela

Upper top part of round sandstone tomb stela, was reworked to

represent as a part of an arch with sunk relief of *Hṭp-di-nsw* formula:

, .. *ḥnty Wsir ((W)sru) ḥṭp-di-nsw* ..., ... offering was given by Osiris Khinty...

H max: 10cm; W max: 16cm; T max: 9cm

Sandstone

Area 3

NK

Offering tables:

Cat. 337

Fragment of offering table

With re-use remarks, as its details almost vanish, it was divided into two panels, remains of high reliefs of two loaves of bread in the end of each panel are represented, part of the right side is missing.

H max: 26cm; W max: 23cm; T max: 7cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

LP

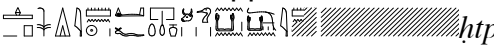
Blocks

Cat. 338

Fragment of a lintel of a False Door of the overseer of the works of Amun

The Upper door jamb below the cornice is inscribed with remains of sunk relief offering formulae in two lines, which has been started from the middle area and continues in opposite directions, left and right, it seems the two sides are similar to each other:

The text of the upper line reads:

 *htp*

di nsw Imn R^c di.f prt hrw t hnkt K3w

3pdw n k3 n imy-r k3t in Imn / // // // //

Offering given by the king to "Amun Ra" that he may give invocation offerings of bread and beer, cattle and fowl to the soul of the overseer of the works of Amun Ra / // // // //

The second line which most of it is destroyed :



htp di nsw Wsir ((W)sru) di.f nh nfr

w3h tp (t3) n k3 (n) // // // // , Offering given by the king to "Osiris" that he may give beautiful (renewed) life to the soul of // // // //

H max: 40cm; W max: 95cm


Gray granite

Surface Clean

NK, Thutmose IV or Amenhotep III?

Cat. 339

Fragment of lintel?

With remains of scene represent figure and 2 baboons raising their hand in adoring position in one side in arched shape (H max: 6cm), in other side, remains of horizontal text(H max: 6cm):

m b3h nb=f hr ir(t) hrr(t) r.k3.. , ...in front of his lord while being content with

H max: 10cm; W max: 19.5cm; T max: 14cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

Unknown

Cat. 340

Fragment of a block of the first prophet

with one sunk relief text:

 ... *Wsir ((W)sru) hm ntr I*

n...Osiris, the 1st prophet n.....


H max: 18cm; W max: 18.5cm; T max: 4cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

TIP

Cat. 341

Fragment of a block of a head of Goddess "Imntet" with sunk relief, above her head, the falcon stand upon the sing of Theban Nome 

H max: 20cm; W max: 17cm; T max: 8.2cm


Sandstone

Surface Clean

NK, Ramesside

Cat. 342

Fragment of a block

With sunk relief of text  *W3st?*

Thebes, and a part of fan in high relief, probably part of baroque of God (Amun)

H max: 32.5cm; W max: 28cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

NK, Ramesside?

Cat. 343

Fragment of a block

With remains sunk relief "*htp di nsw*" formula , and other 2 unclear signs

H max: 42.5cm; W max: 51cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

NK, Ramesside?

Cat. 344

Fragment of a block

Indicating remains of the figure wearing long tunic in front of him remains sunk relief ...*nswt*

ntrw, ... the king of the gods

H max: 22cm; W max: 26.5cm; T max: 11cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

NK, Ramesside?

Cat. 345

Fragment of a block

Indicating remains of the "Atef" crown of Osiris in front of him

remains vertical sunk relief text divided by borders :

Wsir ((W)sru) nb nht Imy-r .. hr nht, n ..., Osiris the lord of the eternity,

H max: 17.5cm; W max: 27cm; T max: 8cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

NK, Ramesside?

Cat. 346

Fragment of a block

with remains of vertical sunk relief text divided by thin borders:

, ...*d3d3.t[imi-ht]*...

The council of ... that are behind ...,

, *di.tn sn.tw*, you shall

cause that one to travel.

H max: 15cm; W max: 8.3cm; T max: 2.2cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

NK or LP?

Cat. 347

Fragment of a block?

With remains of scene represent kneeling figure raising his hand in adoring to Anubis seated upon a stand, behind him but divided by two borders remains of horizontal sunk relief text with *Htp-di-nsw* formula, remains of blue color is indicated inside the signs

H max: 19.5cm; W max: 35cm; T max: 8cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

TIP?

Cat. 348

Fragment of a block?

With remains of a seated figure in sunk relief

H max: 7cm; W max: 25.5cm; T max: 15cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

Unknown

Cat. 349

Fragment of a block

with remains of faced stand figure In high relief inside border


H max: 19.5cm; W max: 16.5cm; T max: 9cm

Sandstone

Surface Clean

Unknown


Cat. 350

Fragment of a block
 with remains of sunk relief sign ,
 border in the left side is indicated
 and remains of blue color is
 represented
 H max: 5.5cm; W max: 13.3cm; T
 max: 4cm
 Sandstone
 Surface Clean
 Unknown

Cat. 351

Fragment of a block
 Indicating with cross shape in sunk
 relief beside a circle like shape in
 the right of the cross.
 H max: 8.5cm; W max: 30.5cm; T
 max: 15cm
 Limestone
 Surface Clean
 Unknown

Cat. 352

Fragment of door jamb?
 With remains of vertical text
 between two borders:  .. *iw* ..
 H max: 5.5cm; W max: 15cm; T max:
 4.5cm
 Sandstone
 Surface Clean
 NK?

Statues**Cat. 353**

Fragment of statue
 Represent feet of a statue over a
 base, maybe part of group stature.
 H max: 10cm; W max: 14cm; T max:
 4cm
 Pottery
 Surface Clean
 NK?

Object Catalogue photos



Cat. 001



Cat. 002



Cat. 003



Cat. 004



Cat. 005



Cat. 006



Cat. 007



Cat. 008



Cat. 009



Cat. 010



Cat. 011



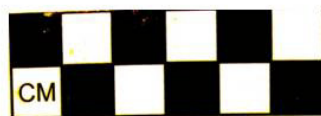
Cat. 012



Cat. 013



Cat. 014



Cat. 015



Cat. 016



Cat. 017



Cat. 018



Cat. 019



Cat. 020



Cat. 021



Cat. 022



Cat. 023



Cat. 024



Cat. 025



Cat. 026



Cat. 027



Cat. 028



Cat. 029



Cat. 030



Cat. 031



Cat. 032



Cat. 033



Cat. 034



Cat. 035



Cat. 036



Cat. 037



Cat. 038



Cat. 039



Cat. 040



Cat. 041



Cat. 042



Cat. 043



Cat. 044



Cat. 045



Cat. 046



Cat. 047



Cat. 048



Cat. 049



Cat. 050



Cat. 051



Cat. 052



Cat. 053



Cat. 054



Cat. 055



Cat. 056



Cat. 057



Cat. 058



Cat. 059



Cat. 060



Cat. 061



Cat. 062



Cat. 063



Cat. 064



Cat. 065



Cat. 066



Cat. 067



Cat. 068



Cat. 069



Cat. 070



Cat. 071



Cat. 072



Cat. 073



Cat. 074



Cat. 075



Cat. 076



Cat. 077



Cat. 078



Cat. 079



Cat. 080



Cat. 081



Cat. 082



Cat. 083



Cat. 084



Cat. 085



Cat. 086



Cat. 087



Cat. 088



Cat. 089



Cat. 090



Cat. 091



Cat. 092



Cat. 093



Cat. 094



Cat. 095



Cat. 096



Cat. 097



Cat. 098



Cat. 099



Cat. 100



Cat. 101



Cat. 102



Cat. 103



Cat. 104



Cat. 105



Cat. 106



Cat. 107



Cat. 108



Cat. 109



Cat. 110



Cat. 111



Cat. 112



Cat. 113



Cat. 114



Cat. 115



Cat. 116



Cat. 117



Cat. 118



Cat. 119



Cat. 120



Cat. 121



Cat. 122



Cat. 123



Cat. 124



Cat. 125



Cat. 126



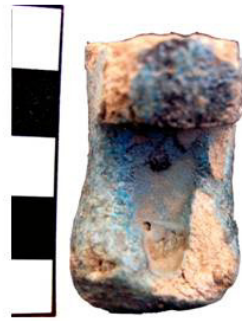
Cat. 127



Cat. 128



Cat. 129



Cat. 130



Cat. 131



Cat. 132



Cat. 133



Cat. 134



Cat. 135



Cat. 136



Cat. 137



Cat. 138



Cat. 139



Cat. 140



Cat. 141



Cat. 142



Cat. 143



Cat. 144



Cat. 145



Cat. 146



Cat. 147



Cat. 148



Cat. 149



Cat. 150



Cat. 151



Cat. 152



Cat. 153



Cat. 154



Cat. 155



Cat. 156



Cat. 157



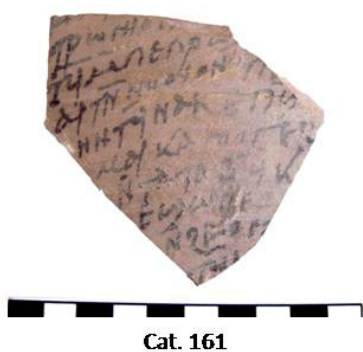
Cat. 158



Cat. 159



Cat. 160



Cat. 161



Cat. 162



Cat. 163



Cat. 164



Cat. 165



Cat. 166



Cat. 167



Cat. 168



Cat. 169



Cat. 170



Cat. 171



Cat. 172



Cat. 173



Cat. 174



Cat. 175



Cat. 176



Cat. 177



Cat. 178



Cat. 179



Cat. 180



Cat. 181



Cat. 182



Cat. 183



Cat. 184



Cat. 185



Cat. 186



Cat. 187



Cat. 188



Cat. 189



Cat. 190



Cat. 191



Cat. 192



Cat. 193



Cat. 194



Cat. 195



Cat. 196



Cat. 197



Cat. 198



Cat. 199



Cat. 200



Cat. 201



Cat. 202



Cat. 203



Cat. 204



Cat. 205



Cat. 206



Cat. 207



Cat. 208



Cat. 209



Cat. 210



Cat. 211



Cat. 212



Cat. 213



Cat. 214



Cat. 215



Cat. 216



Cat. 217



Cat. 218



Cat. 219



Cat. 220



Cat. 221



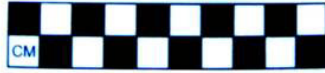
Cat. 222



Cat. 223



Cat. 224



Cat. 225



Cat. 226



Cat. 227



Cat. 228



Cat. 229



Cat. 230



Cat. 231



Cat. 232



Cat. 233



Cat. 234



Cat. 235



Cat. 236



Cat. 237



Cat. 238



Cat. 239



Cat. 240



Cat. 241



Cat. 242



Cat. 243



Cat. 244



Cat. 245



Cat. 246



Cat. 247



Cat. 248



Cat. 249



Cat. 250



Cat. 251



Cat. 252



Cat. 253



Cat. 254



Cat. 255



Cat. 256



Cat. 257



Cat. 258



Cat. 259



Cat. 260



Cat. 261



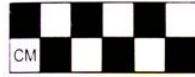
Cat. 262



Cat. 263



Cat. 264



Cat. 265



Cat. 266



Cat. 267



Cat. 268



Cat. 269



Cat. 270



Cat. 271



Cat. 272



Cat. 273



Cat. 274



Cat. 275



Cat. 276



Cat. 277



Cat. 278



Cat. 279



Cat. 280



Cat. 281



Cat. 283



Cat. 284



Cat. 285



Cat. 286



Cat. 287



Cat. 288



Cat. 289



Cat. 290



Cat. 291



Cat. 292



Cat. 293



Cat. 294



Cat. 295



Cat. 296



Cat. 297



Cat. 298



Cat. 299



Cat. 300



Cat. 301



Cat. 302



Cat. 303



Cat. 304



Cat. 305



Cat. 306



Cat. 307



Cat. 308



Cat. 309



Cat. 310



Cat. 311



Cat. 312



Cat. 313



Cat. 314



Cat. 315



Cat. 316



Cat. 317



Cat. 318



Cat. 319



Cat. 320



Cat. 321



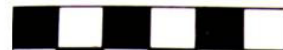
Cat. 322



Cat. 323



Cat. 324



Cat. 325



Cat. 326



Cat. 327



Cat. 328



Cat. 329



Cat. 330



Cat. 331



Cat. 332



Cat. 333



Cat. 334



Cat. 335



Cat. 336



Cat. 337



Cat. 338



Cat. 339



Cat. 340



Cat. 341



Cat. 342



Cat. 343



Cat. 344



Cat. 345



Cat. 346



Cat. 347



Cat. 348



Cat. 349



Cat. 350



Cat. 351

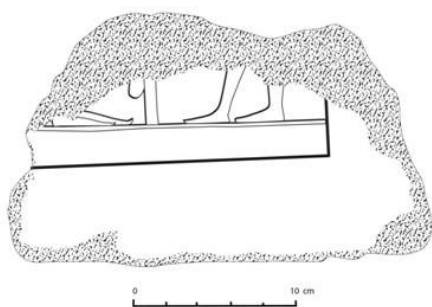


Cat. 352



Cat. 353

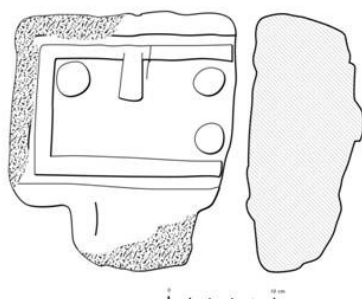
Illustrations of some blocks:



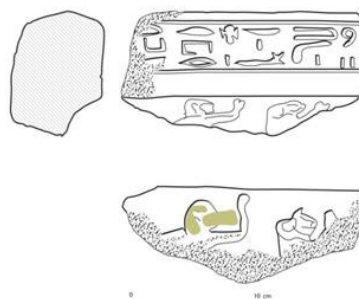
Cat. 178



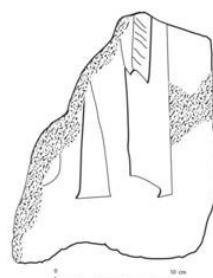
Cat. 228



Cat. 337



Cat. 339



Cat. 349

Appendix 1

The sorting of the objects according to the find positions in the tombs: Tomb Z1

Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z1	Above	Cat. 143	Funerary cone	NK		
Z1	Above	Cat. 146	Funerary cone	NK		
Z1	Above	Cat. 147	Funerary cone	NK		
Z1	Above	Cat. 148	Funerary cone	NK		
Z1	Above	Cat. 149	Funerary cone	NK		
Z1	Above	Cat. 093	Cartonnage	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	OC	Cat. 145	Funerary cone	NK		
Z1	OC	Cat. 181	Stela	NK		Fragment
Z1	OC	Cat. 182	Block	NK		Fragment
Z1	OC	Cat. 011	Amulet	PP		
Z1	OC	Cat. 013	Amulet	PP		
Z1	OC	Cat. 164	Ostraca	LAP		
Z1	V hall	Cat. 175	Door Jamb	NK		Fragment
Z1	V hall	Cat. 004	Basket	1000 BC		Fragment
Z1	S1	Cat. 099	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	
Z1	S1	Cat. 156	Ostraca	LAP		
Z1	S1	Cat. 157	Ostraca	LAP		
Z1	S1	Cat. 159	Ostraca	LAP		
Z1	S1	Cat. 178	Stela	unknown		Fragment
Z1	S2	Cat. 150	Funerary cone	NK		
Z1	S2	Cat. 125	Shabti	NK	Ramesside	
Z1	S2	Cat. 176	Door Jamb	NK	Ramesside	
Z1	S2	Cat. 121	Shabti	NK	19th to 21stDy	
Z1	S2	Cat. 029	Canopic jar	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2	Cat. 030	Canopic jar	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2	Cat. 031	Canopic jar	TIP		Fragment

Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z1	S2	Cat. 032	Canopic jar	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2	Cat. 061	Coffin	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2	Cat. 090	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2	Cat. 120	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2	Cat. 128	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	
Z1	S2	Cat. 074	Cartonnage	TIP	22nd Dy ?	Fragment
Z1	S2	Cat. 127	Shabti	LP	26th Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2	Cat. 014	Amulet	PP		
Z1	S2	Cat. 170	Pipe	IP		
Z1	S2	Cat. 171	Paper	Modern		
Z1	S2	Cat. 172	Matchboxes	Modern		
Z1	S2	Cat. 177	Stela	unknown		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 183	Statue	MK or SIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 003	Basket	NK		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 144	Funerary cone	NK		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 124	Shabti	NK	?	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 025	Canopic jar	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 038	Coffin	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 048	Coffin	TIP		
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 053	Coffin	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 089	Cartonnage	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 073	Cartonnage	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 081	Cartonnage	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 045	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 056	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 058	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 064	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment

Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 071	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 072	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 077	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 087	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 088	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 141	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 142	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 076	Cartonnage	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 012	Amulet	TIP to LP		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 024	Beads	LP		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 078	Cartonnage	LP	25th to 26th Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 160	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 161	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 173	Tee packets	Modern		Fragment
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 107	Box of Shabti	unknown		
Z1	S2, B	Cat. 110	Box of Shabti	unknown		
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 191	Stone tool	Prehistory	?	
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 001	Basket	NK		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 002	Basket	NK		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 006	Bruch	NK		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 153	Mud-brick	NK		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 180	Stela	NK		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 035	Coffin	NK	18th Dy	Wig
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 118	Shabti	NK	19th to 21st Dy	
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 123	Shabti	NK to TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 033	Canopic jar	TIP		Fragment

Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 034	Canopic jar	TIP		
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 082	Cartonnage	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 042	Coffin	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 083	Cartonnage	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 084	Cartonnage	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 130	Shabti	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 046	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 085	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 086	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 095	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 134	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 135	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 139	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 080	Cartonnage	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 094	Cartonnage	TIP	?	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 133	Shabti	TIP	?	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 188	Coffin	TIP	?	
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 189	Object	TIP	?	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 190	Cartonnage	TIP	?	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 039	Coffin	TIP to LP		
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 101	Osiris	LP		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 105	Coffin	TIP to LP		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 117	Shabti	LP	25th to 26th Dy	
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 023	Amulet	LP	?	Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 187	Coffin	LP to PP		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 079	Cartonnage	PP		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 158	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 162	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 163	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 174	Knife	Modern		

Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 007	Woven sticks	unknown		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 008	Container	unknown		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 108	Box of Shabti	unknown		
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 166	Ostraca	unknown		Fragment
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 169	Coins	unknown		
Z1	S2, C	Cat. 168	Coins	Spanish		
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 009	Sandal	NK		Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 119	Shabti	NK to TIP	19th to 21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 018	Amulet	TIP		
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 019	Amulet	TIP		
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 021	Amulet	TIP		
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 102	Feather crown	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 103	Feather crown	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 040	Coffin	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 041	Coffin	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 047	Coffin	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 044	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 054	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 055	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 063	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 065	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 067	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 068	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 069	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 075	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment

Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 091	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 096	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 098	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 116	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 131	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 136	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 137	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 140	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 043	Coffin	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 092	Cartonnage	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 111	Box	LP	?	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 112	Box	LP	?	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 070	Djed-pillar	unknown		Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 097	Cartonnage	TIP to LP		Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 106	Osiris	TIP to LP		Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 010	Amulet	TIP to LP	22nd to 26th Dy	
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 022	Amulet	TIP to RP		
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 016	Amulet	LP	25th to 26th Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 126	Shabti	LP	25th to 26th Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 015	Amulet	PP		Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 155	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 165	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 109	Knob	unknown		
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 184	Statue	unknown		Fragment
Z1	S2, D	Cat. 186	Object	unknown		Fragment

Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 154	Mud seal	NK	?	Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 020	Amulet	NK to TIP		
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 026	Canopic jar	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 027	Canopic jar	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 028	Canopic jar	TIP		Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 050	Coffin	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 051	Coffin	TIP	21stDy	Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 062	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 132	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 036	Coffin	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 049	Coffin	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 113	Box	TIP	?	Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 114	Box	TIP	?	Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 104	Osiris	TIP to LP		Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 037	Coffin	LP	25th to 26th Dy	Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 167	Granary	LAP		Fragment
Z1	S2, E	Cat. 185	Papyrus	LAP		Fragment
Z1	S3	Cat. 005	Brush	NK		Fragment
Z1	S3	Cat. 179	Stela	NK	19th Dy	Fragment
Z1	S3	Cat. 125	Shabtis	NK	or TIP	Fragment
Z1	S3	Cat. 116	Shabtis	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S4	Cat. 148	Funerary cone	NK		Fragment
Z1	S4	Cat. 100	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S4	Cat. 138	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	
Z1	S5	Cat. 059	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment

Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z1	S5	Cat. 060	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S5	Cat. 066	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S5	Cat. 129	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S5	Cat. 135	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z1	S5	Cat. 024	Beads	LP		Fragment
Z1	S5	Cat. 017	Amulet	LP	25th to 26th Dy	Fragment
Z1	SC	Cat. 151	Funerary cone	NK		Fragment
Z1	SC	Cat. 152	Funerary cone	NK		Fragment
Tomb Z2						
Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z2	OC	Cat. 217	Funerary cone	NK		Fragment
Z2	OC	Cat. 219	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z2	OC	Cat. 220	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z2	OC	Cat. 221	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z2	OC	Cat. 222	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z2	H hall	Cat. 218	Funerary cone	NK		Fragment
Z2	H hall	Cat. 226	Ostraca	NK		Fragment
Z2	H hall	Cat. 228	Block	Nk		Fragment
Z2	H hall	Cat. 201	Coffin	TIP		Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 205	Cartonnage	NK	18th Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 211	Shabti	TIP		Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 216	Shabti	TIP	21st Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 194	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 195	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 196	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment

Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z2	S1	Cat. 197	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 198	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 202	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 203	Coffin	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 207	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 208	Object	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 213	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 214	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 192	Bracelet	TIP	22nd Dy	
Z2	S1	Cat. 193	Ring	TIP	22nd Dy	
Z2	S1	Cat. 199	Coffin	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 200	Coffin	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 204	Cartonnage	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 206	Cartonnage	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 215	Shabti	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 209	Box	TIP to LP?		Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 210	Shabti	LP	30th	
Z2	S1	Cat. 212	Shabti	LP	30th	Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 227	Pipe	IP		Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 223	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 224	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z2	S1	Cat. 225	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Tomb Z4						
Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z4	H hall	Cat. 251	Grinder	NK		
Z4	S6	Cat. 232	Amulet	NK to LP		
Z4	S6	Cat. 239	Cartonnage	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z4	S6	Cat. 247	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment

Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z4	S6	Cat. 249	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 245	Shabti	NK	?	Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 233	Canopic jar	TIP		Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 234	Canopic jar	TIP		Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 240	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 241	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 242	Cartonnage	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 235	Coffin	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 238	Cartonnage	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 231	Amulet	LP	25th to 26th Dy	Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 229	Amulet	PP		Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 230	Amulet	PP		Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 248	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z4	S6. A	Cat. 250	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z4	Inner shaft	Cat. 237	Coffin	TIP		Fragment
Z4	Inner shaft	Cat. 243	Shabti	TIP		
Z4	Inner shaft	Cat. 246	Shabti	TIP		Fragment
Z4	Inner shaft	Cat. 236	Coffin	TIP	22nd Dy	Fragment
Z4	Inner shaft	Cat. 244	Shabti	LP	25th to 26th Dy	
Tomb Z5						
Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z5	OC	Cat. 258	Funerary cone	NK		Fragment
Z5	OC	Cat. 264	Block	NK		Fragment
Z5	OC	Cat. 265	Block	Nk	18th Dy	Fragment
Z5	OC	Cat. 261	Ostraca	NK	?	Fragment
Z5	OC	Cat. 266	Statue	Nk	?	Fragment

Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z5	OC	Cat. 259	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z5	OC	Cat. 260	Ostraca	LAP		Fragment
Z5	OC	Cat. 262	Coins	Modern		Fragment
Z5	S1	Cat. 254	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z5	S2	Cat. 257	Funerary cone	NK		Fragment
Z5	SP	Cat. 267	Object	NK	TIP?	Fragment
Z5	SP	Cat. 253	Shabti	TIP	21stDy	
Z5	SP	Cat. 255	Shabti	LP	Kushite	
Z5	SP	Cat. 252	Shabti	LP	?	Fragment
Tomb Z6						
Tomb	Location	Cat. No.	Object	General dating	Detailed dating	Notes
Z6	OC	Cat. 272	Funerary cone	NK		Fragment
Z6	OC	Cat. 275	Block	Nk		Fragment
Z6	S1	Cat. 276	Grinder	NK		
Z6	S1	Cat. 270	Shabti	NK	Ramesside	Fragment
Z6	S1	Cat. 277	Statue	NK	?	Fragment
Z6	S1	Cat. 268	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z6	S1	Cat. 269	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z6	S1	Cat. 271	Shabti	TIP	21st to 22nd Dy	Fragment
Z6	S1	Cat. 274	Offering table	LP		Fragment
Z6	S1	Cat. 273	coin	PP		
Z6	S1	Cat. 278	Stopper jar	Modern		Fragment

Appendix 2

Names:

Name	Titles	Monuments	Period	Place	M/F	Cat. No.
... Pa...		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	M	142
....ist		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	F	
Amunemopet	Chief bowmen, overseer of hunters	Tomb	NK	Tomb Z1	M	
Amunemopet (1)	Chief bowman, overseer of hunters	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	144
Amunemopet (1)	overseer of the hunters of Amun, chief bowman	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	143
Amunemopet (2)	chamberlain	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	157
Amunhotep	Overseer of the cattle of Amun	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	145
Amunhotep	Overseer of gs-pr (?)	Funerary cones	NK	Z8 open court	M	282
Ankhef...	The high priest of Amun	Shabtis	TIP	Surface Clean	M	330
Ankhefist	Chanters of Amun	Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	F	134
Ankhes...	Masteries of the house Chanters of Amun	Shabtis	TIP	Surface Clean	M	
Ankhesenist		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	F	136
Ankhesist		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	F	135
Djedkhonsuiuef'nh		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	M	137
Deputy ...		Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z7 open court	M	289

Name	Titles	Monuments	Period	Place	M/F	Cat. No.
Djehutynefer	Overseer of the double granary of the King's mother	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z8	M	290
Hatshepsut		block	NK	Tomb Z6		275
Hesi ?	Masteries of the house	Stela	NK	Tomb Z1	F	180
Hor	.... Of Amun	Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	M	138
Hor		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z6	M	271
Iky	overseer of the cattle, steward, mayor, overseer of the prophets of Montu	Funerary cones	NK	Area B Tomb TT17	M	322
Istem [kheb]...		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb ST01	M	315
Khaemwaset	Wab-priest of Amunhotep I, Khaemwaset	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z5	M	257
Khonso	..... of Amun	Cartonnage	LP	Tomb Z1	M	078
Khiw		Shabtis	Ramesside Period	Tomb Z1	M	125, 052
Mehu	Second prophet of Amunet, first prophet of Merytamun	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	148
Mery	scribe of the treasury of Amun	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	150
Nakht		Stela	NK	Surface Clean	M	335
Nakht	Overseer of ...	Block	NK	Surface Clean	M	345

Name	Titles	Monuments	Period	Place	M/F	Cat. No.
Nebamun	Accountant of the grain of Amunre	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z5	M	256
Neferetiry		Door Jamb	NK	Tomb Z7	F	285
Neferteri ?..	mistress of the house Chanters of Amun	Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z5	M	254
Nesamun		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	M	139
Neshor		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb ST01	M	316
Neskonsu		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	M	141
Netjermose	accountant of the grain of Amun,	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	149
Nspaib? (ns pA nfr Hr)		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	M	140
Paser		Shabtis	TIP,	Tomb Z1, shaft S2, B	M	142
Padiamun		Shabtis	TIP	Tomb ST01	M	317
Padiamunenipt		Offering table	LP	Tomb Z6	M	274
Padishwti	Prophet of Amun in Karnak Temples	Offering table	LP	Tomb Z6	M	274
Paentjebu	Steward, Paentjebu justified.	Funerary cones	NK		M	258
Paulos?		Stopper jar	CP	Z6	M	318
Qenamun	Chief scribe	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	218
Ramose (Aamy)	God's father, fan-bearer, first king's herald of the lord of the	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z7 Entrance	M	281

Name	Titles	Monuments	Period	Place	M/F	Cat. No.
	Two Lands					
Salomon		Geranry	LAP	Tomb Z1	M	167
Samut		Door jamb	NK	Surface clean		333
Seth	standard-bearer(?)	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	152
Setimose	chief of workhouses	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z6	M	272
Tennay	Chief of the barque, overseer of the barques of Amun, overseer of the barques of the lord (?), scribe of horses and army scribe, Tennay.	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	146
Thomas		Ostraca	LAP	Tomb Z2, OC	M	220
Twj	Masteries of the house	Tomb	NK	Tomb Z2	F	
User	scribe, overseer of the fields, corn measurer of Amun	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	151
Wennefer		Stela	NK	Tomb Z1	M	179
Yoannis		Ostraca	LAP	Tomb Z2, OC	M	220

Appendix 3

Titles:

Titles	Name	Monuments	Period	Place	M/F	Cat. No.
	Neskhonsu	Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	M	141
.... of Amun	Hor	Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	M	138
..... of Amun	Khonso	Cartonnage	LP	Tomb Z1	M	78
Accountant of the grain of Amun	Netjermose	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	149
Accountant of the grain of Amunre	Nebamun	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z5	M	256
Chamberlain	Amunemopet (2)	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	157
Chanters of Amun	Ankhefist	Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z1	F	134
Chanters of Amun	Ankhes...	Shabtis	TIP	Surface Clean	M	
Chanters of Amun	Nefeteri ?..	Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z5	M	254
Chanters of Amun		Shabtis	TIP	Surface Clean	F	328-329
Chanters		Cartonnage	TIP	Tomb Z1	F	
Chief of bowmen	Amunemopet	Tomb	NK	Tomb Z1	M	
Chief of bowman	Amunemopet (1)	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	144
Chief of bowman	Amunemopet (1)	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	143
Chief of bowmen		Stela	NK	Z1	M	182
Chief of scribes	Qenamun	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	218
Chief of the barque	Tennay	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	146
Chief of the two treasuries		Door Jamb	NK	Surface Clean		332
Chief of workhouses	Setimose	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z6	M	272
Corn measurer of Amun	User	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	151
Fan-bearer	Ramose (Aamy)	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z7 Entrance	M	281

Titles	Name	Monuments	Period	Place	M/F	Cat. No.
First king's herald of the lord of the Two Lands	Ramose (Aamy)	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z7 Entrance	M	281
First Prophet of ...		Block	TIP	Surface Clean	M	340
First prophet of Merytamun	Mehu	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	148
Fourth prophet of Amun		Door Jamb	TIP-LP	Surface Clean	M	286
God's father	Ramose (Aamy)	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z7 Entrance	M	281
Great scribe of ...		Tomb	Nk	Tomb Z2	F/M	
Guardian of the treasure		Cartonnage	TIP	Tomb Z1	M	90
High priest of Amun	Ankhef...	Shabtis	TIP	Surface Clean	M	330
Keeper of gold in the House of Amun		Cartonnage	TIP	Tomb Z1	M	91
Masteries of the house	Ankhes...	Shabtis	TIP	Surface Clean	M	
Masteries of the house	Hesi ?	Stela	NK	Tomb Z1	F	180
Masteries of the house	Twj	Tomb	NK	Tomb Z2	F	
Masteries of the house		Coffin	TIP	Tomb Z1	F	46
Mayor	Iky	Funerary cones	NK	Area B Tomb TT17	M	322
Mistress of the house	Neferteri ?..	Shabtis	TIP	Tomb Z5	M	254
Mistress of the house		Shabtis	TIP	Surface Clean	F	328-329
Overseer of ...	Nakht	Block	NK	Surface Clean	M	345
Overseer of gs-pr (?)	Amunhotep	Funerary cones	NK	Z8 open court	M	282
Overseer of	Amunemopet	Tomb	NK	Tomb Z1	M	

Titles	Name	Monuments	Period	Place	M/F	Cat. No.
hunters						
Overseer of hunters	Amunemopet (1)	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	144
Overseer of the barques of Amun	Tennay	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	146
Overseer of the barques of the lord (?)	Tennay	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	146
overseer of the cattle	Iky	Funerary cones	NK	Area B Tomb TT17	M	322
Overseer of the cattle of Amun	Amunhotep	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	145
Overseer of the double granary of the King's mother	Djehutynefer	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z8	M	290
Overseer of the fields	User	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	151
overseer of the hunters of Amun	Amunemopet (1)	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	143
Overseer of the prophets of Montu	Iky	Funerary cones	NK	Area B Tomb TT17	M	322
Overseer of the Works Amun (in Karnak temples)		False Door	NK	Surface Clean		338
Prophet of Amun in Karnak Temples	Padishwti	Offering table	LP	Tomb Z6	M	274
Scribe	User	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	151
Scribe of horses and army scribe	Tennay	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	146
scribe of the treasury of Amun	Mery	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	150

Titles	Name	Monuments	Period	Place	M/F	Cat. No.
Second prophet of Amunet	Mehu	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	148
standard-bearer(?)	Seth	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z1 upper	M	152
Steward	Iky	Funerary cones	NK	Area B Tomb TT17	M	322
Steward	Paentjebu	Funerary cones	NK		M	258
The son of the queen		Door Jamb	TIP-LP	Surface Clean	M	333
Wab-priest of Amunhotep I	Khaemwaset	Funerary cones	NK	Tomb Z5	M	257

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